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ISSB TESTS with CD

Inside this Book:

Intelligence & Psychological Tests | Personality Tests | Gto's Indoor Tasks |
Gto's outdoor Tasks | Medical Tests | Interviews

**ISSB
TESTS**

DOGAR BROTHERS

INTRODUCTION TO ISSB

Principles of Selection. The task in the selection of Armed Forces of Pakistan is mainly to ensure that suitable man is selected for a job. The principle of selection of an officer is to measure the fitness of an individual for the efficient performance of a job. The stress in selection is therefore, laid on officer-like qualities like dynamic attributes, leadership characteristics, co-operative attitude, social adjustment and capability to influence and convince others.

The nature of Selection Tests. The modern selection technique of the ISSB observes and evaluates the candidates in three various fields by three separate and independent examiners. The "Psychological Tests" are conducted by the Psychologist; "G.T.O. Tests" by the Group Testing Officer, and "Personal Interview" by the Interviewing Officer. The procedure of the selection tests shows that the candidate is separately evaluated by the Psychologist, the Group Testing Officer (G.T.O.) and the Interviewing Officer in his respective tasks.

What the candidate should do. In case the candidate finds some deficiency in any task. Therefore, he must not feel disgusted. But must strive to show his better skill in other tasks. The candidate must always seek for securing the best possible position in the merit list. Because the final selection and call up for training are made the merit list according to the merits of the candidates. The aim of the candidate must therefore be not only to be get selected at the ISSB but also to obtain the maximum possible merit. So that he may secure a high distinction in the merit list. After separate assessment of each candidate in the three field. The three different testing officers convene a conference for the final measurement of the ability of the candidate.

General helping hints for candidate. The ISSB imparts much importance to the proper behavior of the candidates during the period of tests. The candidates must demonstrate good behavior. He must handle the furniture, fitting, recreational aids and other property with much care and must avoid its damage or breakage. They must be mindful of their behavior both inside the ISSB and outside in town, during sight-seeing etc. They must not invite any complaints against them. They must know that discipline is the service watch word and an aspirant for a commissioned post in the Armed Forces. The candidates are expected to be well disciplined persons.

Dress. The intimation concerning the dress both during tests and non-test hour is generally noted in the call-up instructions of the ISSB. The candidate is not defective in any way. Glance quickly through the test to see that all the prints is clear and that no pages are missing. If you have to stop in the middle of your work and bring some defect to the

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attention of the examiner your trend of thought will be broken and valuable time will be wasted.

Be Fit. If you are preparing for a physical efficiency test, you will probably practice for weeks before you will be physically fit to compete in the test. But you will not like to do anything of this sort for the Intelligence and Psychological Test. You should realize that the state of your body can markedly influence your score in the mental tests. If you are tired, worried or sleepy, you will not be able to give a good account of yourself. In order that both you and your country derive the greatest benefit from these it is important that a true picture of your abilities be obtained.

Follow Directions. Listen to all the directions you are given. Follow them closely. The few minutes before the test are extremely valuable. You should not spend them in conversation. When you are told to read direction printed in the examination sheet, do so and follow them carefully. Remember that the ability to understand and follow directions is one of the evidence of "intelligence".







Looking over the Test. This is a good chance to get an idea of how long the test is. If you know how many questions the test contains and how much time you are given in which to answer all the questions, you will be able to make a rough programme for yourself. For example, if you have to answer 90 questions in 30 minutes, then your average speed should be answering about 3 questions every minute. In fact, you should do better than this, because the chances are that the latter questions will be harder than the earlier ones, and will consequently put a check mark next to it, so that if you have the opportunity of going back over the test you can immediately locate the questions which were not answered. If you are in doubt about a question put a question marks next to it so that you can come back to it later when you have some ideas about the subject. Remember your time is limited and do not spend any unnecessary time on a single question.

A very common mistake in such examinations is to put the proper answer in the wrong place. This is particularly apt to happen when you are in a hurry, as you will be. It is worse to know the correct answer and to be marked wrong, just because the right answer appears in the wrong place.

When ISSB is held

Call-ups for ISSB. The candidate who qualify themselves in the Preliminary Selection through the respective Services Selection and Recruitment centers established in all the major cities of Pakistan; are called-up by the concerned ISSB. These call-ups contain some instructions which must be complied with. The candidate must reach at the indicated centers and places at the given times. Representatives of the Selection Board contact the candidates at these places and take them to the ISSB's in military transports.

ISSB Study Course

-  The Board's Questionnaire
-  Intelligence Tests
-  Personality Tests
-  GTO's Indoor Tasks
-  GTO's Outdoor Tasks
-  ISSB Interviews

THE BOARD'S QUESTIONNAIRE

After the President's address, candidates are provided with a Board's Questionnaire. You must read it carefully and provide the information required with care because these informations will form the basis of your interview by the interviewing officer.

Board's Questionnaire:

1. Name of the Candidate (In Block Capitals)
2. Batch No.
3. Chest No.
4. The name of the place and the State you belong to.
5. Father's Name.
6. Father's Age.
7. Father's Occupation (State the previous occupation, if dead).
8. Father's income (include yours, if any)
9. Age of mother and her nationality.
10. Your date of birth and age in years and days.
11. No. of brothers elder to you.
12. No. of brothers younger to you.
13. No. of sisters elder to you.
14. No. of sisters younger to you.
15. No. of sisters married and unmarried.
16. Give the record of your education, starting from Matriculation.

Name of Examination

University	College	School
Division	Honours	Subjects

17. Record of places where you have stayed for more than one year (for the last ten years).
18. Extra-curricular activities with position you have held.

19. Record of scholarships or trophies you have won.
20. Games you play.
21. Books you have read in the last one year (apart from text books) and the names of the authors.
22. Magazines that you read.
23. Newspapers and periodicals you read.
24. Your hobby or hobbies.
25. Any disease that you have lately or earlier been suffering from.
26. Your choice of arms in Services (in order of preference).
27. Type of school you have attended, i.e., whether you were a boarder in public school, or day scholar.
28. Membership and training in N.C.C. etc.
29. Record of Service, if any.

Additional Questions

1. Your relation with your brothers and sisters (whether cordial, strained, etc).
2. Whom do you like more__ father or mother?
3. Whom do you prefer more__ brothers or sisters?
4. Give detailed reasons for your desire to join the Armed Forces.
5. State what would you do in case you are not selected.
6. Describe the following.
 - (a) The most interesting event in your life.
 - (b) The most depressing event in your life.
 - (c) The most impressive event in your life.
 - (d) The most exciting event in your life.
7. Write down a brief account of your happiest day in your life.
8. Write what your best friend would tell about you.
9. Write what your worst enemy would say about you.
10. What are your life's ambitions?

EXPLANATORY ANSWERS

How to Fill Board's Questionnaire

The Board's Questionnaire merits special consideration and careful study, as it calls for the complete antecedents of the candidates till the time of their appearance before the Board. The candidate is advised to study the various questions thoroughly. The completed questionnaire provides valuable and very relevant information regarding the background of the candidate to the Interviewing Officer. During the interview, a major part of the discussion centers round the answers provided in the questionnaire proforma. The candidate should be fully prepared to elaborate or supplement the information furnished by him in the questionnaire, during the interview. The psychologist may also refer to the questionnaire form then getting confirmation to some of his findings. The candidate should therefore furnish all important details concerning himself and his activities in the questionnaire. Academic distinctions, social activities, sports achievements extra-curricular undertaking, N.C.C. training particulars, special interests, hobbies, service experience any, etc. should be mentioned exhaustively and accurately. These aspects must find a place even when the candidate is asked to give a pen picture or an autobiography of himself.

To help the candidate to gather further data regarding himself, additional questions have been listed after the questionnaire. The candidate is advised to prepare the answers for all the question thoroughly and exhaustively.

What are Intelligence Tests?

Meaning of Intelligence: The word intelligence has been defined in different ways by various psychologists, but they all agree to one simple definition which says, Intelligence means "an innate ability to solve problems". This innate ability is not acquired in classrooms and from the reading of books, but is available in a person from his birth. The intelligence is the essence of the faculties of understanding reasoning, judgment, adaptability, persistence and self-criticism.

There are some writers who believe in general intelligence, while there are some others who think that there is no general intelligence. To the first class belongs writers like Ster. Meanman and Ballard, whereas to the second class belongs writers like Thorndike. Wordsworth defines Intelligence" as that "which involves doing a miscellaneous lot of things and do them right". Cyril Burt says, "Intelligence is the power of reasoning and adjustment to new situations". Ebbinghaus considers that "intelligence is the ability to abstract, compare, contrast and classify. The formulator of "patient puzzle", Binet, a well-known psychologist is of the view that intelligence consists of (a) Consciousness of the ends to be attained; (b) The trial of possible means to end; (c) Auto-criticism of the trials made.

Value of Intelligence Tests: A man, apart from the general intelligence has special aptitude. Hence, it is essential that fit persons should be chosen to hold different appointments and to do different jobs.

Many experiments have been made and researches have been conducted in this connection and it has been established that intelligence tests are best suited for this object. Such intelligence tests have been evolved by the Public Service Commissions and other various civil and military examinations in Pakistan to select suitable persons for filling various appointments in the different departments. Such tests are conducted by Inter Service Selection Board (ISSB), for candidates who are anxious for joining Army, Air Force and Navy Therefore, the test of intelligence becomes the key Point of all vocation tests.

Origin of Intelligence Tests: The idea of Intelligence is said to have originated in France, where a French psychologist, M. Binet, conducted a great research in this field and finally designed different kinds of tests for the measurement of the aptitude of the candidates for the various jobs. M. Binet, in 1896, prepared various tests which enabled his Government to select candidates on those lines.

Growth and decline of Intelligence: Psychologists believe that the process of growth of intelligence continues in the child mental age increases rapidly to the age of 13 to

15, and more slowly to age of 15 to 18. Researches and experiments have brought out that intelligence comes to its climax at the age of 26 years. Then at a certain age the Law of Diminishing or Return of Intelligence begins and it actually starts decreasing in old age.

Advantages of ISSB Intelligence Tests: These tests are conducted to select those men who are sound both in their bodily and mental faculties. In their service, the officers face many complicated situations, in which not only their lives but the lives of numerous soldiers under their command are under risk. If the officers are wanting in sharp intellect, they cannot withstand heavy odds.

Kinds of Intelligence Tests: There are many kinds of intelligence tests. These tests comprise every day observations, elementary mathematical problems, military information, easy, scientific and technical knowledge.

Mode of Intelligence Tests: The mode of intelligence tests for the selection of suitable officers for the Defense Forces of Pakistan at the ISSB is rather simple. The candidate is required to make use of his acquired knowledge and his own inborn intelligence to solve problems. They not require long answers, but there are the questions set in these tests do required to reply in "yes" or "no" or put a tick around the correct answer or to write the serial number of the correct answer out of a few suggested answers on the given sheet. Although, questions set in these tests are not so difficult, but the time of answering these questions is very short. The candidate has to make up his high speed in answering these numerous questions.

Instructions for solving Intelligence Tests:

1. The Testing Officer, before putting the candidates to a test, imparts instructions to the candidates as to how they have to answer the questions. He gives instructions regarding the requirements of the tests, how and where they have to write the answers and the time limit, etc. The candidates must listen to those instructions carefully and try to grasp every detail. If a candidate finds even a slightest doubt about a question, etc., he should have to clarify there and then. But as soon as the candidates are ordered to begin solving the questions, they are not allowed to ask anything from any one.
2. The times for tests are very short. A candidate usually gets only 30 seconds for one question. Hence, he must work quickly. If the candidate fails to concentrate on solving the questions and is entangled in thinking, then he is sure to lag behind.
3. There may be some questions, the answers of which are not readily known to the candidates. In such situations, the candidates must leave them and pass on to answering the next questions. On reaching the end, candidates can find time and refer back to such unattempted questions and can answer them.

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4. The candidates should not put any mark on the booklets which contain questions. They should not tear any page out of it. These booklets are to be returned to the testing officer intact.
5. Alongwith the question booklets, the candidates are given an answer sheet. The candidates should be very careful in filling the personal particulars on the top of their sheet. Before starting writing answers to the questions, the candidates must fill in these particulars.
6. Usually, in the first column of this answer sheet, serial number of the questions contained in the booklet are supplied. The candidates should start giving answers in the second column

KINDS OF INTELLIGENCE TESTS

There are two kinds of intelligence tests. They are Verbal Intelligence Tests and Non-Verbal Intelligence Tests.

Verbal Intelligence Tests: In a verbal intelligence the items are expressed in language forms. In this test, there are about 80 questions which are to be answered in a brief time of about half an hour.

The candidate must begin with solving the easy questions. He must try to solve them correctly. He must not be in much haste to spoil his work. He must be patient and steady in solving the problems. His confidence will help him to gain credit for himself in the tests. In order to gain a high number of marks, the candidate must concentrate on establishing relationships between different things or patterns given in the setting in the minimum time. He must observe very minutely the words, figures, patterns, etc. The candidate should note and analyse the particular relationship between these things. The verbal intelligence tests are of various types. They are Analogy Test, One-Word Substitution, Insertion of Missing Letter, Insertion of Missing Number or Figure, Word Forming, Jumbled words, Formation of Correct Sentence, Letter Distinction, General Knowledge Test, Alphabetical Test, Completion Test, Synonym Test, Direction Test, Spotting the Stranger, Code Test, Coding and Decoding, Commonsense Test, Multiple Choice Tests Arithmetic Test, etc.

Non-Verbal Intelligence Tests: In non-verbal intelligence tests, the items are expressed by materials for instance, line drawings, patterns, wooden or plastic pictures, etc.

These tests are usually arranged to remove the inconvenience of most of the candidates who are not fully familiar with the language. Besides, the Mujaheds or soldiers in the Pakistan Armed Forces have often to tackle such situations in their practical military life.

The non-verbal intelligence tests comprise of Matrix Test, Sequence Test, Mechanical Aptitude Test, Word Aptitude Test. Thematic Apperception (Picture-Story writing), The Psychological Situational Test (The story of THEO or Mr. "Block-Making Test, etc.

VARIOUS METHODS FOR SOLVING VERBAL INTELLIGENCE TESTS

There are various methods for solving Verbal Intelligence Tests. They include, Analogy Test, One-Word Substitution, Insertion of Missing Letter, Insertion of missing number of Figure, Word-Forming, Jumbled Words, Formation of Correct Sentence, Letter Distinction, General Knowledge Test, Alphabetical Test, Synonym Test, Direct Test, Spotting the Stranger, Code Test, Coding and Decoding, Common sense Test, Multiple Choice Test, Arithmetic Test, etc.

Now, we shall take all these types in detail together with their meanings, examples, and questions with answers.

Analogy Test: The word analogy means "an agreement or correspondence in certain respects between things otherwise different-- a resemblance of relations, as in the phrase, "knowledge is to the mind, what light is to the eye": relation in general: likeness: correspondence of a word, a phrase with the genius of a language, as learned from the manner in which its words and phrases are ordinarily formed similarity of derivative or inflectional processes".

Example 1: Inserting the missing word.

Day is to night as truth is to falsehood.

Answer 1. In the above sentence the word Falsehood has been inserted.

Example 2. Which choice gives the answer"

1. Man is to run as bird is to _____

Choices: (i) Fly (ii) run (iii) weak.

Answer. (i)

Example 3. Ring is to Finger as watch is to _____

Choices: (i) Ann (ii) wrist (iii) leg.

Answer. (ii)

Relationship Test: In this test, there exists a certain relationship between the pairs of the words.

Example: Write the number of the two words which keep the same relationship as pen and ink in the following:

(i) Shoes (ii) Medicine (iii) Player (iv) Hockey (v) Doctor (vi) Cobbler

Answer: (vi) and (i)

Jumbled Test or Jumbled Spelling Test: In this test jumbled spellings of some common words are given and the candidates are desired to trace out the correct word and write it. Sometimes, a hint is also given about the nature of the word.

The word jumble "means to be mixed together without order: to be mixed together confusedly

Example: Which choice mentions the last letter of the word from the following jumbled spelling?

BOOT FALL:

Choices: (i) L, (ii) B, (iii) F, (iv) T.

Answer: L (The correct word is, Football).

Jumbled Sentence Test: In this test, the words which form a sentence are jumbled (mixed) up and the candidates are required to apply their common sense and rearrange these jumbled words to form an understandable or sensible sentence.

Example: Rearrange the following jumbled words to form a sensible sentence:

- (i) The bud nipped must be evil in the.
- (ii) All cats are not cats but all animals are animals.
- (iii) One of the foretell to share things cannot come.

Answer: (i) The evil must be nipped in the bud.

(ii) All cats are animals but all animals are not cats.

(iii) One cannot foretell the shape of things to come.

Coding and Decoding Test: Giving Code or artificial values to Letter of Alphabet. The word code means " a collection or digit of law: a system of rules and regulations, established principles or standards: a system of words, letters or symbols which represents sentences or other words to ensure economy or secrecy in transmission."

In the service of army, perfect secrecy is required about the information with regard to the movement or action of the army. For this object, often secret messages are to be conveyed in code and the same have to be decoded. Hence, it is essential that the candidates should be in a position to trace the key to the code.

Letters of alphabet, in this test, do not stand for themselves but they stand for some other letters which keep an artificial or code value. These artificial or code values are given to these alphabets according to some fixed law or pattern which are not difficult for the candidate to understand. By following the same law or principle, the coded message can be decoded into clear word message. This test can be solved with convenience, if all the letters of the alphabet are first written and then, by compositing the real and artificial value of letter, set the relationship or pattern of the code. For this object, usually alphabets are printed on the answer sheet for the use of the candidates.

Example: If Y C V G T means W A T E R, then what does H K T G mean?

Solution: In this question:

Y stands for W

C stands for A

V stands for T

G stands for E

T Stands for R

A careful observation brings out that each letter in the alphabet (A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z) stands for the letter two places preceding it.

Using the same principle, the letters H K T G will stand for FIRE.

It may be noted that in the ISSB tests, the method of giving the same question is, usually, as under:

Which choice mentions the first letter of the correct answer to the following?

If Y C V G T means W A T E R, what does H K T G mean?

Choices: (i) F (ii) R (iii) E

The answer is obviously (i) as F is the first letter of the code.

The candidate will be required to write figure (i) in the suitable column in the answer sheet provided. The candidate should not write the word FIRE because, then the answer will be wrong.

Giving artificial or Code Values to Arithmetical Digit. In this kind of intelligence test, the digits do not carry their real values, but they are given artificial values. These artificial values are given to the digits according to fixed principles which can be very easily understood by a minute observation.

Example:

If $2 = 0$

and $3 = 3$

and $4 = 8$

Then $7 = ?$

Choices (i) 30 (ii) 35 (iii) 40.

Solution: In this question number (or figure) 2 is multiplied by zero and therefore, it is equivalent to zero. Number 3 is multiplied by 1 and therefore, it is equivalent to 3. Figure or number 4 is multiplied by 2 and therefore, it is equivalent to 8. Number 5 is multiplied by 3 and therefore, it is equivalent to 15. Careful observation will disclose that the number by which each succeeding figure is multiplied goes on increasing by number one in order to assume an artificial value.

Using the same principle, the figure 7 is to be multiplied by 5 in order to assume an artificial value.

Therefore, its artificial or coded value will be $7 \times 5 = 35$.

But note that the answer to the question will be choice (ii) and the number or figure 35. Hence, the answer is choice (ii).

Best Reason or Multiple Choice Test: In this test, an incomplete statement is followed by some alternative choice as answers. The candidate is asked to choose one or more suitable choices of answers that complete the question or the statement.

Example: Which choice answers the following question?

Islamabad is famous because:

- (i) It is a very beautiful city.
- (ii) Numerous foreigners, live in it.
- (iii) The President lives in it.
- (iv) It is the capital of Pakistan.

Answer: (iv)

Same Class Test: The candidates are supplied a group of words in this test. Some of the words in group relate to one particular class but one or more words do not belong to that class. The candidates are desired to simply pick up such word or words which do not relate to that particular class.

Example 1: In the following collection, write the number of the subject which is dissimilar from the other subjects:

- (i) Principal
- (ii) Professor
- (iii) Headmaster
- (iv) Teacher
- (v) Student

Answer: (v)

Example 2: Write the number of the pair which is odd from the other pairs in the following:

- (i) Wrong and Right.
- (ii) Long and Short.
- (iii) Please and Happy.
- (iv) Curved and Straight.

Answer: (iii)

Synonym Test: The word Synonym means "a name or word having the same meaning with another: one or two or more words which have the same meaning."

The candidates in this test are supplied with pairs of words with the same meaning. But a certain pair is such that the meaning of the two words in the pair is not the same. Here the job of the candidate is simply to pick up a pair of words which do not carry the same meaning and write down the number of that pair.

Example: Write the number of the pair of the words, which does not possess the same kind of meaning as the others:

- (i) Honesty and Integrity.
- (ii) Bondage and Freedom.

(iii) Risk and Danger.

(iv) Pain and Agony.

Answer: (ii)

Antonym Test: The word antonym means "a word which is the opposite of another. The Urdu meaning of this word is (متضاد).

Example: Write the number of the pair which have a relationship different from the other pair:

(i) Excess, Surplus

(ii) Food, Famine

(iii) Compulsory, Voluntary

Answer: (i)

Direction Sense Test: This test requires a keen sense of direction. The candidate must remember the distance covered in the direction. This will help him to answer the question correctly.

Example: If you start from point A and walk 5 miles towards the West, then turn right and walk 4 miles towards the North, then turn right again and walk 3 miles, then which direction mention the direction in which are you going?

Choices: (i) North (ii) South (iii) West (iv) East

Answer: (iv)

Common Sense Test: This is a simple and easy test and it requires only a common sense. In some cases, alternative choices for appropriate answers are given and the candidates are desired to select or pick up the correct answer and write down its serial number.

Example 1: 5 years ago, Ahdullah was 10 years older than Iqbal. What is the difference between their ages at present?

Choices: (i) 10 (ii) 5, (iii) 15

Answer 1: (i)

The instructions are confusing. The candidate should study the question carefully and try to know in which way the answer is to be expressed. As soon as this is done, the question can at once be answered.

Example: In case $1/2$ when added to $1/4$ makes $3/4$ write "wrong unless $3/4$ when divided by $1/4$ gives $1/2$, in which case write "right".

Answer: Wrong

Assigning Correct Mathematical Signs: This test is concerned with the application of elementary and simple arithmetic. It deals with only addition, multiplication and division. All these signs, in this test are omitted and the candidate has to insert these signs.

Example: Insert mathematical signs between the following figures:

- (i) $25 \quad 5 \quad 4 = 1$
- (ii) $3 \quad 5 \quad 8 = 23$
- (iii) $9 \quad 3 \quad 4 = 2$

Answer:

- (i) $\div, -$
- (ii) $\times, +$
- (iii) $-, -$

Words Building Test: This test measures the ability of the candidates in word building. Here, the words are built either by prefixing (before) or suffixing (fixing at the end) new letters or taking off from or adding new letters to the body of the words.

Example: Imagine a single word which when added to the body of the following words forms entirely new words:

FIST, TICK, HEAT, BUST.

Solution: The candidates will see that if the word "R" is added to each of the given words, the new formed words will be:

FIRST, TRICK, HEART, BURST.

Hence, the answer is R.

Alphabetical Test: This test is based on alphabet. If a candidate has sharp memory, then this question becomes quite simple.

Example 1: Given the alphabet:

Example 2: It takes 3 minutes to boil an egg. How much time will it take to boil 6 eggs together?

Choices: (i) 18 (ii) 6 (iii) 3

Answer 2: (iii)

Sequence Test: The word sequence means "state of being sequent or following order of succession or a series of things following in a certain order as a set of three or more cards in order of value that which follows consequence "

In this test, the candidate should at first, carefully observe the correct sequence of words in the dictionary. Sequence of months of the year, etc. should be observed minutely by the candidate. This will lead him to arrive at correct answer.

Example: If 5th of the month falls two days after Monday what day of the week will fall on 19th of the month?

Answer: Wednesday.

Blood Relationship: The candidates in this test are required to know about blood relations of a man. This test is very interesting and simple.

Example: A and B are children of C. C is the father of A but B is not the daughter of C. What is B to C?

Answer: Son

Confusing Instructions Test:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

- (i) Write the letter 3 letters before Z.
- (ii) Write the eighteenth letter of the alphabet given above.
- (iii) Write down the fourth vowel after the fourth consonant.

Answers: (i) V (ii) R (iii) O (In the 26-letter alphabet, there are five vowels: A, E, I, O, U, and the rest 21 letters are consonants).

Letter Completion Test: In this test, some letters of the words the meaning of which are given against them are missing. The candidates are asked to fill in those letters.

Example: Insert suitable letters in the following:

- (i) ____ar____ e (big)
- (ii) quick____y (fast)
- (iii) ____h____rt (not tall)

(iv) ____ m ____ ll (not big)

(v) ____ LL ____ H (Creator)

Answer: (i) L g. (ii) I. (iii) S o. (iv) S a (v) A a.

General Knowledge Test: This is a test of general knowledge where the candidate is required to keep his general knowledge up-to-date.

Example: Answer the following questions in "Yes" or "No".

- (i) Karachi is the capital of Sindh.
- (ii) Harappa is situated in Multan district.

Answer: (i) Yes (ii) No

Word Finding: In this test, the ability of the candidate is tested in word finding. Usually, the first and the last alphabets of the word is given and the candidate is asked to write one or more words that start and close with the alphabet's given in the question. The word should be the names of some places, persons or foreign words. This detail is usually supplied in the test.

Example: Write a word that begins with K and ends with I. The word may be the name of a person, places or foreign words

Answer: Karachi.

Absurdity Test: The word absurd means "obviously un-reason able or false: ridiculous."

In the "absurdity test", generally a statement is given which is absurd. The candidates are desired to trace that' absurdity.

Example: Trace the absurdity in the following statements:

- (i) The smoke of the electric engine which was running at a speed of 60 miles per hour was running in an opposite direction.
- (ii) A horse fell down when it was running at a speed of 60 miles per hour.

Answers: (i) Electric train does not have any smoke.

(ii) A horse cannot run at a speed of 60 miles per hour.

Exercises

VERBAL INTELLIGENCE TEST

Exercises No. I

UNIT II
UNIT III
UNIT IV
UNIT V
UNIT VI
UNIT VII
UNIT VIII
UNIT IX
UNIT X
UNIT XI
UNIT XII
UNIT XIII
UNIT XIV
UNIT XV
UNIT XVI
UNIT XVII
UNIT XVIII
UNIT XIX
UNIT XX
UNIT XXI
UNIT XXII

Spot the Stranger
Analogy Test
Inductive Reasoning
Coding and Decoding
Jumbled Words
Arithmetical Problems
Series Test
Common sense Questions
Word Finding
Word Making
Sentence Formation
Antonym Test
Synonym Test
Letter Difference
Completion Test
One Word Substitution
General Knowledge Test
Absurdity Test
Alphabetical Test
Obeying the Command
Verbal Relations
Multiple Choice Test

VERBAL INTELLIGENCE TEST

Exercises No. I

Spot the Stranger:

Directions: In each line four out of five words are of a particular kind. Choose the word which does not belong to the group.

- i. Laboratory, library, playground, student, pilot
- ii. Yellow, Green, Blue, Bell, White
- iii. Mustard, grape seed, groundnut, wheat, jute
- iv. Quetta karachi, Lahore, Tokyo, Peshawar.
- v. Cone, sphere, cuboid, circle, cylinder
- vi. Spring, Winnter, Summer, Autumn, Cold
- vii. Gujarat, Bengal, Orissa, Oriya, Punjab
- viii. Guru Granth Sahib, Vedas, Godan, Bible, Quran
- ix. Sanskrit, Tamil, English, Bengali, Tamil Nadu
- x. Eyes, ears, nose, tongue, talk
- xi. Table, exercise book, pencil, chair, pillow
- xii. Dagger, bullet, sword, knife, axe
- xiii. Rupee, ruble, dollar, crystal, kroner
- xiv. Dog, bitch, man, horse, mare
- xv. Elephant, lion, tiger, crow, horse
- xvi. Dawn, fast, morning, evening, night
- xvii. Fish, pigeon, sparrow, vulture, kiwi
- xviii. The statesman, Competition, Success, Review, The Tribune, The Hindu, The Hindustan Times
- xix. Nightingale, Gnu, Penguin, Pelican, Kiwi
- xx. Pencil, fountain pen, blade, chalk, ball pen
- xxi. Radio, bulb, television, tape recorder, transistor
- xxii. Horse, dog, fox, pelican, deer
- xxiii. Horse, dog, lion, tiger cow

Exercises No. II

Analogy Test:

Directions: There is some definite relationship between the terms involved in the first part of the sentence. Fill in the blanks with suitable words so that similar relationship is established between the terms involved in the second part of the sentence.

- i. Watch is to time as thermometer is to *Temp*
- ii. Bed is to sleep as chair is to *Sit*
- iii. Father is to son as mother is to *Daughter*
- iv. Man is to woman as boy is to *girl*
- v. Horse is to mare as dog is to *bitch*
- vi. Hot is to cold as high is to *low*
- vii. Principal is to college as headmaster is to *School*
- viii. Governor is to sindh as president is to *Pakistan*
- ix. Long is to short as fat is to *Thin*
- x. Barometer is to atmospheric pressure as sphygmomanometer is to *ABP*
- xi. Food is to eat as water is to *Drink*
- xii. Prime Minister is to federal cabinet as Chief Minister is to *Province*
- xiii. Fountain pen is to ink as pencil is to *Graphite*
- xiv. Scooter is to petrol as truck is to *diesel*
- xv. Railway station is to train as aerodrome is to *Aeroplane*
- xvi. Lend is to borrow as give is to *Take*
- xvii. India is to new delhi as libya is to *Tripoli*
- xviii. Pakistan is to Asia as United Kingdom is to *Europe*
- xix. Sweeper is to sweep as washerman is to *wash*
- xx. Food is to eat as milk is to *Drink*
- xxi. Balance is to weigh as metre rod is to *Measure the length*
- xxii. Snow is to mountain as sand is to *Desert*

- xxiii. Bangladesh is to takka as Italy is to Euro
 xxiv. Sucrose is to sugarcane as lactose is to Milk
 xxv. Umbrella is to rain as sword is to...
 xxvi. Qutab minar is to delh as golden temple is to...
 xxvii. Monday is to tuesday as january is to Feb
 xxviii. Heater is to heat as cooler is to Cool
 xxix. 4 is to 20 as 5 is to 25

Exercises No. III

Inductive Reasoning (secret writing)

Directions: In the first column below there are some words.

In the second column, the same words are given in a secret writing or code. Each number stands for a particular letter. You are to find the letter that corresponds to each number. The words in the first column and secret writing in the second column are not in the same order. In the last column marked "Translation", you are to write the words in the same order as in the Secret writing.

(i)	Words	Secret writing	Translation
	Pest	3072	Hare
	Make	6289	Pest
	Case	5042	Make
	Hare	1082	Case

(ii)	Words	Secret writing	Translation
	Early	16 1 19 20 5	Paste
	Motor	5 1 18 12 25	Early
	Lorry	12 15 18 18 25	Lorry
	Paste	13 15 20 15 18	Motor

(iii)	Words	Secret writing					Translation
	Women	$\frac{7}{6}$	$\frac{6}{4}$	$\frac{5}{4}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
	Haste	$\frac{6}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{6}{7}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
	Salty	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{6}{5}$	$\frac{6}{7}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
	Worry	$\frac{7}{6}$	$\frac{5}{4}$	$\frac{4}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{4}{5}$

EXERCISES NO. IV

Coding and decoding (Secret writing):

Directions: The words in the first column are written in a secret manner in the second column. Understand the code used and then decipher the following codes into words.

(i)	Words	Codes
	Wealth	Htlaew
	Action	Noitca
	Justice	Ecitsuj
	Sorry	Yrros
	Codes	Words
	Egduj	<i>judge</i>
	Yrruh	<i>hurry</i>
	Retsam	<i>Master</i>
	Retteb	<i>Better</i>
(ii)	Words	Codes
	Insert	Jotfsu

Number
Wanted
Afraid

Ovncfs
Xboufe
Bgsbje

Codes

Words

Ebtift
Jojujbm
Mfuufs
Tusjoh

Dashes
Initial
Letter
String

(iii)

Words

Codes

Closed
Cyclist
Adults
Beware

Losedcay
Yclistcay
Dultsaay
Ewarebay

Codes

Words

Eputyday
Epublicray
Upremesay
Overnorgay

Deputy
Republic
Supreme
Governor

(iv)

Words

Codes

Speaker
Indian
Major
Alienate

Wtieoiv
Mrhmer
Qensv
Epmirexi

Codes

Words

Pmiveve
Girxvep
Ejvmge
Gsvriv

Liberal
Central
Africa
Corner

EXERCISES NO. V

Jumbled words:

Directions: Rearrange the letters to make a word or words. Clues as to be nature of the word(s) have been given for guidance.

- (i) Esroh *house* (name of an animal)
- (ii) Bbtair *Rabbit* (name of an animal)
- (iii) Suolt *lotus* (name of a flower)
- (iv) Eors *Rose* (name of a flower)
- (v) Acccekln *Neckles* (a jewelry article)
- (vi) Abefrruy *february* (a month of the year)
- (vii) Aydnus *Sunday* (a day of the week)
- (viii) Oeps *peso* (a currency of some country)
- (ix) Currmey *mercury* (an element)
- (x) Ncltarie *clarinet* (a musical instrument)
- (xi) Aarsww *warsaw* (the capital of a communist country)
- (xii) Ppaaird *Paardip* (an Indian port)
- (xiii) Adrug *Guard* (a person connected with railways)
- (xiv) Aarritms *Amritsar* (a custom air port in India)
- (xv) Aaahlmtj *Tajmahal* (a historical place of world attraction in India)
- (xvi) Aanyr lukpid *Kuldip Nayyar* (an author of a book on emergency)
- (xvii) Mmeeetthorr *Thermometer* (an instrument used to measure temperature)
- (xviii) Rrrbaiste *Braister* (a person connected with the legal profession)
- (xix) Rreeclut *lecturer* (a person connected with the teaching profession)
- (xx) Ltsoo *Stool* (a furniture item)

- (xxi) Aannlig *Analgin* (a common branded medicine)
(xxii) Aoesrtt *toaster* (an electric gadget)
(xxiii) Oellyw *yellow* (a colour)
(xxiv) Trihsub *Bushirt* (an article to wear)
(xxv) Kinppmu *Pumpkin* (a vegetable)

EXERCISES NO. VI

Arithmetical Problems:

Directions: Each question is of different nature. Provide the necessary solution asked for in each of the following problems.

- (1) A father's age is twice his son's age. Ten years ago he was thrice as his son. Find their present ages.
- (2) 10 men can dig 20 holes in 40 days. 20 men can dig 10 holes in how many days?
- (3) If a train is running 4 minutes late and losing 4 seconds per minute, how many more minutes will it take for the train to be running half an hour late?
- (4) The combined length of two rivers A and B is 1000 kilometres. If the river A is 200 kilometres shorter than the river B then find the individual length of each river.
- (5) One basket of oranges has one-third against as many oranges as a second basket. If the first basket has 3 more oranges than the second basket, how many has the first basket?

EXERCISES NO. VII

Series Test:

Directions: You are to supply the appropriate figure or letter to continue the following series.

1. (i) 9, 18, 27, 36, _____
(ii) 4, 16, 64, 256, _____

(iii) 2, 8, 26, 80, _____

(iv) 4, 10, 28, 82, _____

(v) 25, 20, 15, 10, _____

(vi) Z, X, V, T, _____

(vii) AB, CD, EF, GH, _____

(viii) O, Q, S, U, _____

(ix) A, D, G, J, _____

(x) D, F, I, M, _____

Directions: Study each row of numbers and state in each case which two numbers come next?

2. (i) 1, 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, _____

(ii) 1, 1, 4, 8, 9, 27, 16, 64, _____

(iii) 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2, _____

(iv) 504, 336, 210, 120, 60, 24, _____

(v) 6, 13, 21, 30, 40, 51, 63, _____

Directions: Insert the missing number(s) in each of the following series.

3. (i) 240, _____, 60, 30, 15,

(ii) $\frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{8}, \underline{\hspace{1cm}}, \underline{\hspace{1cm}}, 1, 2,$

(iii) 6, 3, 24, 12, _____, _____, 384, 192

(iv) 7, 7, 14, 49, 21, 343, _____, _____

(v) 1234, 2345, _____, 4567, 5678

EXERCISES NO. VIII

Commonsense Questions:

Directions: Read the following statements carefully before jumping to hasty conclusions. A part of the statement itself will provide the solution in most of the cases.

- (1) A is the brother of B, but B is not the brother of A.
How are A and B related to each other?
- (2) Which will weigh more—a kilogram of steel or a kilogram of cotton?
- (3) Which can give more accurate time — a wrist watch or a time piece?
- (4) Which is more stable a two legged stool or a three legged chair?
- (5) A firm is celebrating the diamond jubilee. How old is the firm?
- (6) Under what circumstances can a son be older than the mother?
- (7) A person has won three games at a stretch. What are his chances of winning the fourth game?
- (8) Which will lower the temperature more readily --- ice or ice mixed with common salt?
- (9) Which will be preferred for a very weak patient --- ordinary sugar or gluecose?
- (10) Suppose there are 100 seconds in a minute: Then there will be how many minutes in one hour?

EXERCISES NO. IX

Word Finding:

- (i) **Directions:** Write ten words that begin with M and end with E. The words framed should not be names of persons, places or foreign words.
- (ii) **Directions:** Write ten words that begin with P and end with E. The words formed must contain a vowel other than E. Also words formed should not be names of persons, places or foreign words.
- (iii) **Directions:** Supply the three letters in each case to frame words. The beginning and ending letters of each word are given. Words thus obtained may be names of persons or places.
 - (a) L-----T

- (b) M-----Y
- (c) P-----Y
- (d) S----- Y
- (e) F----- T
- (f) P----- R
- (g) O----- N
- (h) N----- L
- (i) M----- Y
- (j) M----- E

EXERCISES NO. X

Word Making:

Directions: Make as many different words as you can, using only the letters in the following words given in capital letters. You may make long or short words. You should not include the names of persons, places or foreign words. In any one word do not use a letter more times than it appears in the original words.

1. (i) PRONUNCIATION
- (ii) DICTIONARY
- (iii) ADMINISTRATIVE
- (iv) CONCATENATE
- (v) CONCENTRATION

Directions: Make as many different words as you can, using only the letters in the following words given in capital letters. You may make long or short words. You should not include the names of persons, places of foreign words. In any one word do not use a letter more times than it appears in the original worlds.

- (i) SYMPATHETICALLY
- (ii) SUPERERCOATORY
- (iii) SUPERCONDUCTIVITY
- (iv) REFRIGERATION
- (v) IMPRESCRIPTIBLE

3. **Directions:** Make five words starting with P and ending with Y using the letters in the word PERSONALITY. You may make long or short words. In any one word do not use a letter more times than it appears in PERSONALITY.

4. Make four words starting with R and using only letters in the word, PARALLELOGRAM.

EXERCISES NO. XI

Sentence Formation:

Directions: Rearrange the following sentences so as to make them sensible. Also, underline the last word.

- (1) Is all that glitters gold not
- (2) Mind the the of is idleness rust
- (3) But no be vulgar means by thou familiar
- (4) Be be cannot cured endured what must
- (5) Noise vessel much makes empty
- (6) Your your cloth to coat according cut
- (7) Better nothing is than something
- (8) Friend friend indeed need a is in
- (9) A is he keeps by the company man known
- (10) His work tools quarrels a bad workman
- (11) A in nine time stitch saves
- (12) Pours rains never but it it
- (13) Bedfellows strange with man poverty a acquaints
- (14) Billet bullet every its has
- (15) Wind whirlwind sow reap the the and
- (16) To to divine forgive err human is
- (17) Fell little oaks strokes mighty
- (18) Never friends purse full a lacks
- (19) Learn to too is it late never
- (20) Leisure marry in at haste repent

- (21) The the bottom best fish swim near
- (22) We if the larks fall shall sky catch
- (23) Not a dies summer make swallow one
- (24) Gander sauce sauce for the for the goose not is is what
- (25) No a catches poultry fox sleeping

EXERCISES NO. XII

Antonym Test:

Directions: A key word is given in the beginning. Within bracket are given four choices. Choose the word in the bracket having meaning opposite to the one given outside the bracket.

- (i) Voluntary (Compulsory, Fixed, Rigid, Undertake)
- (ii) Entrance (Entry, Exit, Pathway, Depress)
- (iii) Illuminate (Burn, Light, Darken, pacify)
- (iv) Succeed (Follow, Preceded, Happen, Accomplish)
- (v) Swift (Quick, Expeditious, Slow, Movement)
- (vi) Swell (Inflation, Bulge, Distend, Contract)
- (vii) Progressive (Placement, Retrograde, Advancement, Recessive)
- (viii) Consolidate (Brighten, March, Weaken, Lighten)
- (ix) Preliminary (Final, Selective, Last, Extreme)
- (x) Tolerance (Limit, Plump, Portative, Bigotry)
- (xi) Persuade (Pertain, Dissuade, Platonism, Plumbeous)

EXERCISES NO. XIII

Synonym Test:

Direction: A key word is given in the capital letters. Within bracket are given four choices. Pick out the word in the bracket which corresponds most nearly to the one given in capital letters outside the bracket.

- (i) **EDUCATE:** (Intelligent, Instruct, Hatching, Literate)
- (ii) **FIERCE:** (Furious, Pushing, Anger, Insurant)
- (iii) **FOSTER:** (Discourage, Foul, Advance, Insurant)

- (iv) **INSULT:** (Rude, Irritant, Loran, Offend)
- (v) **MISERABLE:** (Disconsolate, Happy, Mintage, Bearable)
- (vi) **OSTENTATION:** (Professed, Pretended, Pretension, Accomplishment)
- (vii) **PERNICIOUS:** (Authoriatative, Detrimental, Delicate, Enchanting)
- (viii) **DEPICT:** (Reproduce, Estimate, Debased, Ravage)
- (ix) **HUMBUG:** (Deceive, Increase, Hyperaemina, Pretense)
- (x) **LOYALTY:** (Devotion, Truth, Resourcefulness, Adaptation)

EXERCISES NO. XIV

Letter Difference:

Direction: Letters have been arranged in various groups in some definite order. One group of letters is different from the rest. Identify that group.

- (i) ABC DEF GHI KLM
- (ii) CBA ZYX TSQ PON
- (iii) ACE HJL OQT UWY
- (iv) EFGI IJKN NOPR RSTV
- (V) ADG BEH CEH NKH
- (Vi) GDA HEB HEC NKH
- (Vii) FB JF RM ZV
- (Viii) NPO QSR FHG CDE
- (Xi) DeF HiJ PQR Stu
- (X) EFIJ KLOP OPRD STWX

EXERCISES NO. XV

Completion Test:

Directions: Make a new word by adding one letter after the following words. Use of the letter 's' is not allowed.

1. (a) Sand (b) Plunge
- (c) Petro (d) Plan
- (e) Fish (f) Salt

- (g) Lie (h) Loca
(i) Mat (j) Milk

Direction: make a new word by adding two letters after the following words.

2. (a) Last (b) Firm
(c) Again (D) Farm
(e) Light (f) Mise
(g) Conduct (h) obscure
(i) Original (j) Late

Direction: Make a new word by deleting the last letter and adding three new letters after the following:

3. (a) Maturate (b) Nerve
(c) Saturate (d) Pale
(e) Petite

EXERCISES NO. XVI

One-word substitution:

Direction: For each sentence you are to provide a single word which should convey the same sense as given by the group of words in the sentence.

- (i) A state in which the succession is through woman alone.
- (ii) One who hates all mankind.
- (iii) Something which is entirely beyond belief.
- (iv) A medicine used to loosen the bowels.
- (v) A child who is without both parents.
- (vi) A state of complete continence on the part of a woman.
- (vii) That which is impossible to describe adequately.
- (viii) Lasting only for a short interval.
- (ix) Not giving proper attention.
- (x) Something which cannot fail to come to pass.
- (xi) Averse to mixing in society.

- (xii) That which cannot be seen.
- (xiii) That which allows only a part of the light to pass.
- (xiv) That which does not allow the light to pass.
- (xv) A measure which cannot be justified.
- (xvi) That which cannot be escaped from.
- (xvii) A person who takes the brightest possible view of things.
- (xviii) A person who takes the darkest possible view of things.
- (xix) A stage of growth between boyhood and youth.
- (xx) That which can be eaten.
- (xxi) That which can be drunk.
- (xxii) That which can be allowed.
- (xxiii) That which cannot be surmounted.
- (xxiv) That which can be wounded or penetrated.
- (xxv) A person speaking many languages.

EXERCISES NO. XVII

General Knowledge Test:

Direction: If the statement is correct write Yes otherwise No.

- (i) Takka is the currency of Bangladesh.
- (ii) Dacca is the capital of Pakistan.
- (iii) High blood pressure is caused by an imbalance of sugar.
- (iv) Lead pencils are made of lead.
- (v) The animal that hides itself in sand when attacked is giraffe.
- (vi) The hardest mineral is diamond.
- (vii) The Mother of Jesus Christ was Mary.

EXERCISES NO. XVIII

Absurdity test:

Directions: Some part of each statement is faulty, what you have to do is to point out an absurdity which is contained in the statement?

- (1) One hundred cuts were applied to metre rod to get 10 pieces each measuring one centimeter in length.
- (2) Anita received six issues of the Sports-Week magazine in the month of March.
- (3) A boy walking in moon light at 4 P.M. was bitten by a poisonous snake. He was immediately rushed to the nearby hospital of Delhi where he was declared dead by the doctor in emergency duty.
- (4) Amin, who was brought up in an orphanage, passed his B.A. examination securing first position in the university. He was immediately absorbed as an officer in a bank. One day he received the telegram-Father Dred Reach Home. He left for home by the first available train to perform the last rites.

EXERCISES NO. XIX

Alphabetical test:

Direction: Question set on the alphabet have been asked. You should be fast as well as accurate in finding which letter comes after a particular letter or which letter occurs ahead of so many places of a particular letter. Knowledge of how many letters come between different vowels is also important.

- (1) How many letters are there in the English alphabet?
- (2) how many vowels are there in the English alphabet?
- (3) Name the vowels in the alphabet.
- (4) The alphabet contains how many consonants?
- (5) Name the consonants in the alphabet.
- (6) How many letters come between second and fourth vowels?
- (7) Write down the letters occurring after the last vowel.
- (8) How many letters come before the first vowel?
- (9) Write the fifth letter after M. Vowels should be ignored.

- (10) Write down all the letters which form identical mirror images i.e. When seen through a mirror can be read like the original letters.
- (11) How many letters come between G and J?
- (12) If T comes after S write Yes otherwise No.
- (13) Write down the odd letters of the alphabet.
- (14) Write down the vowel which occupies the even place in the alphabet.
- (15) Which letter is seven places ahead of the last letter..

EXERCISE NO. XX

Obeying the command:

Directions: In such type of questions you have to simply obey the instructions.

- (i) If the sex of bitch is opposite to that of dog, write A otherwise write B.
- (ii) The chances of skidding over a smooth surface are more as compared to the rough surface. Write beautiful if you agree with the statement otherwise write ugly.
- (iii) It is easier to climb a greasy pole as compared to a rough pole. If in your opinion the statement is correct record morning otherwise write down evening.
- (iv) Is it possible to kill five people with one shot? Answer yes or no.

EXERCISES NO. XXI

Verbal Relations:

Directions: First word bears some definite relationship with the second. From the given choices, put the suitable word at serial no. four which bears the same relation with the third that the second has with the first.

- (a) 1. Aeroplane 2. Pilot
3. Bus 4. _____

Choices: Conductor, Driver, Guard, Cleaner.

- (b) 1. Clock 2. Time
3. Thermometer 4. _____

Choices: Temperature, heat, Energy, Radiation.

- (c) 1. Book 2. Author

3. Statue 4. _____
 Choices: painter, Binder, Sculptor, Calligraphist.

(d) 1. Sunday 2. Tuesday
 3. January 4. _____
 Choices: April, March, May, September.

(e) 1. Sky 2. Blue
 3. Grass 4. _____
 Choices: Yellow, Green, White, Blue.

EXERCISES NO. XXII

Directions Test:

Directions: Problems in this section involve movements in different directions. What you have to do is to follow the movements and then calculate the distances involved or to find the final direction?

- (i) Mr. John starts on a journey towards north. After covering a distance of 4 kilometres he turns left and travels 3 kilometres more. How much distance John should cover to reach to the starting point?
- (ii) A person travels 10 kilometres from north towards east. Then he moves 6 kilometres the starting point. How far is the person from the starting point?

EXERCISES NO. XXIII

Multiple Choices test:

Directions: In this type of questions many answers are provide for the same question. Out of these answers you have to choose the one which is correct.

1. $\frac{3}{4}$ is nearest to which of the following?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (a) 0.1 | (b) $\frac{4}{3}$ |
| (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ | (d) 0.74 |
| (e) $\frac{5}{8}$ | |

2. Heater element is made of Nichrome wire because

- (a) It is a cheap metallic wire
 - (b) It is readily available in the market
 - (c) it is the best conductor of electricity
 - (d) It is the best conductor of electricity
 - (e) It has got high melting point and a large current can be safely passed through the coil of nichrome without fusing the wire.
3. One should rise early in the morning because
- (a) It is a good habit
 - (b) One gets sufficient time to read the newspaper thoroughly.
 - (c) One can reach the office well in time and save oneself from the wrath of the officer.
 - (d) One can stroll in pure and fresh air which is essential to maintain good health.
 - (e) One can settle down to work early.
4. In a country parents are interested to get their daughters married around the age of twenty because.
- (a) Girls look more beautiful when they are twenty.
 - (b) Girls should get sufficient time period to raise their families.
 - (c) Girls around twenty are fully matured and capable of discharging all responsibilities expected from a married woman.
 - (d) Parents think it a burden to feed their daughters beyond the age of twenty.
 - (e) Young executives like only those girls who are nearing twenty.

ANSWERS

EXERCISES NO. I

- (i) Pilot: A student is connected with laboratory, library, playground etc. Whereas a pilot is not connected with all these things in his routine duties.
- (ii) Bell: Except bell all are names of different colours.
- (iii) Wheat: It is not considered as a cash crop. Mustard, grape-seed, groundnut, jute are classified as cash crops.
- (iv) Tokyo: it is the capital of a country (Japan) others are provincial capitals of Pakistan.
- (v) Circle: Except circle all have three dimensions.
- (vi) Cold: It is not a season.
- (vii) Oriya: It is not a state.
- (viii) Godan: It is not a religious book.
- (ix) Tamil Nadu: It is a state whereas others mentioned in this group are languages.
- (x) Talk: It is not a part of body.
- (xi) Pillow: Exercise book can be placed on the table. While sitting on the chair one can write down on the exercise book with the help of a pencil. Pillow is, therefore, not a connected article.
- (xii) Bullet: It is not a sharp edged weapon. Bullet thrown as such cannot kill a person.
- (xiii) Crystal: It is not a currency of any country.
- (xiv) Man: Others are animals.
- (xv) Crow: It is a bird.
- (xvi) Fast: Other words tell the position of the day.
- (xvii) Fish: It lives in water. Others are different kind of birds.
- (xviii) Competition Success Review: It is issued every month. Rest are daily newspapers.
- (xix) Gnu: Except gnu all are different birds.

- (xx) Blade: It is not an article used for writing.
- (xxi) Bulb: It is not a source of entertainment.
- (xxii) Pelican: It is a bird.
- (xxiii) Cow: It is a female animal.

EXERCISES NO. II

- (i) Temperature (Watch gives time and thermometer is used for recording temperature)
- (ii) Sit (One sleeps on a bed and sits on a chair)
- (iii) Daughter (Son in due course of time will become father himself. Same is the case with daughter who will become mother in natural course after marriage)
- (iv) Girl (Boy and girl are young ones of man and woman)
- (v) Bitch (Male and female relationship)
- (vi) Low (As cold is just opposite of hot, so is low just opposite of high)
- (vii) School (Like principal, headmaster is the incharge of the school)
- (viii) Pakistan (In the Province executive power is vested in the Governor. President is the executive head of Pakistan)
- (ix) Thin
- (x) Arterial blood pressure (Barometer records atmospheric pressure and sphygmomanometer tells arterial blood pressure)
- (xi) Drink
- (xii) Federal Cabinet (Prime Minister presides over the meetings of Federal ministers. Similar functions are performed by the chief minister in the Province)
- (xiii) Graphite (Graphite provides the writing material in the pencil)
- (xiv) Diesel (Petrol is the fuel for running the scooter whereas diesel is used for running the truck)
- (xv) Aeroplanes (Trains start and end at railway stations. Aeroplanes take off and land at the aerodromes)

- (xvi) Take
- (xvii) Tripoli (Tripoli is the capital of Libya)
- (xviii) Europe (Pakistan belongs to the continent Asia whereas United Kingdom is included in Europe)
- (xix) Wash
- (xx) Drink
- (xxi) Measure the length
- (xxii) Desert (Snow collects on high mountains, sand collects in deserts)
- (xxiii) Euro (Euro is the currency of Italy whereas Takka is the currency of Bangladesh)
- (xxiv) Milk (Sucrose is obtained from sugarcane and lactose is obtained from milk)
- (xxv) Enemy (Umbrella provides protection from rain whereas sword gives protection against enemy)
- (xxvi) Amritsar (Qutab Minar is situated in Delhi. Golden Temple is situated in Amritsar)
- (xxvii) February (Monday comes before Tuesday. January comes before February)
- (xxviii) Ludhiana (Principal industry of Ludhiana is hosiery. Bokaro is famous for steel industry)
- (xxix) Cool
- (xxx) 25 (Twenty is 5 times four: Twenty five is 5 times five)

EXERCISES NO. III

(i)	<i>Secret writing</i>	<i>Translation</i>
	6289	Pest
	5042	Make
	1082	Case
	3072	Hare
Here	A = 0; C = 1; E = 2; H = 3; K = 4; M = 5; P = 6; R = 7; S = 8; T = 9;	

(ii) Secret Writing Translation

5	1	18	12	25	Early
13	15	20	15	18	Motor
12	15	18	18	25	Lorry
16	1	19	20	5	Paste

Here A=1 ; B=2 ; C=3 ; D=4 ;
E=5 ; and so on

(iii) Secret writing Translation

$\frac{7}{6} \frac{5}{4} \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{3} \frac{4}{5}$	Woman
$\frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{2} \frac{6}{5} \frac{6}{7} \frac{1}{3}$	Haste
$\frac{6}{5} \frac{1}{2} \frac{3}{4} \frac{6}{7} \frac{7}{8}$	Salty
$\frac{7}{6} \frac{5}{4} \frac{5}{6} \frac{5}{6} \frac{7}{8}$	Worry

Here: $A = \frac{1}{2}$; $E = \frac{1}{3}$; $H = \frac{2}{3}$; $L = \frac{3}{4}$;
 $M = \frac{4}{3}$; $N = \frac{1}{2}$; $O = \frac{5}{4}$; $R = \frac{5}{6}$;
 $S = \frac{6}{5}$; $T = \frac{6}{7}$; $W = \frac{7}{6}$; $Y = \frac{7}{8}$;

EXERCISES NO. IV

(i) Codes Words

Egduj	Judge
Yrruh	Hurry
Retsam	Master
Retteb	Better

Reason: Each word in the first column is written in the reverse order as a code in the second column.

For example: Wealth = Htlaew

(ii) Codes Words

Ebtift	Dashes
Jojujbm	Initial

Mfuufs

Tushoh

Letter

String

Reason: Each letter is replaced by a letter following it in the alphabet.

For example: E stands for D

B stands for A

T stands for S

H stands for G

O stands for N and so on.

(iii)	Codes	Words
	Eputyday	Deputy
	Epublicray	Republic
	Upremesay	Supreme
	Overnorgay	Governor

Reason: First letter of each word is written at the end Two more letters 'ay' have been added thereafter.

For example: Closed = Losedcay

(iv)	Codes	Words
	Pmfveve	Library
	Girxvep	Central
	Ejvmge	Africa
	Gsvriv	Corner

Reason:

A is replaced by E

B is replaced by F

C is replaced by G

F is replaced by J

R is replaced by V

First letter of the alphabet is replaced by fifth letter, tenth letter is replaced by fourteenth and thirteenth letter by seventeenth and so on.

EXERCISES NO. V

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (i) Horse | (ii) Rabbit |
| (iii) Lotus | (iv) Rose |
| (v) Necklace | (vi) February |
| (vii) Sunday | (viii) Peso |
| (ix) Mercury | (x) Clarinet |
| (xi) Warsaw | (Xii) Paradip |
| (xiii) Guard | (xiv) Amritsar |
| (xv) Taj Mahal | (xvi) Kuldip Nayar |
| (xvii) Thermometer | (xviii) Barrister |
| (xix) Lecturer | (xx) Stool |
| (xxi) Analgin | (xxii) Toaster |
| (xxiii) Yellow | (xxiv) Bushirt |
| (xxv) Pumpkin | |

EXERCISES NO. VI

1. Father 40 years and son 20 years.

Suppose the age of father = x years.

Suppose the age of son = y years.

According to the conditions of the problem.

$$X = 2 Y \quad (i)$$

$$X - 10 = 3 (Y - 10) \quad (ii)$$

$$X - 10 = 3y - 30 \quad (iii)$$

Substitute the value of x from equation No. (i)

in equation No. (iii)

$$2y - 10 = 3y - 30$$

$20 = y \therefore$ Son is 20 years old.

$$X = 2y = 2 \times 20 = 40$$

\therefore Father is 40 years old.

2.

10 days.

Time taken by 10 men to dig 20 holes.

$$= 40 \text{ days}$$

Time taken by 10 men to dig 1 hole.

$$= \frac{40}{20} \text{ days}$$

Time taken by 1 man to dig 1 hole.

$$= \frac{40 \times 10}{20} \text{ days}$$

Time taken by 1 man to dig 10 holes.

$$= \frac{40 \times 10 \times 10}{20} \text{ days}$$

Time taken by 1 man to dig 10 holes.

$$= \frac{40 \times 10 \times 10}{20 \times 20} \text{ days}$$

$$= 10 \text{ days.}$$

3.

390 minutes.

To lose 4 seconds train has to run.

$$= 1 \text{ minute}$$

To lose 1 minute train has to run.

$$= 15 \text{ minutes}$$

To lose 26 minutes train has to run.

$$= 26 \times 15 \text{ minutes}$$

= 390 minutes

Train is already running late by 4 minutes. When it loses 26 minutes more, it will be running late by half an hour. But to lose 26 minutes train should run for 390 minutes.

4. Let the length of river A = X kilometres

Let the length of river B = Y kilometres

Then by the given conditions

$$X + Y = 1000 \text{ kilometres}$$

$$X + 200 = Y$$

Substitute the value of Y from equation No. (ii) in equation No. (i)

$$X + X + 200 = 1000$$

$$2X = 800$$

$$X = 400 \text{ kilometres}$$

$$Y = 400 + 200$$

$$Y = 600 \text{ kilometres}$$

5. 12 Oranges:

Let the oranges in the first basket = X

Let the oranges in the second basket = Y

Then by the condition of the problem.

$$X = Y + \frac{Y}{3} \quad \dots\dots\dots (i)$$

$$X = Y + 3 \quad \dots\dots\dots (ii)$$

$$\therefore Y + \frac{Y}{3} = Y + 3$$

$$\therefore \frac{Y}{3} = 3 \text{ or } Y = 9$$

$$X = Y + 3 = 9 + 3 = 12$$

EXERCISES NO. VII

1.
 - (i) 45. The difference between any two consecutive numbers is 9.
 - (ii) 1024. The numbers in the series may be expressed like this.
 $4^1, 4^2, 4^3, 4^4, 4^5$
 $4^1 = 4; 4^2 = 16; 4^3 = 64; 4^4 = 256; 4^5 = 1024.$
 - (iii) 242. The number have been obtained as detailed below:
 $3^1 - 1 = 2$
 $3^2 - 1 = 8$
 $3^3 - 1 = 26$
 $3^4 - 1 = 80$
 $3^5 - 1 = 242$
 - (iv) 244. The numbers may be obtained as detailed below:
 $3^1 + 1 = 4$
 $3^2 + 1 = 10$
 $3^3 + 1 = 28$
 $3^4 + 1 = 82$
 $3^5 + 1 = 241$
 - (v) 5. Each number is less than the previous number by 5.
 - (vi) R. Alternate letters starting with the last letter of the alphabet (Z) have been taken.
 - (vii) IJ. A group of two letters starting with AB can give this series.
 - (viii) W. Alternate letters starting with O form this series.
 - (ix) first, fourth, seventh, tenth and thirteenth letters of the alphabet form this series.
 - (x) R. Letters No. 4, 6, 9, 13, 18, of the alphabet constitute this series.
2.
 - (i) 7, 10. There are two series running alternately. One series is made of the

numbers 1, 3,

7, and the other with numbers like 1, 4, 7, 10.

- (ii) 25, 125. Number $1(1^2)$, $4(2^2)$, $9(3^2)$, $16(4^2)$, $25(5^2)$ form one series. Another series is given by the numbers $1(1^3)$, $8(2^3)$, $27(3^3)$, $64(4^3)$, $125(5^3)$. Both the series run alternately.

- (iii) 0, -2. The series proceeds with each number decreasing by 2.

- (iv) 6, 0. Numbers in this series have been arranged in the following order:

$$8^3 - 8 = 504$$

$$7^3 - 7 = 336$$

$$6^3 - 6 = 210$$

$$5^3 - 5 = 120$$

$$4^3 - 4 = 60$$

$$3^3 - 3 = 24$$

$$2^3 - 2 = 6$$

$$1^3 - 1 = 0$$

- (v) 76, 90. Numbers in this series have been obtained in the following manner.

6

$$6 + 7 = 13$$

$$13 + 8 = 21$$

$$21 + 9 = 30$$

$$30 + 10 = 40$$

$$40 + 11 = 51$$

$$51 + 12 = 63$$

$$63 + 13 = 76$$

$$76 + 14 = 90$$

3. (i) 120. Each number in the series is one half the previous number.

- (ii) $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}$. Each number in the series is double the previous number.
- (iii) 96, 48. There are two separate series. Numbers 6, 24, 96, 384 constitute one series. .
Each number in this series is 4 times the previous number. Another series is formed by the numbers 3, 12, 48, 192. Here, also each number is 4 times the previous.
- (iv) 28, 2401. Numbers 7, 14, 21, 28, form one series. Number 7, $49(7^2)$, $343(7^3)$, $2401(7^4)$ form another series.
- (v) 3456. Four consecutive digits have been written in each number. Each digit in any number is one more than the corresponding digit in the 3 previous number.

EXERCISES NO. VIII

1. A is brother and B is his sister.
2. Both have got the same weight i.e. one kilogram.
3. Both can give equally accurate time.
4. Three legged chair.
5. 75 years.
6. If a man marries second time and the age of his new wife is less than the age of his son from first wife.
7. 50 percent. He may lose or win the fourth game.
8. Ice mixed with common salt. The temperature of the freezing mixture of ice and common salt is much below zero.
9. Glucose, because energy is needed to split the sugar molecule into glucose and fructose.
10. There will be 0 minutes in one hour. Supposition is made only about the seconds in one minute and not about minutes in one hour.

EXERCISES NO. IX

- (i) Moustache, Male, Mute, Mutilate, Muscle, Multiple, Multitude, Multi-valve, Mutable, Musicale.
- (ii) Private, Practice, Prime, Primrose, Pristine, Primogeniture, Primitive, Prince, Principal, Priorate.
- (iii)
- | | | | |
|-----|-------|-----|-------|
| (a) | Light | (b) | Misty |
| (c) | Party | (d) | Sandy |
| (e) | Flint | (f) | Prior |
| (g) | Often | (h) | Natal |
| (i) | Money | (j) | Metre |

Note: There can be many more words like those mentioned above.

EXERCISES NO. X

- 1.
- (i) Ration, Cat, Nation, Pronoun, Noun, Can, Pan, Tin, Rat, Print.
 - (ii) Ton, Tin, Can, Ran, Radio, Try, Ion, Air, Airy, Torn.
 - (iii) Rate, Rat, Admit, Minister, Administer, Treat, Mini, Mint, Mind, Mate.
 - (iv) Not, Cone, Cat, At, Net, Ate, Ante, Can, On, No.
 - (v) Ration, Cone, Not, On, No, Nation, Notion, Notice, None, Ocean,
- NB: In each case a large number of words can be framed.
- 2.
- (i) Sympathetic, Special, Specialty, Spate, Spatial.
 - (ii) Rotary, Pester, Petrous, Torso, Erupt.
 - (iii) Conductivity, Conduct, Count, Counter, Cottier.
 - (iv) Ration, Refer, Range, Generation, Foreign.
 - (v) Prescribe, Script, Scribe, Imprest, Merit.

3. Party, Pray, Parity, Penalty, Pity.
4. Role, Roll, Real, Roar.

EXERCISES NO. XI

- (1) All that glitters is not gold.
- (2) Idleness is the rust of the mind.
- (3) Be thou familiar but by no means vulgar.
- (4) what cannot be cured must be endured.
- (5) Empty Vessel makes much noise.
- (6) Cut your coat according to your cloth.
- (7) Something is better than nothing.
- (8) A friend in need is a friend indeed.
- (9) A man is known by the company he keeps.
- (10) A bad workman quarrels with his tools.
- (11) A stitch in time saves none.
- (12) it never rains but it pours.
- (13) Poverty acquaints a man with strange bedfellows.
- (14) Every bullet has its billet.
- (15) Sow the wind and reap the whirlwind.
- (16) To err is human, to forgive lacks friends.
- (17) Little strokes fell mighty oaks.
- (18) A full purse never lacks friends.
- (19) It is never too late to learn.
- (20) Marry in haste, repent at leisure.
- (21) The best fish swim near the bottom.
- (22) If the sky fall, we shall catch larks.

- (23) one swallow does not make a summer.
 (24) What is sauce for the goose is not same for the gander.
 (25) A sleeping fox catches no poultry.

EXERCISES NO. XII

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| (i) Compulsory | (ii) Exit |
| (iii) Darken | (iv) Precede |
| (v) Slow | (vi) Contract |
| (vii) Retrograde | (viii) Weaken |
| (ix) Final | (x) Bigotry |
| (xi) Dissuade | |

EXERCISES NO. XIII

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (i) Instruct | (ii) Furious |
| (iii) Advance | (iv) Offend |
| (v) Disconsolate | (vi) Pretension |
| (vii) Detrimental | (viii) Reproduce |
| (ix) Pretense | (x) Devotion |

EXERCISES NO. XIV

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (i) KLM (JKL) | (ii) TSQ (TSR) |
| (iii) OQT (OQS) | (iv) IJKN (IJKM) |
| (v) CEH (CFI) | (vi) HEC (IFC) |
| (vii) RM (RN) | (viii) CDE (CED) |
| (ix) PQR (PqR) | (x) OPRS (OPST) |

Note: correct group of letters is given within the bracket.

EXERCISES NO. XV

- | | | |
|----------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. | (a) Sandy | (b) Plunger |
| | (c) Petrol | (d) Plant |
| | (e) Fishy | (f) Salty |
| | (g) Lien | (h) Local |
| (i) Mate | (j) Milky | |
| 2. | (a) Lastly | (b) Firmly |
| | (c) Against | (d) Farmer |
| | (e) Lightly | (f) Misery |
| | (g) Conductor | (h) Obscurest |
| | (i) Originally | (j) Latest |
| 3. | (a) Maturation | (b) Nervous |
| | (c) Saturation | (d) Paling |
| | (e) Petition | |

EXERCISES NO. XVI

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| (i) Matriarchy | (ii) Misanthrope |
| (iii) Incredible | (iv) Laxative |
| (v) Orphan | (vi) Virginity |
| (vii) Indescribable | (viii) Transient |
| (ix) Inattentive | (x) Inevitable |
| (xi) Unsociable | (xii) Invisible |
| (xiii) Translucent | (xiv) Opaque |

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| (xv) Unjustifiable | (xvi) Inescapable |
| (xvii) Optimist | (xviii) Pessimist |
| (xix) Adolescence | (xx) Edible |
| (xxi) Potable | (xxii) Permissible |
| (xxiii) Insurmountable | (xxiv) Vulnerable |
| (xxv) Polyglot | |

EXERCISES NO. XVII (i)

- (1) Yes
- (2) No. Dacca is the capital of Bangladesh.
- (3) No. Diabetes is caused by an imbalance of sugar.
- (4) No. Lead pencils are made of graphite.
- (5) No. The animal that hikes itself in sand when attacked is ostrich.
- (6) Yes
- (7) Yes

EXERCISES NO. XVIII

1. Ninety nine cuts are sufficient to give 100 pieces each measuring one centimeter in length.
2. Anita cannot receive more than five issues of the Sports Week magazine in the month of March.
3. There cannot be moon light at 4 P.M.
4. Amin was an orphan boy. So the telegram received was a hoax.

EXERCISES NO. XIX

1. 26

2. 5 (A, E, I, O, U)
3. A, E, I, O, U
4. 21
5. B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.
6. 9 (F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N)
7. V, W, X, Y, Z.
8. Nil-because the first letter itself is a vowel.
9. S (Letters after M are N, O, P, Q, R, S. The letter O has been ignored)
10. A, H, I, M, N, O, T, U, V, W, X, Y.
11. 2 (H, I)
12. Yes
13. A, C, E, G, I, k, M, Q, O, S, U, W, Y.
14. No vowel occurs in the even. Vowels occupy position No. 1, 5, 9, 15 and 21.
15. S.

EXERCISES NO. XX

- (i) (A) Reason: Bitch is a female animal; dog is a male animal.
- (ii) Beautiful. Reason: Smooth surface is more slippery because the force of friction called into play between the smooth surface and the body is much less as compared to the rough surface.
- (iii) Evening. Reason: Greasy surface is more slippery on account of the same reason as discussed in the previous question.
- (iv) Yes. If they are standing in a single row.

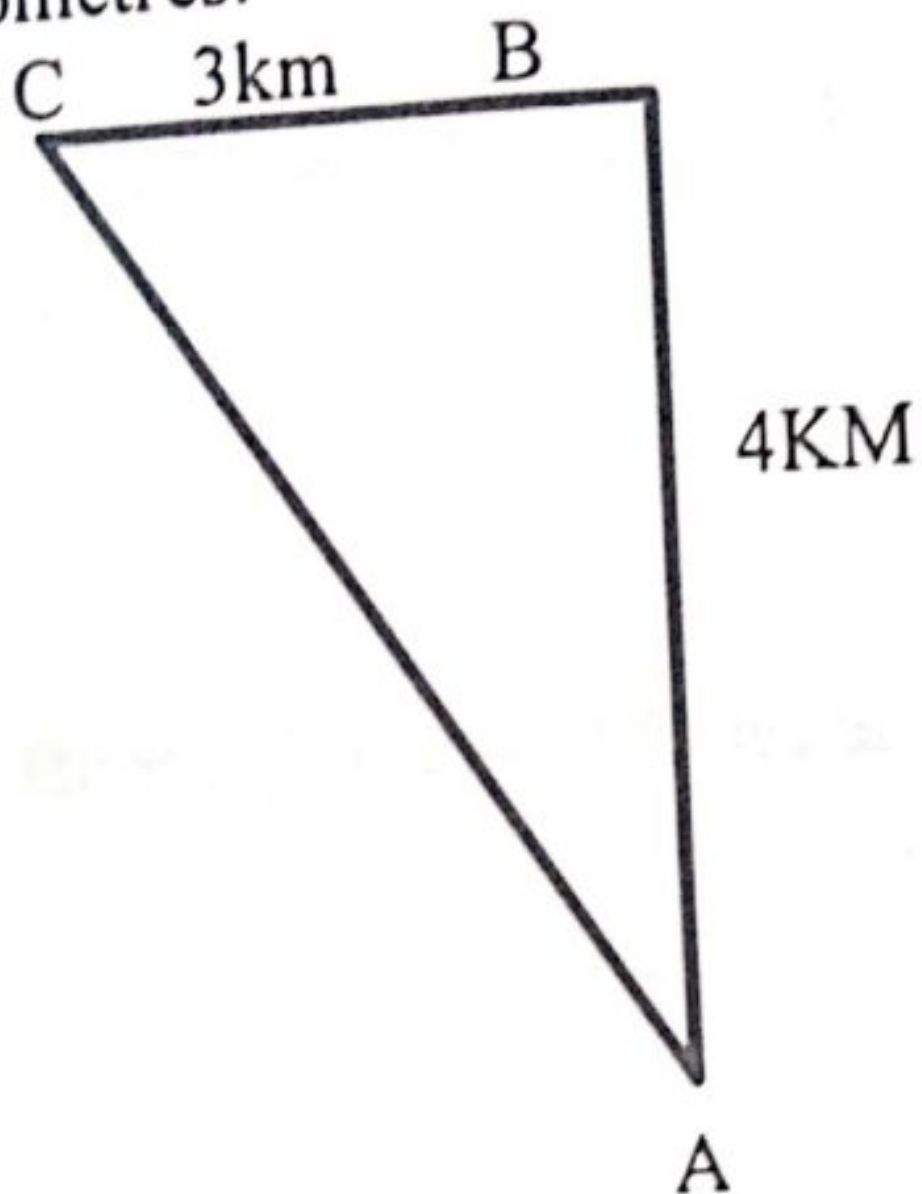
EXERCISES NO. XXI

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (a) Driver | (b) Temperature |
| (c) Sculptor | (d) March |
| (e) Green | |

EXERCISES NO. XXII

(i)

5 kilometres.



Mr. John starts from the point A and reaches point B. He then moves towards C and covers 3 kms. The least distance Mr. John should cover to reach the starting point is AC.

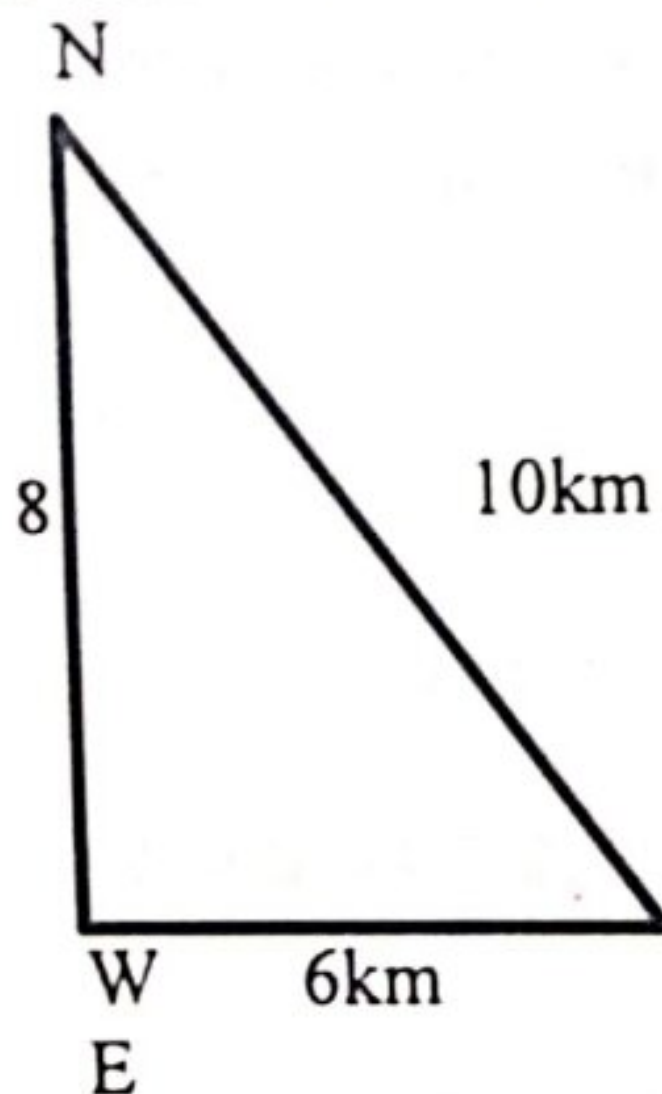
$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 = 16 + 9 = 25$$

$$\therefore AC = 5 \text{ kilometres.}$$

(ii)

The person returns to the starting point again. Suppose the person starts from N and reaches E.

Then NE = 10 kms. The person then travels from E towards W and covers 6 kms.



$$\therefore EW = 5 \text{ kms}$$

Finally the person moves towards starting point and covers 8 kms.

$$\therefore WN = 8$$

The person returns to the starting point because

$$NE^2 = WE^2 + WN^2$$

$$10^2 = 6^2 + 8^2$$

$$100 = 36 + 64$$

EXERCISES NO. XXIII

1. d
2. e
3. d
4. c

Non Verbal Intelligence Tests

Or

Matrix Tests

In Matrix or Matrices Test lines, shaded designs, etc. are used. This test is mostly similar to other letter-figure type tests. In this test. A series of designs is displayed. The candidate is required to either complete the series or delete any particular design which does not relate to the series. This test measures the qualities of the candidate in the field of quick grasping of problems, sharpness of the eye, keenness in observation, etc.

As in other tests, in this too, a separate answer sheet is given to the candidate. He is required to give the number or the figure or the pattern in the question. Which is correct.

The time for this test is also limited. The candidate must try to make best use of the time. He must start with attempting easier questions. If he finds some questions tough, then he must switch over the others. He must go on solving the questions in a quick but correct way. He must try to save sometime at the end. In the manner he will be able to find some time in solving the difficult questions which he has left out in the first attempt. This step helps the candidate to strengthen his position in the test. Thus, he can be able to secure a high credit for him.

Helpful hints for solving Matrix Test questions: In the Non-verbal test or Matrix Test, we shall find that there is a great similarity in this chapter and chapter 1 viz. "Kinds of Verbal Intelligence Tests. In the chapter 1, we were dealing with: Analogies, Synthesis, Completion etc. of letters and numbers whereas in this chapter, we are dealing with Analogies, Synthesis, Movement Sequence, Pattern Completion, etc., of figures.

In solving questions of Matrix Test, we have to establish some sequence in the figures. Sometimes, we have to establish the relations of analogy, synthesis, movement sequence, pattern completion, etc. In these tests, we have to observe the figures minutely and have to establish some link or relationship between the figures, after tracing the principle, we pick out the figures which solve our problems.

Non-Verbal Intelligence Test

Practice Test

Directions

There are two sets of figures. One set is called Problem Figures. Other set is called Answer Figures. Problem set figures form some kind of series. What you have to do is to select one figure from the answer set figures which will continue in the same series as given in the problem with figures.

1. **PROBLEM FIGURES**

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ANSWER FIGURES

A	B	C	D	E

2. **PROBLEM FIGURES**

--	--	--	--

ANSWER FIGURES

A	B	C	D	E

3. **PROBLEM FIGURES**

--	--	--	--

ANSWER FIGURES

A	B	C	D	E

4. **PROBLEM FIGURES**

--	--	--	--

ANSWER FIGURES

A	B	C	D	E

5. **PROBLEM FIGURES**

--	--	--	--

ANSWER FIGURES

A	B	C	D	E

6. **PROBLEM FIGURES**

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ANSWER FIGURES

A	B	C	D	E

7. **PROBLEM FIGURES**

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ANSWER FIGURES

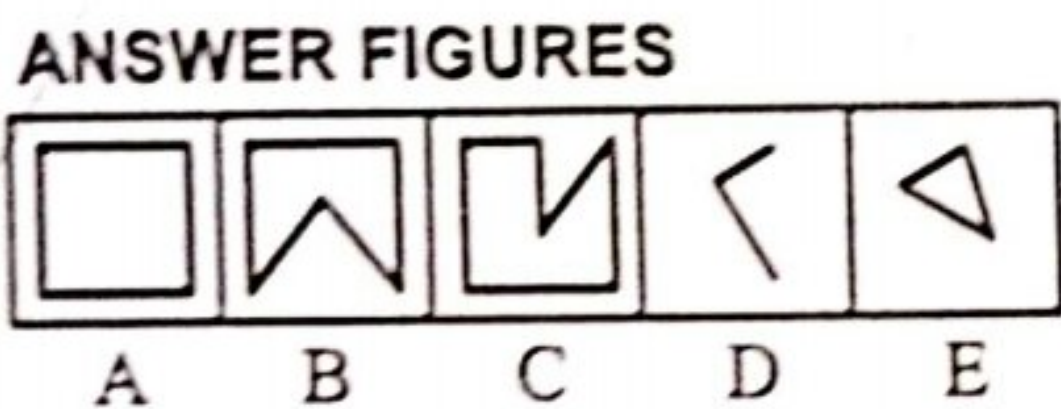
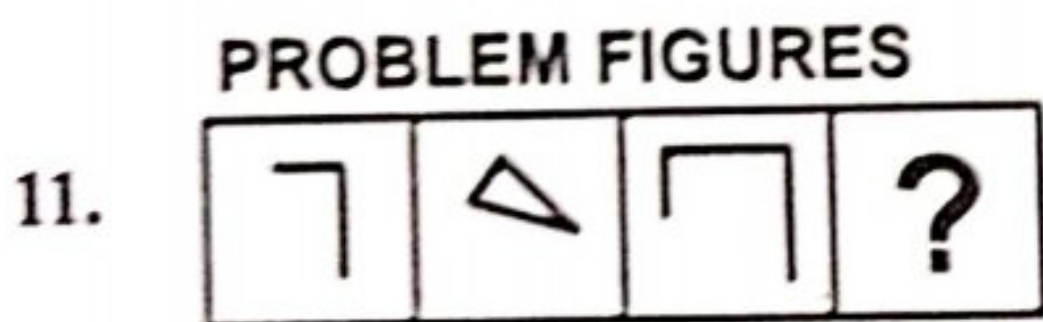
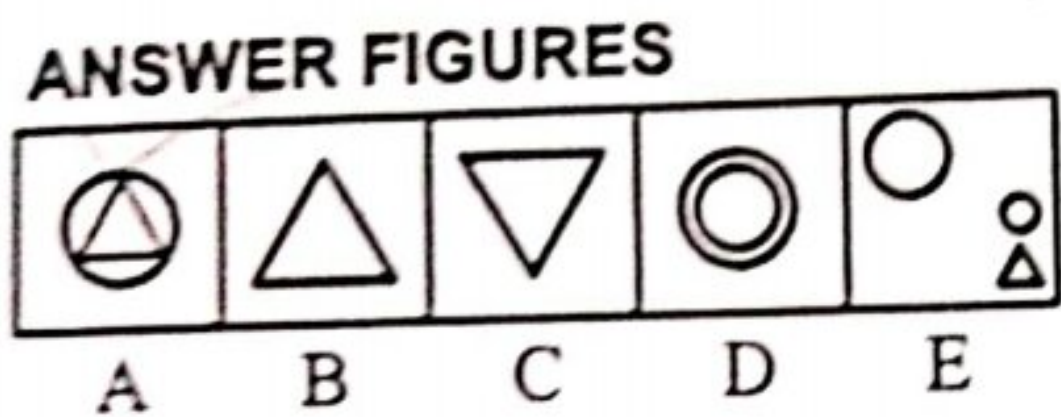
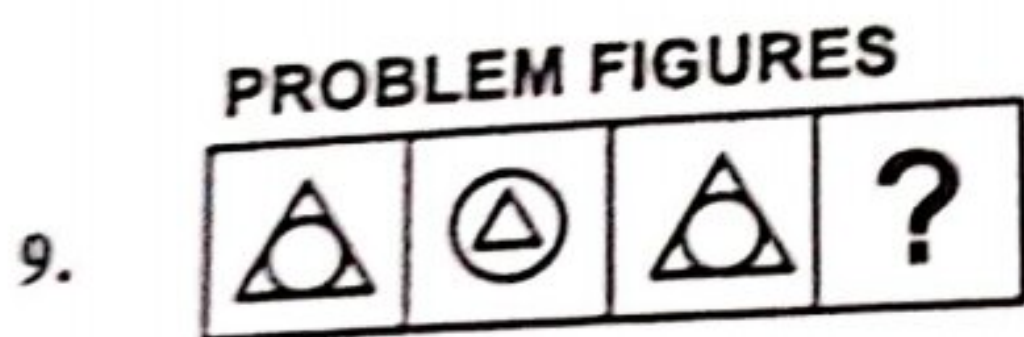
A	B	C	D	E

8. **PROBLEM FIGURES**

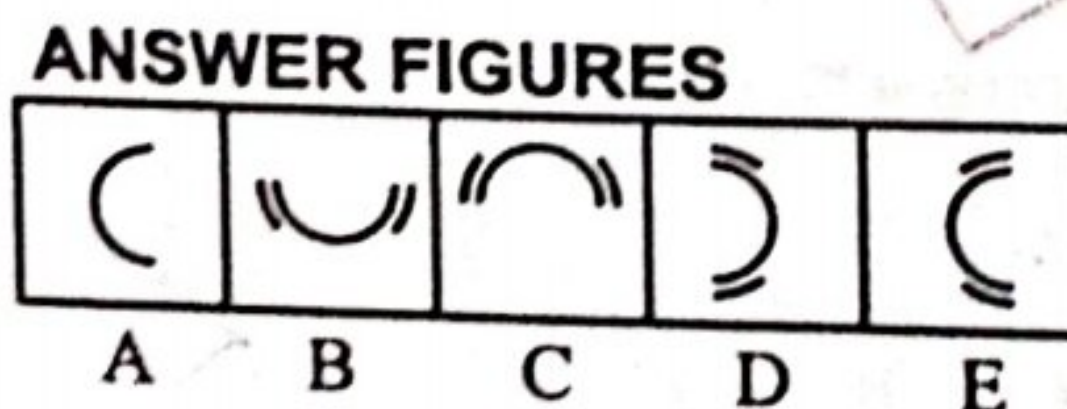
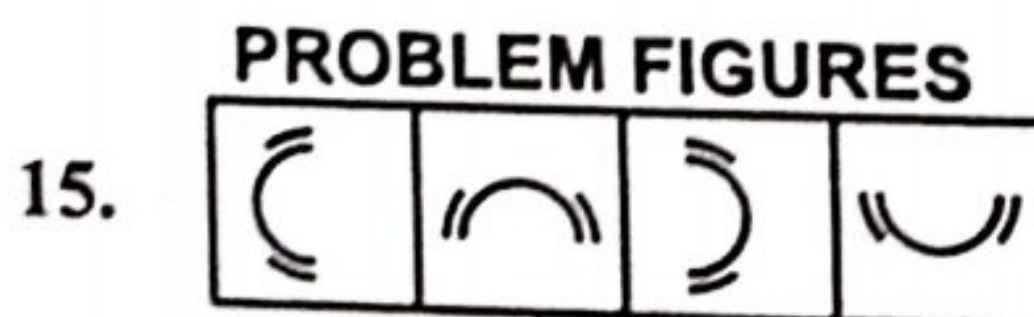
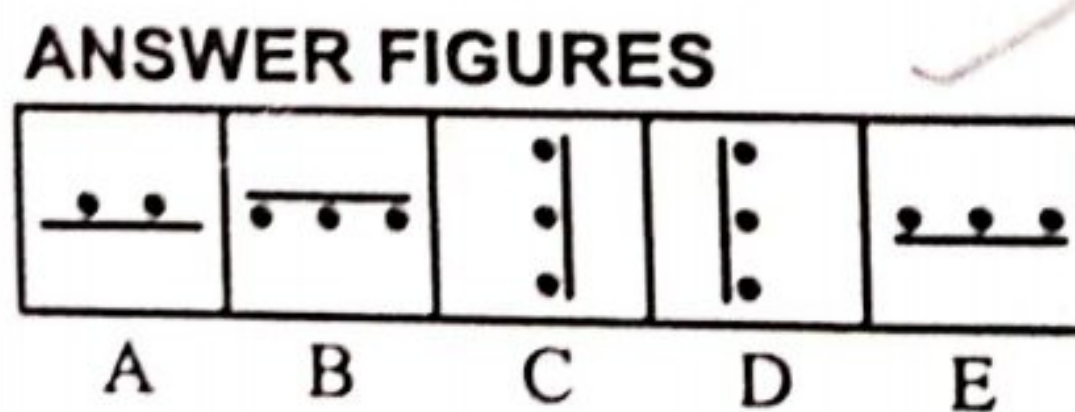
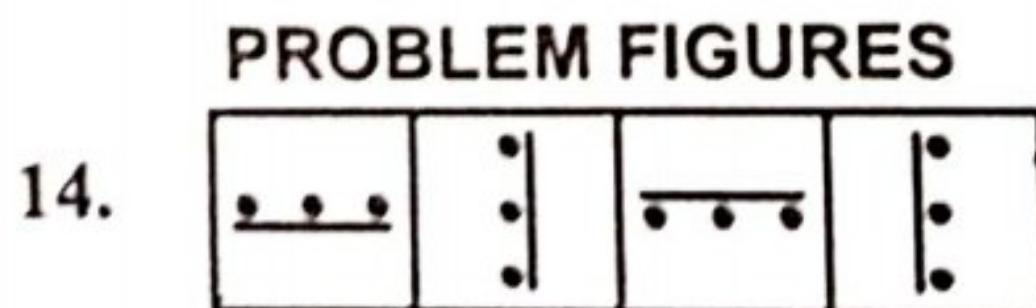
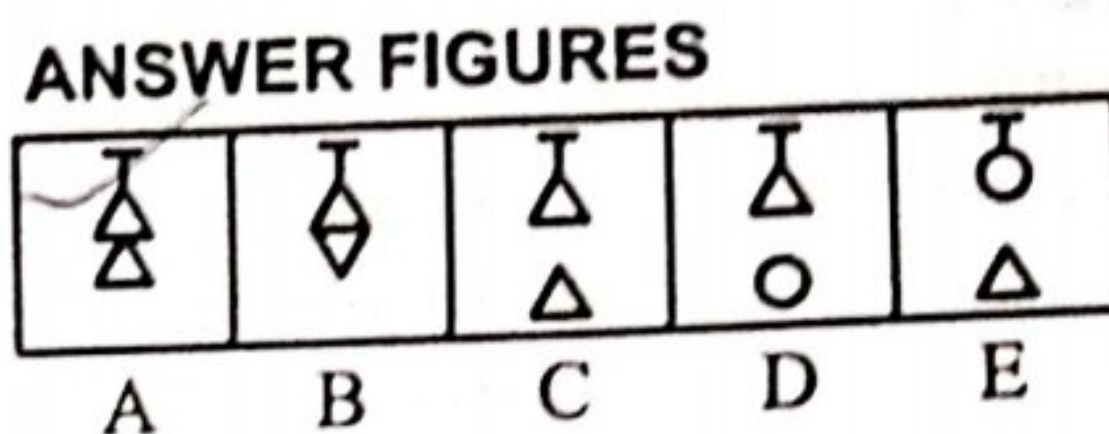
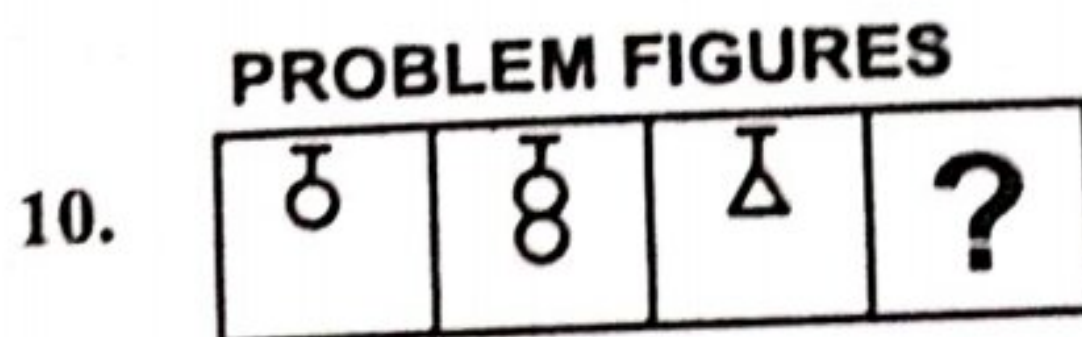
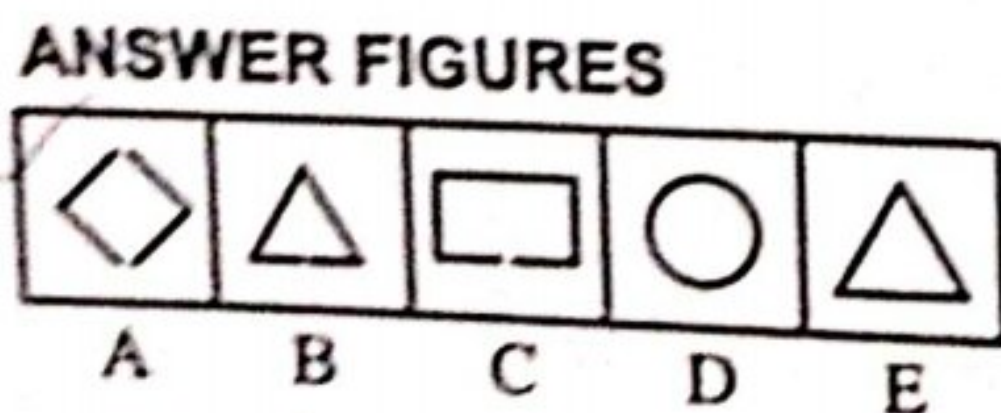
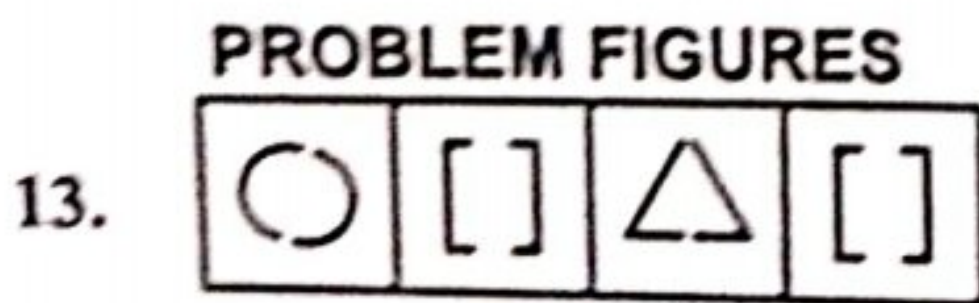
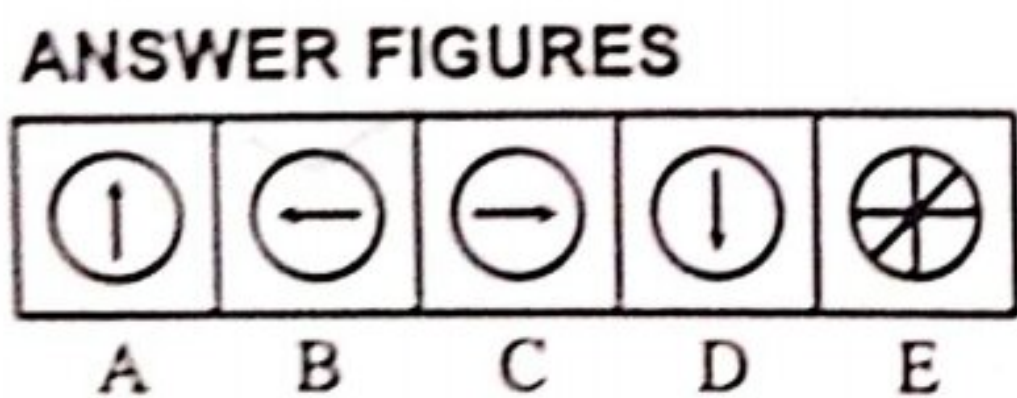
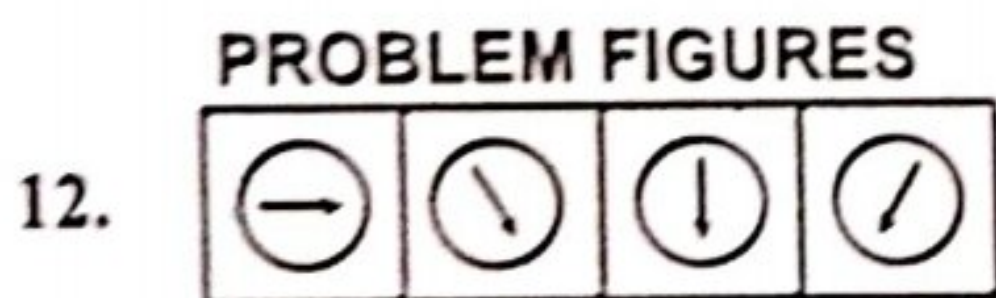
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ANSWER FIGURES

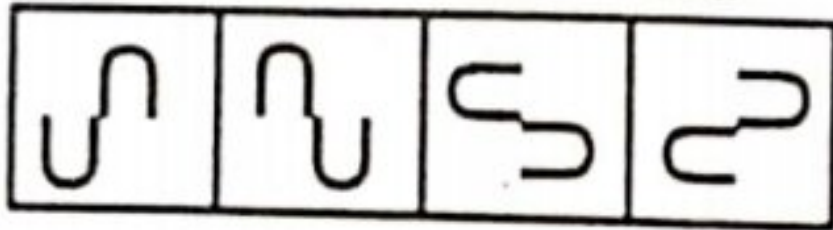
A	B	C	D	E



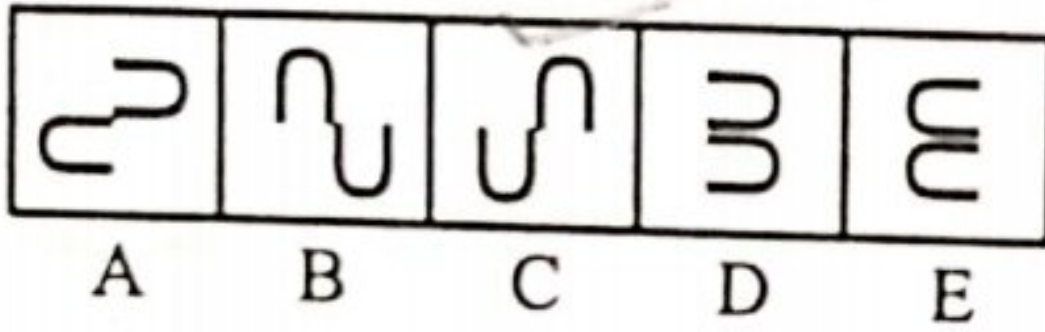
Directions: State the serial no. of the figure from the second row which will continue the series of the problem figures:



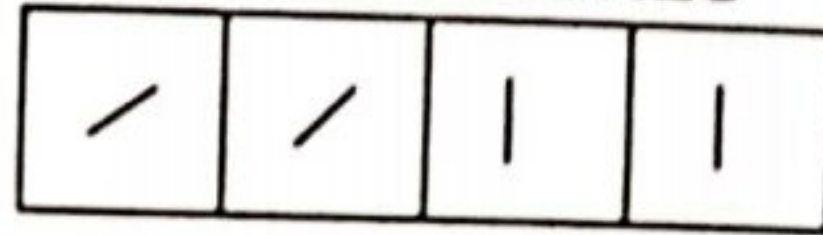
16. PROBLEM FIGURES



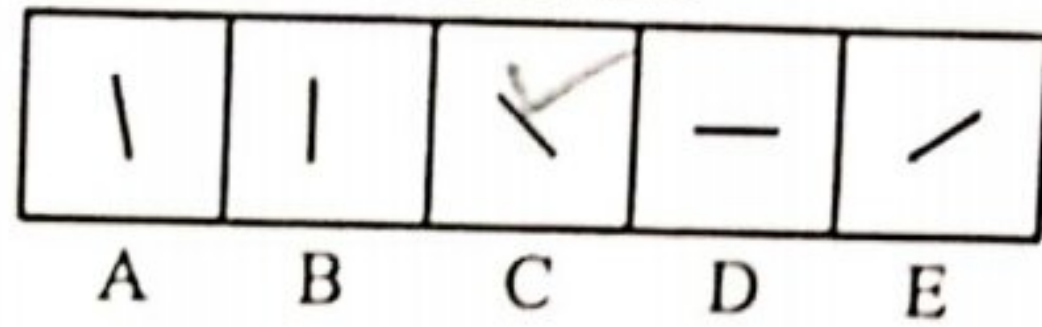
ANSWER FIGURES



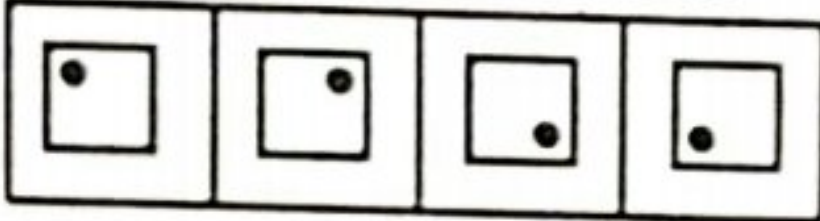
17. PROBLEM FIGURES



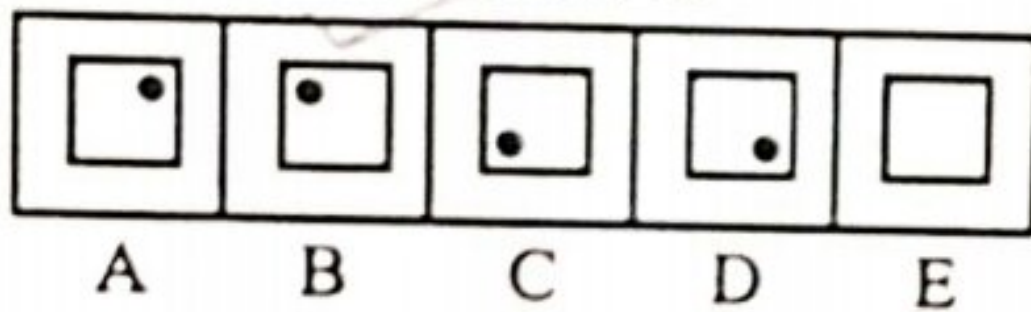
ANSWER FIGURES



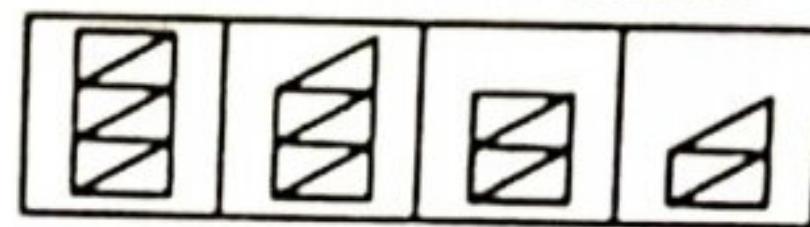
18. PROBLEM FIGURES



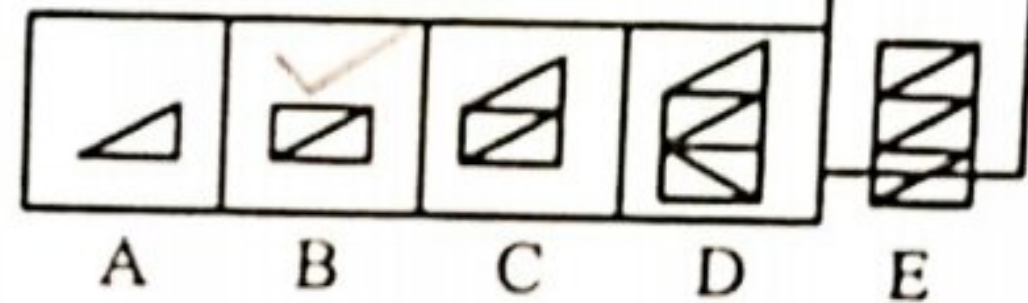
ANSWER FIGURES



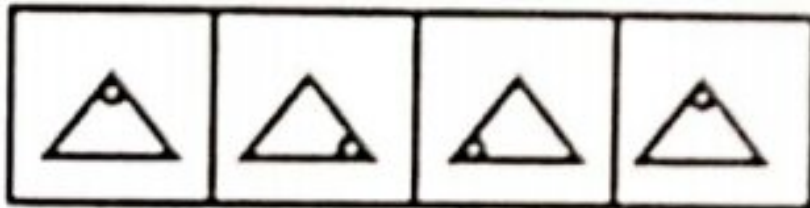
22. PROBLEM FIGURES



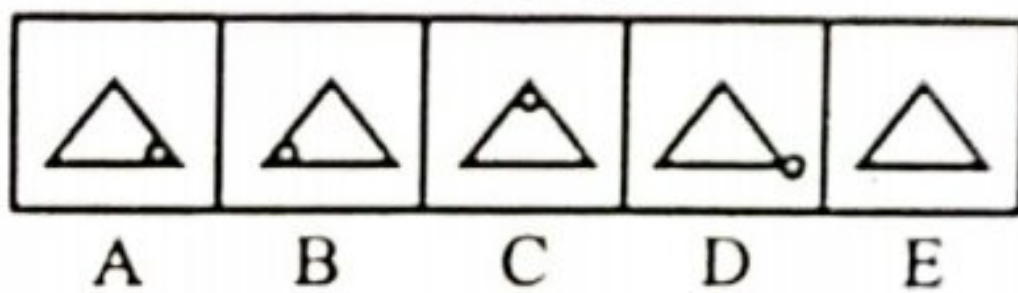
ANSWER FIGURES



19. PROBLEM FIGURES



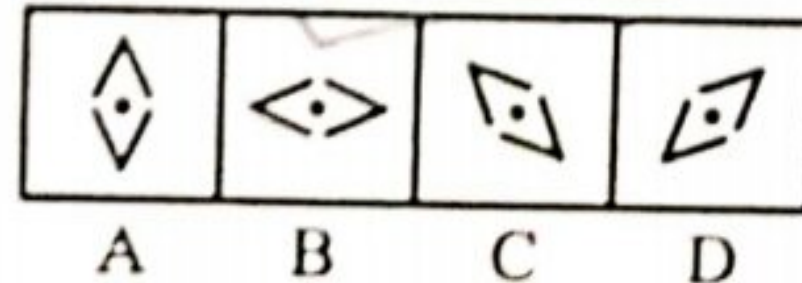
ANSWER FIGURES



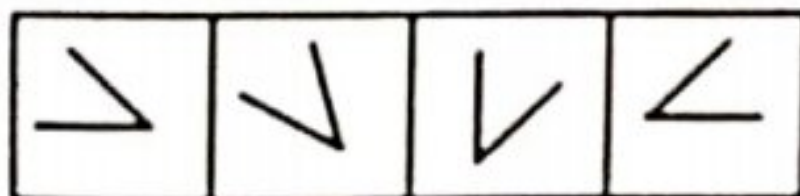
23. PROBLEM FIGURES



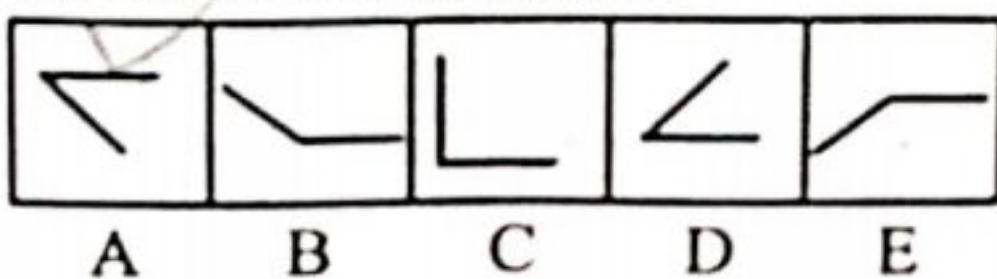
ANSWER FIGURES



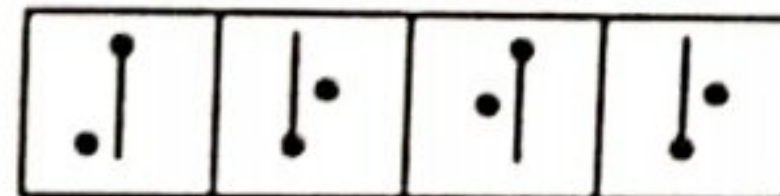
20. PROBLEM FIGURES



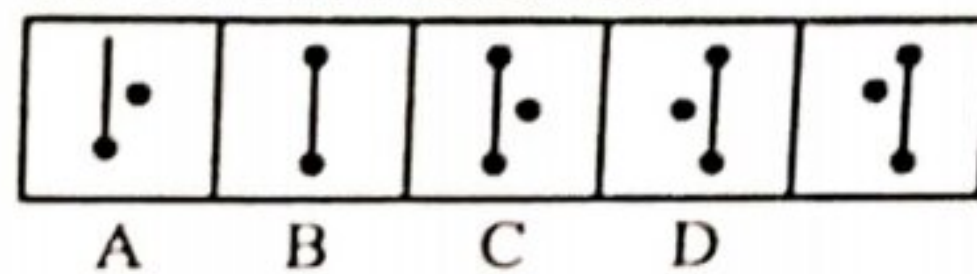
ANSWER FIGURES

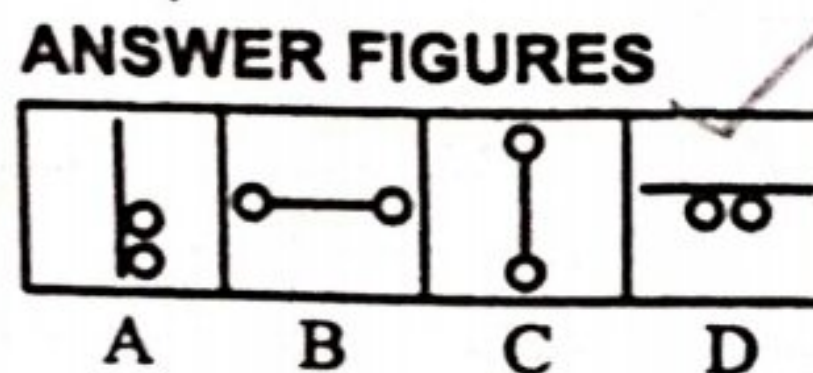
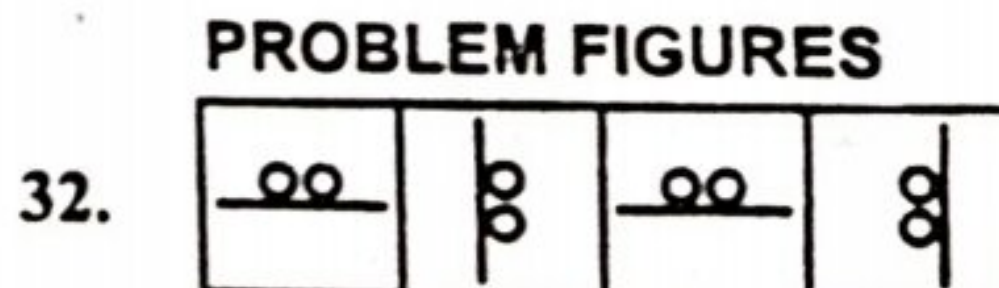
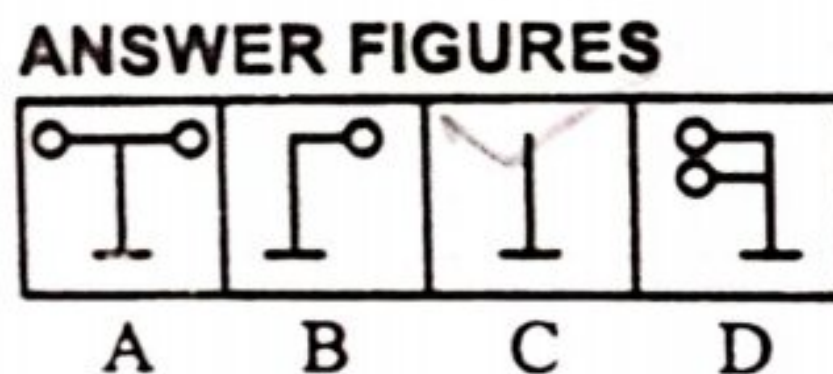
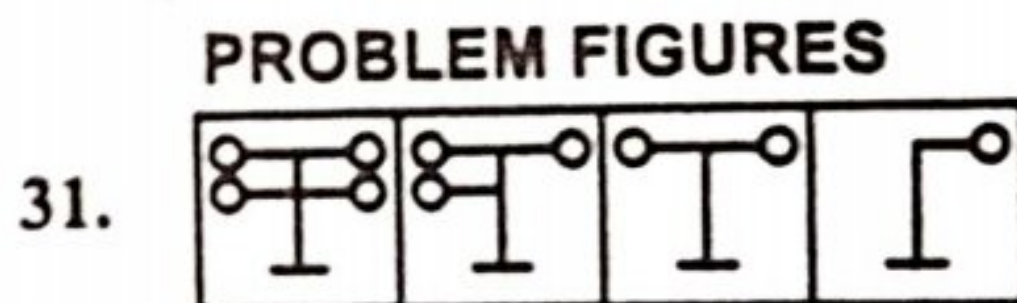
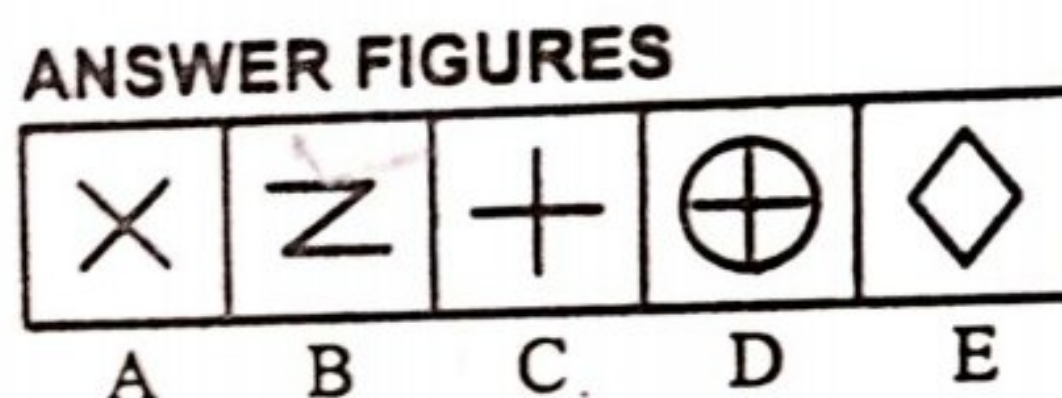
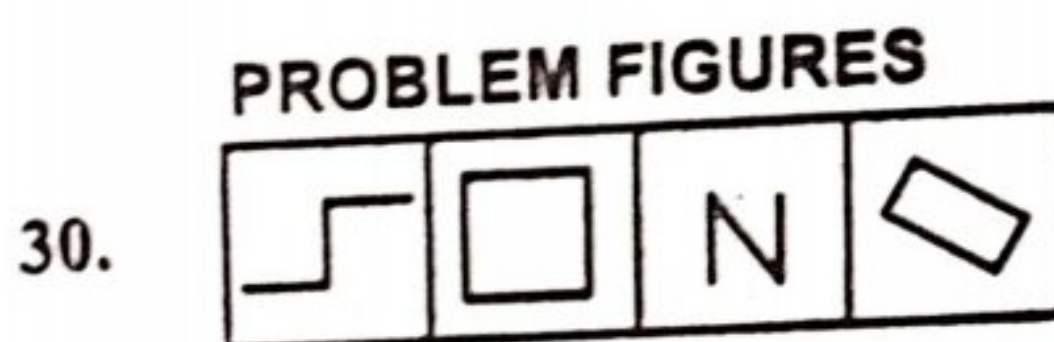
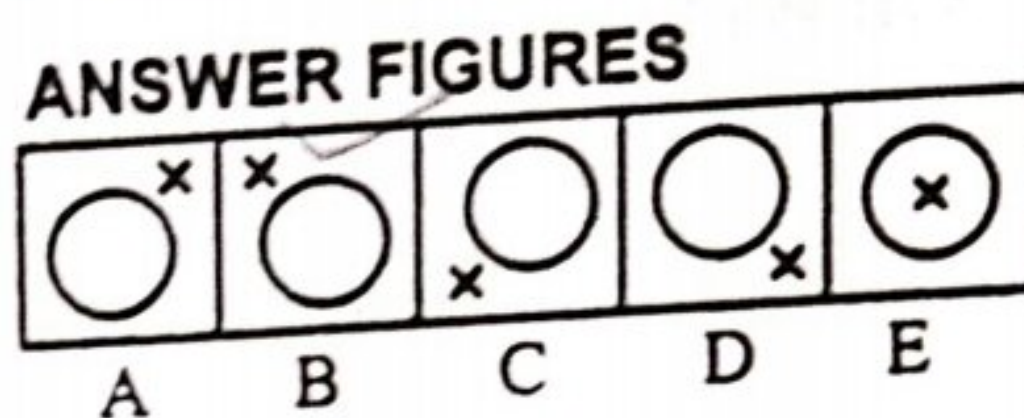
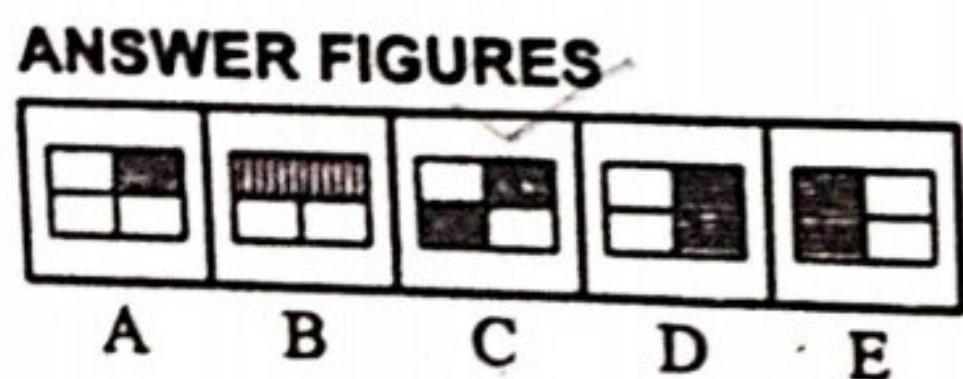
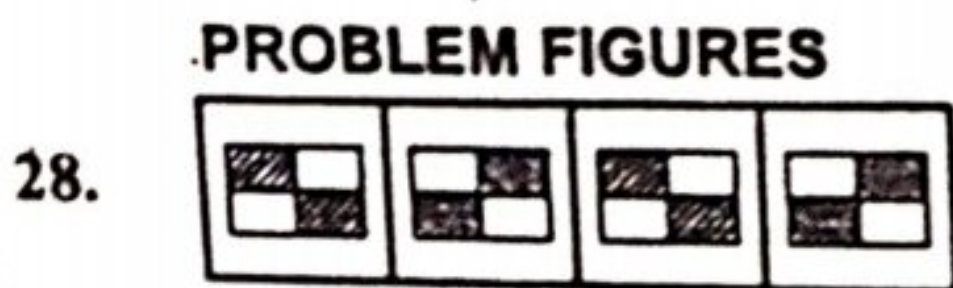
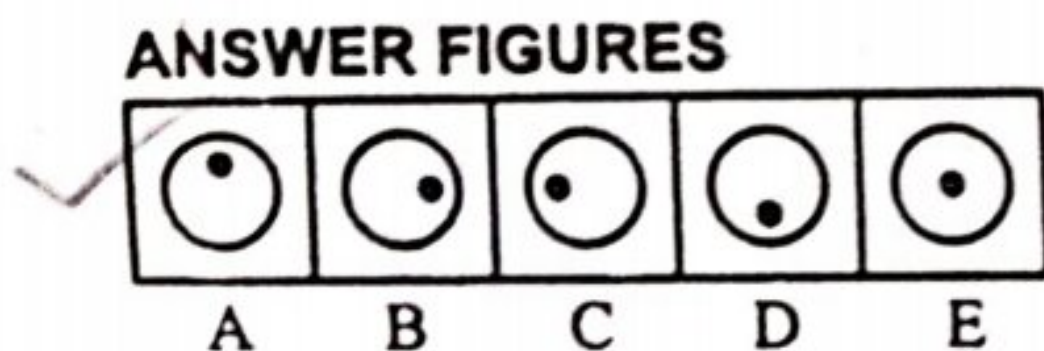
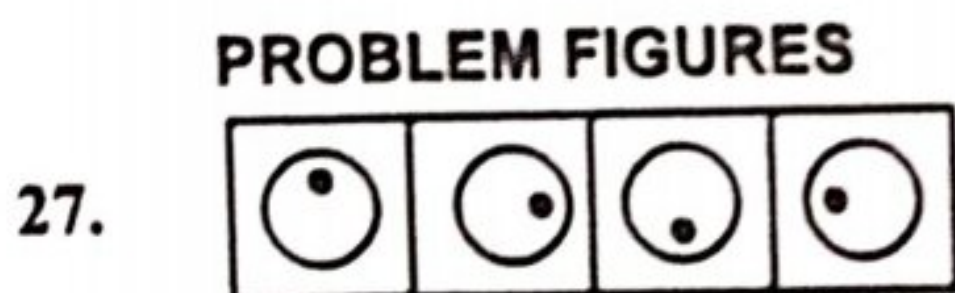
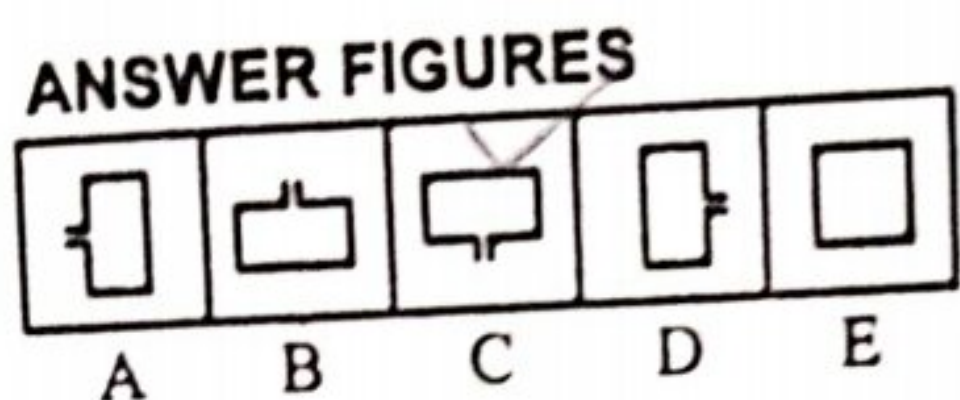
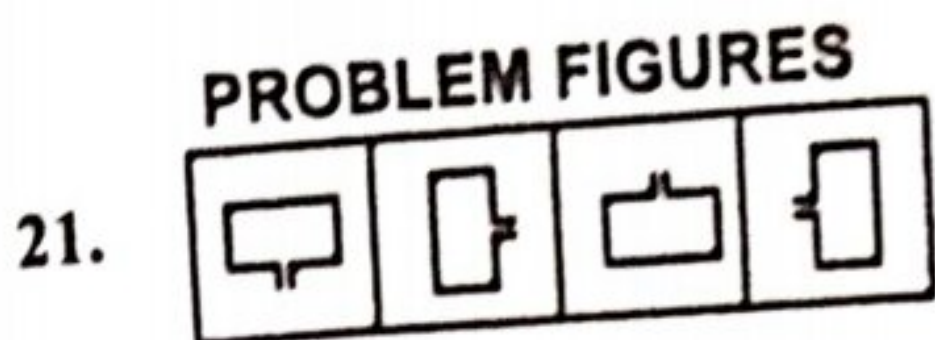


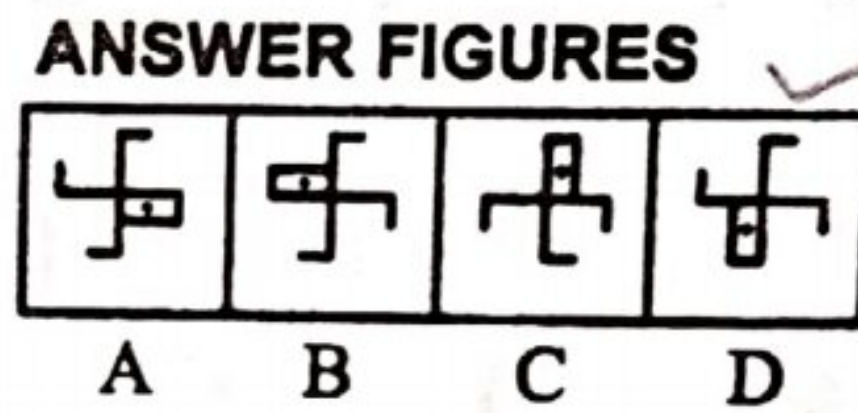
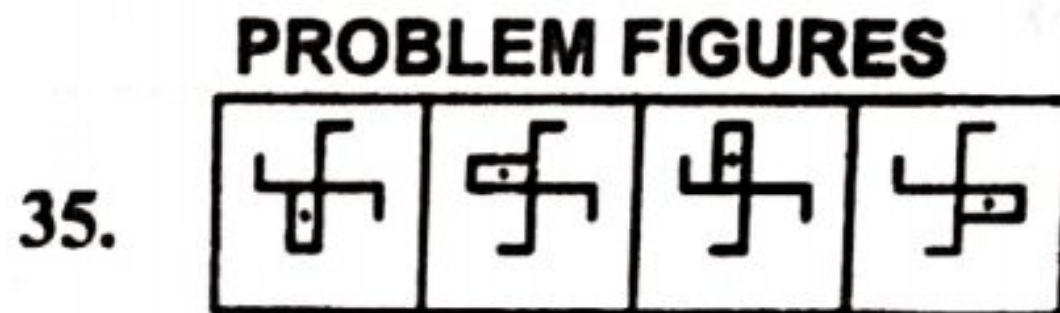
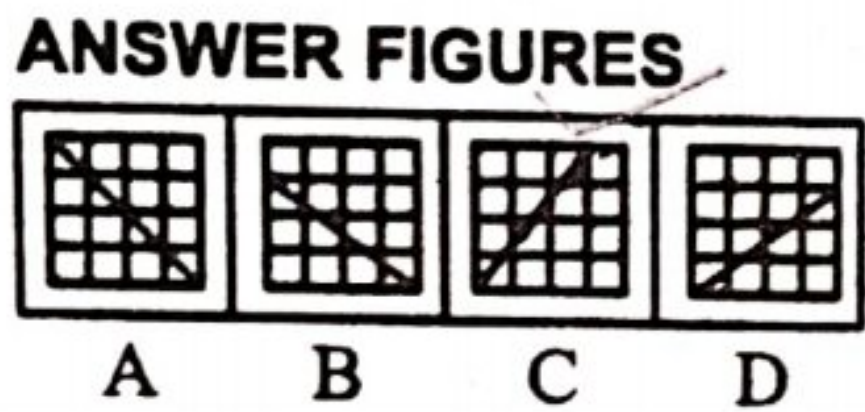
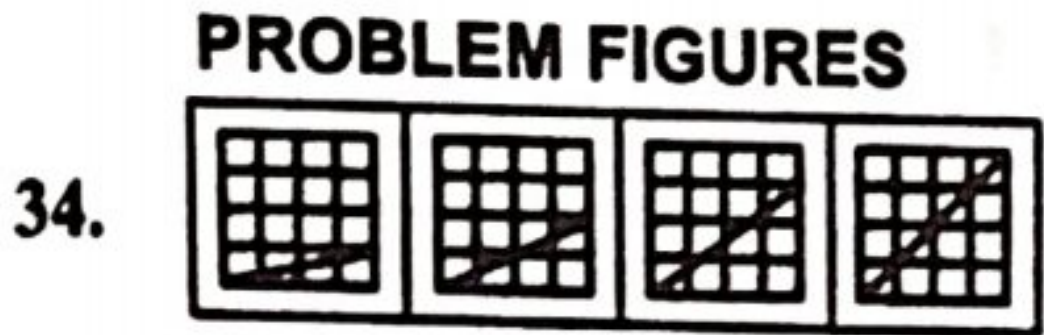
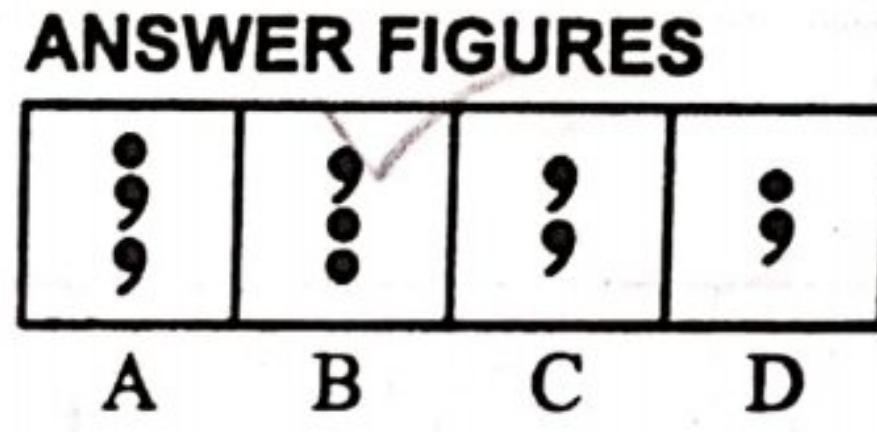
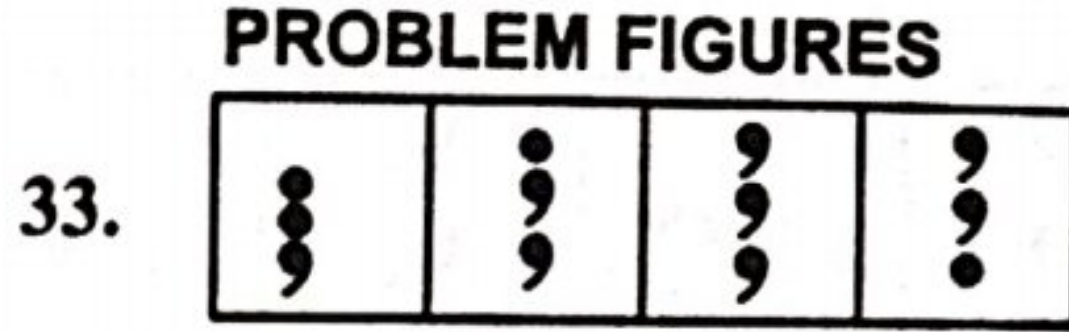
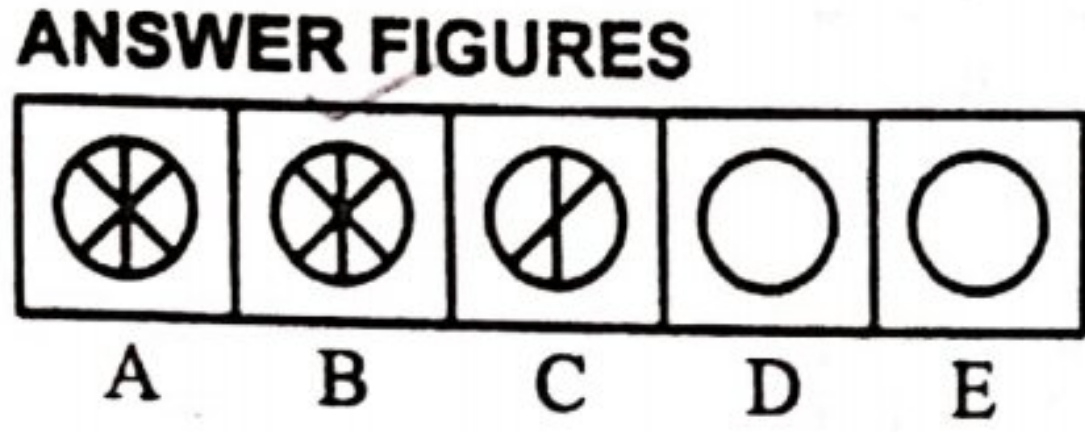
24. PROBLEM FIGURES



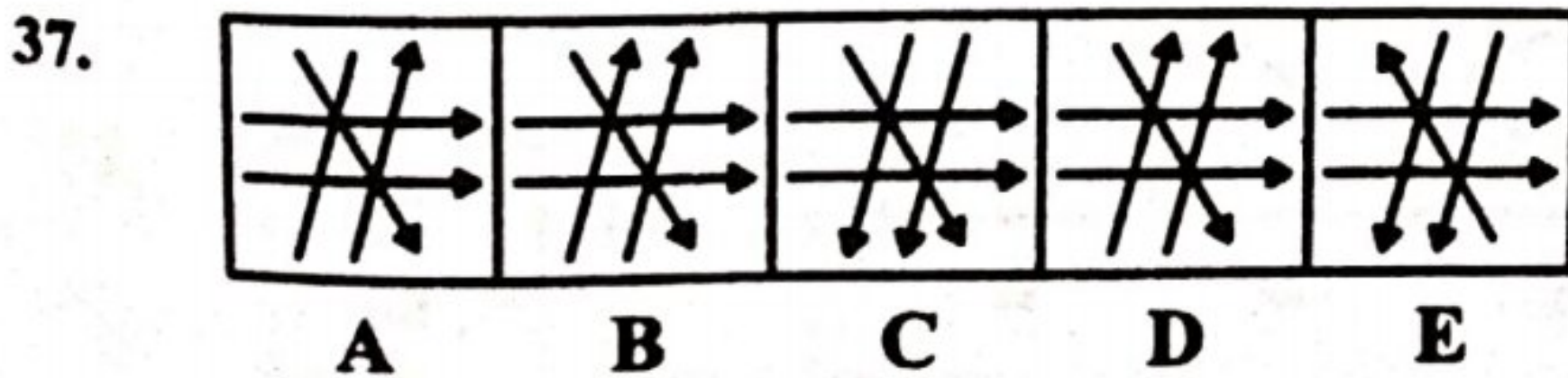
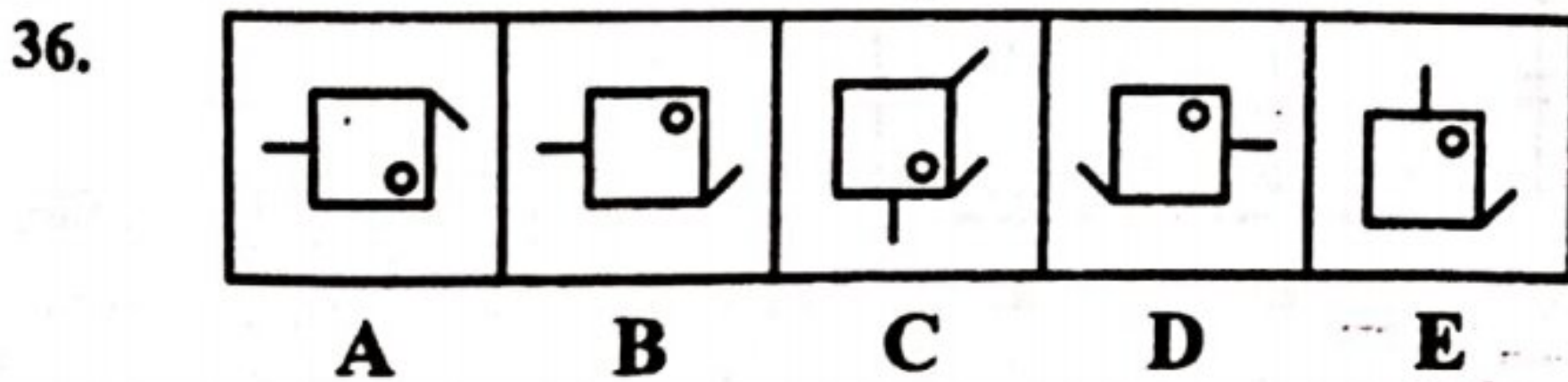
ANSWER FIGURES



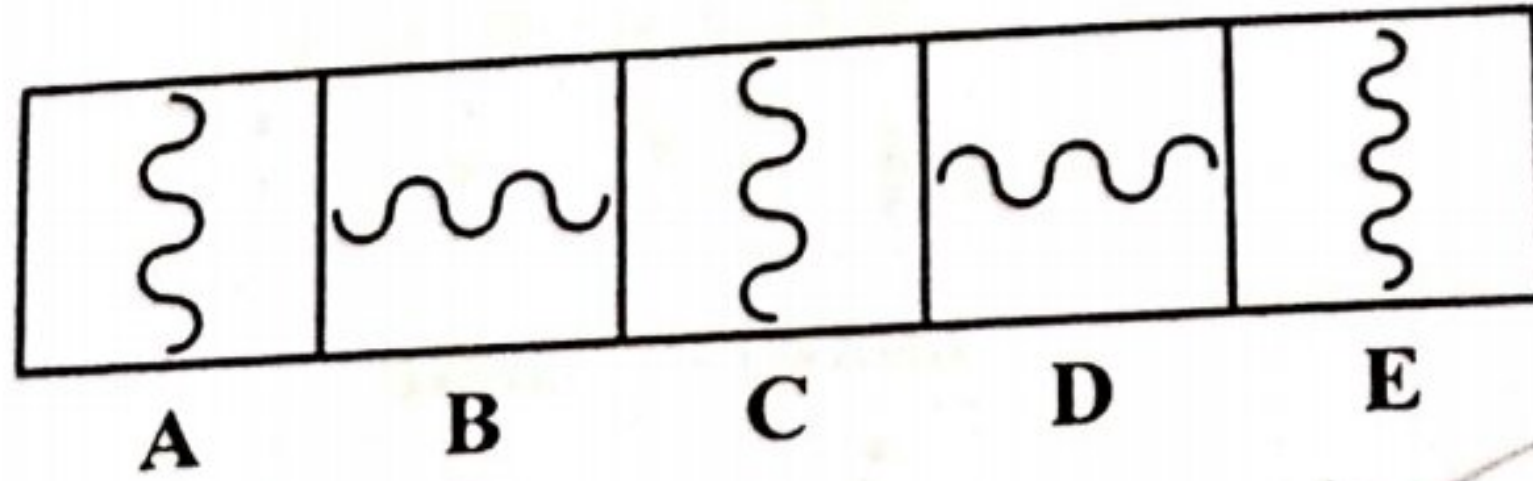




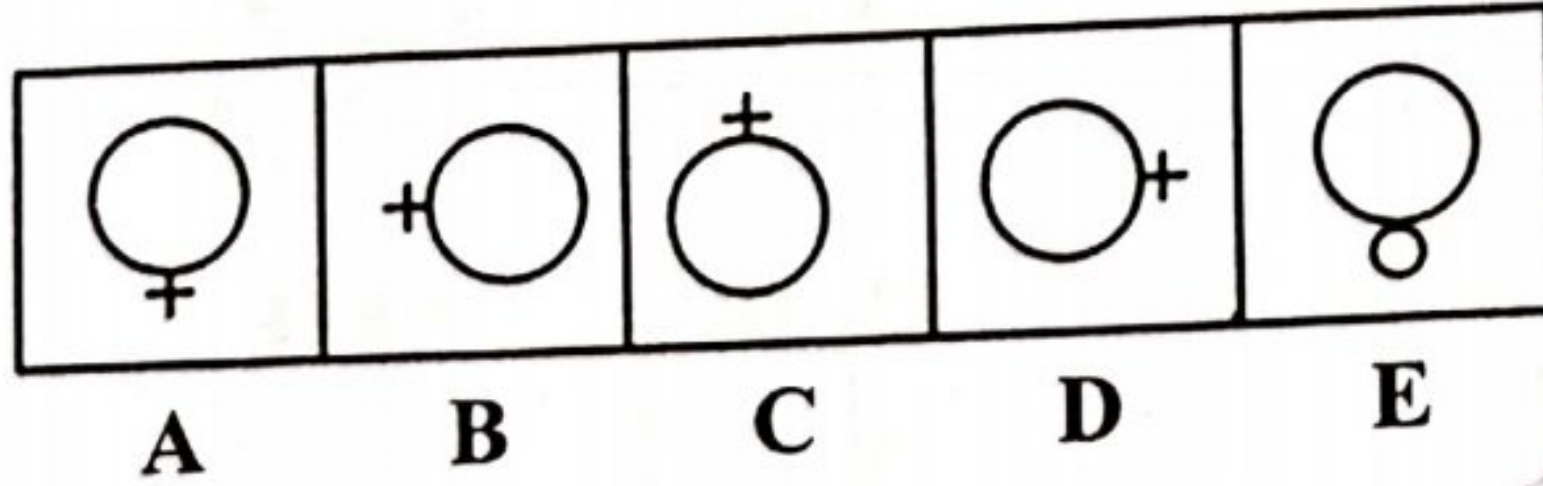
ہدایات: درج ذیل میں سے درست تصویر کا انتخاب کریں جو کہ کسی اعتبار سے باقی تمام اشکال سے مختلف ہے۔



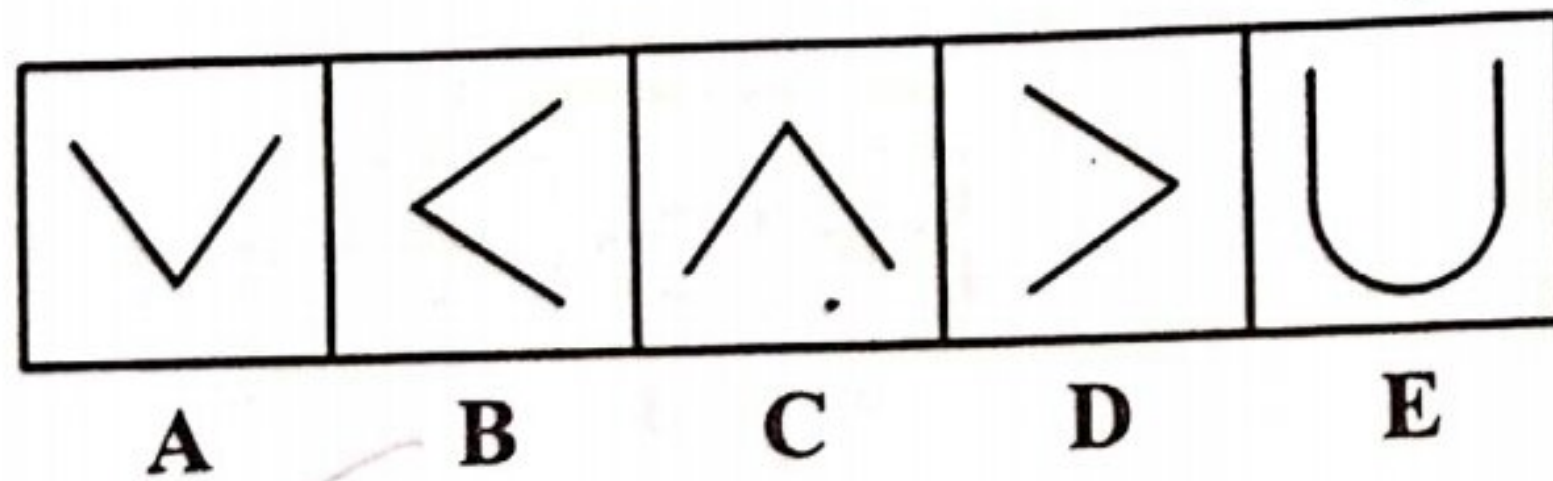
38.



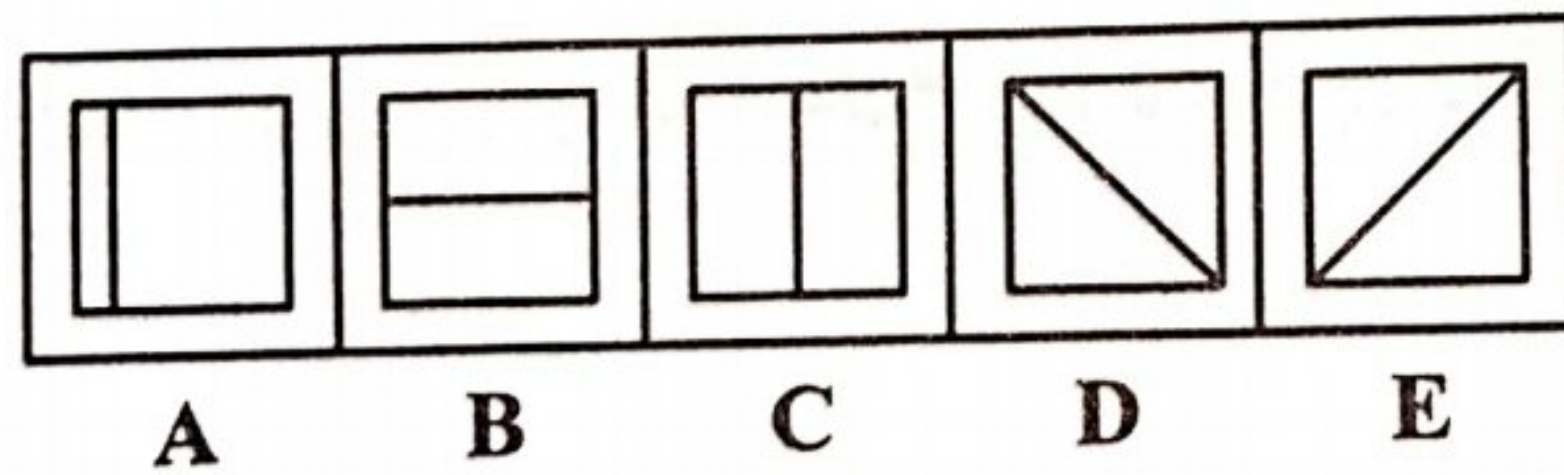
39.



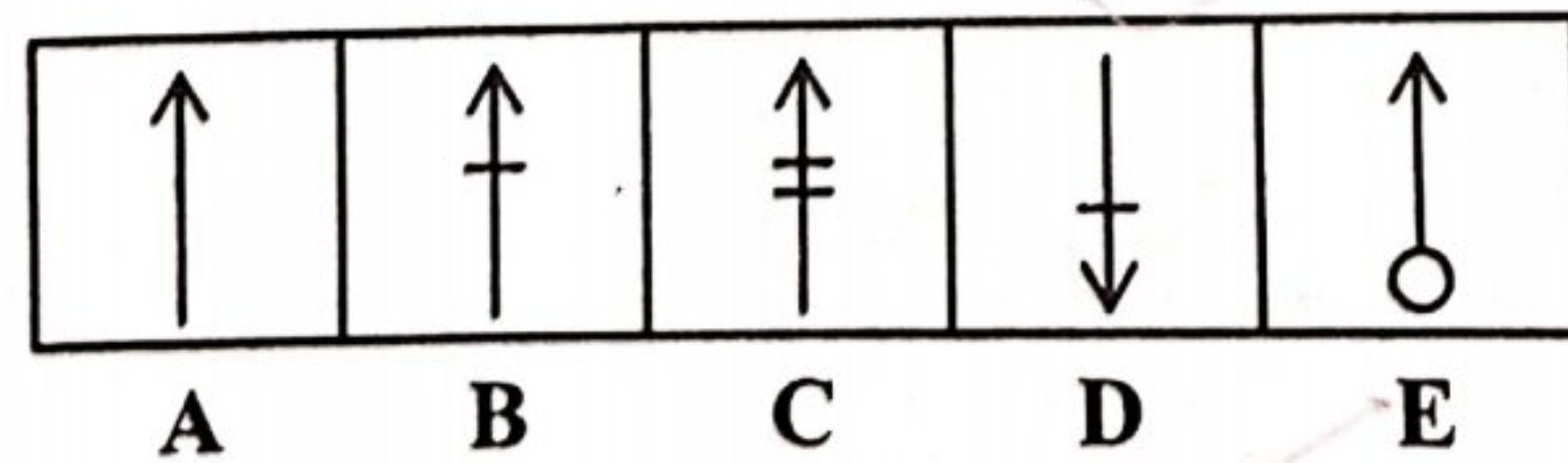
40.



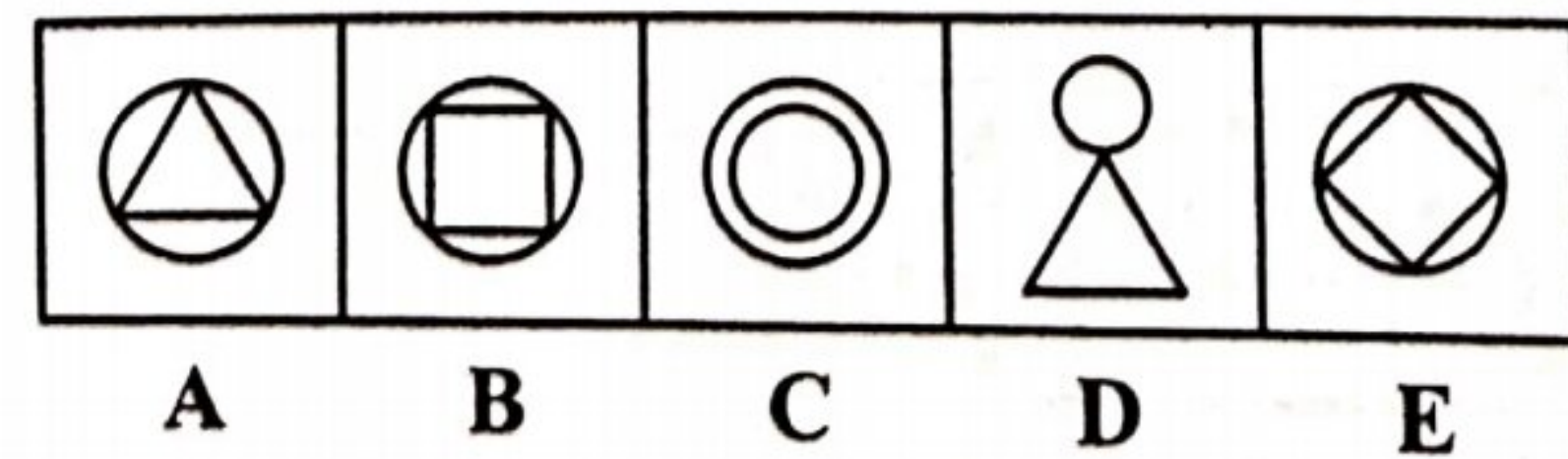
41.

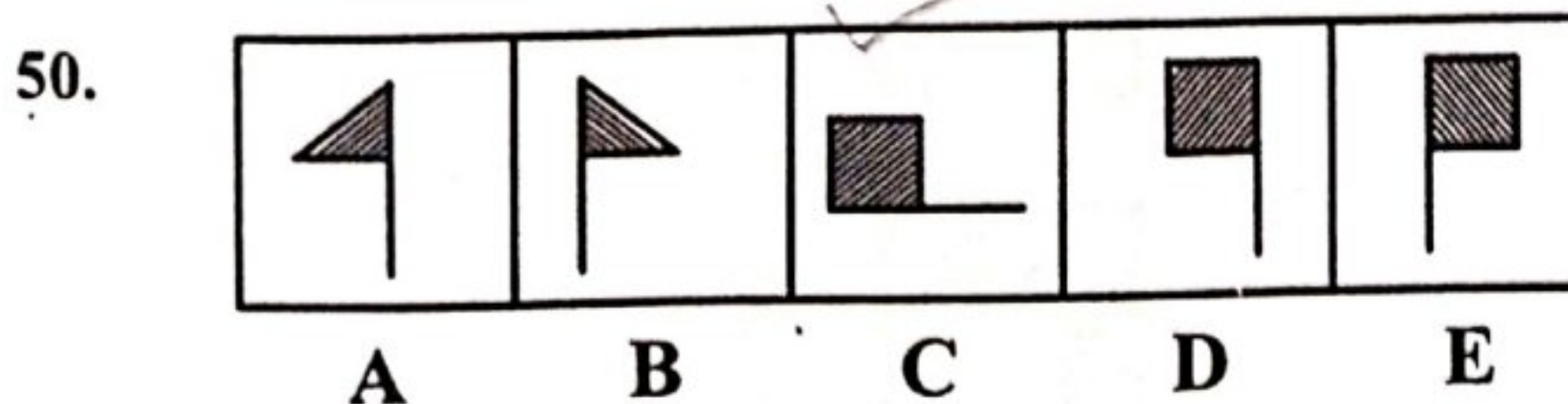
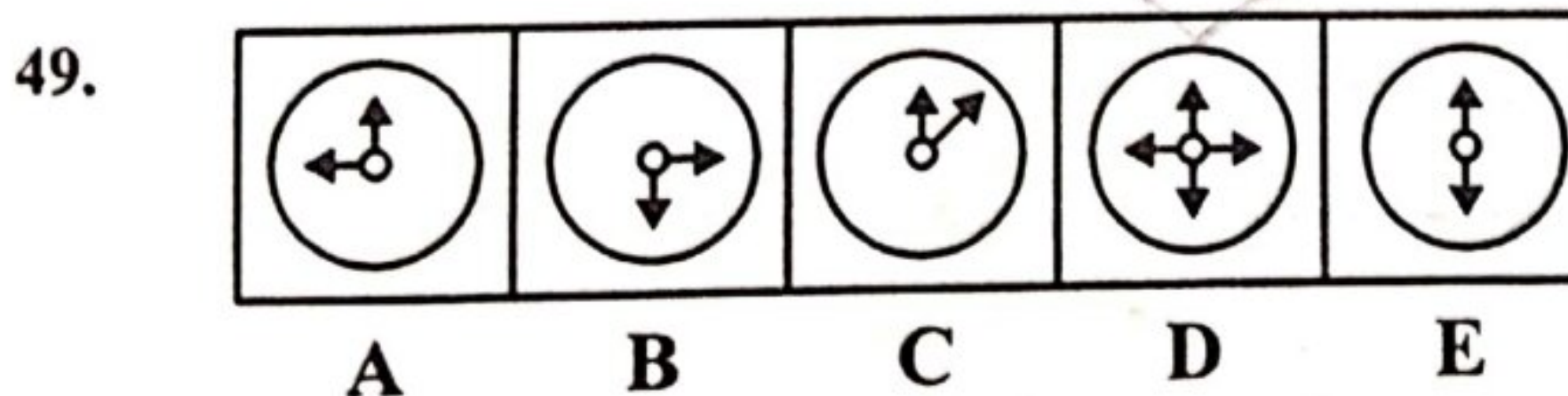
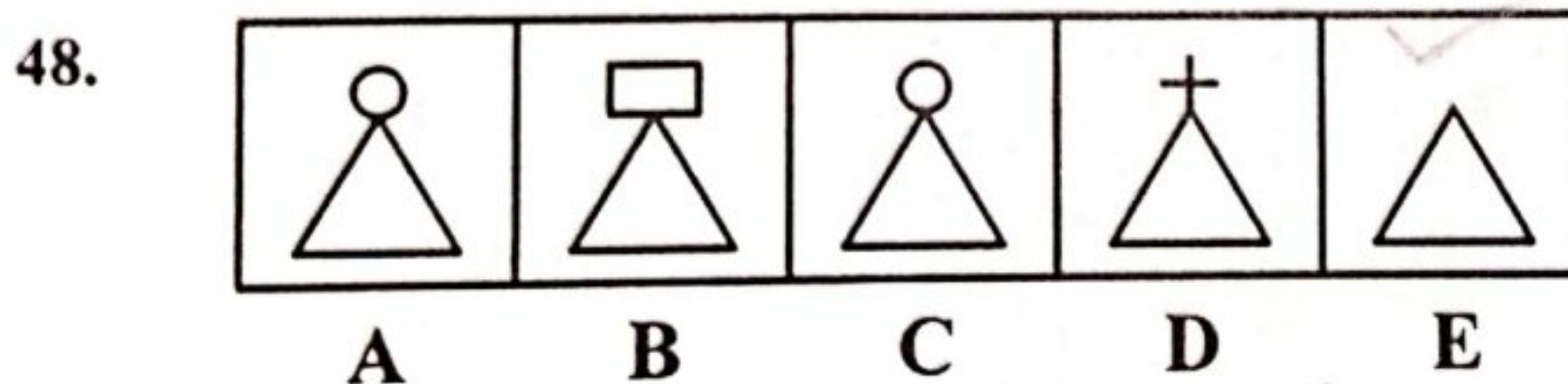
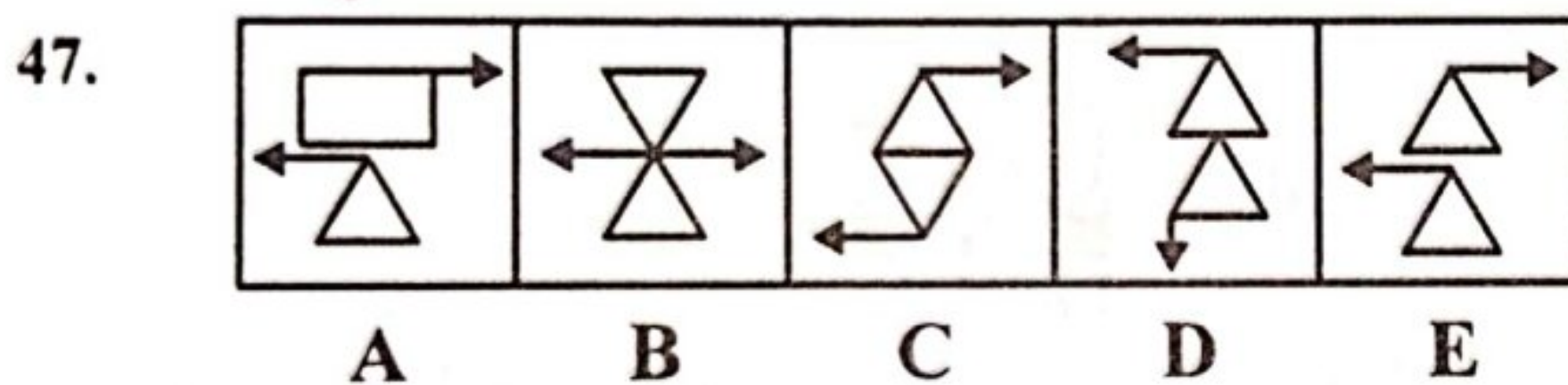
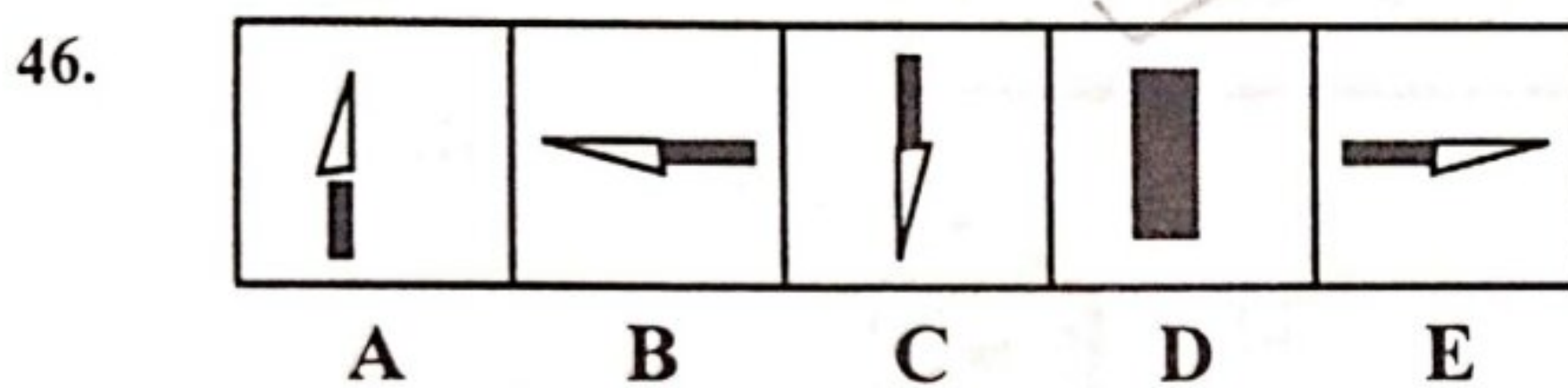
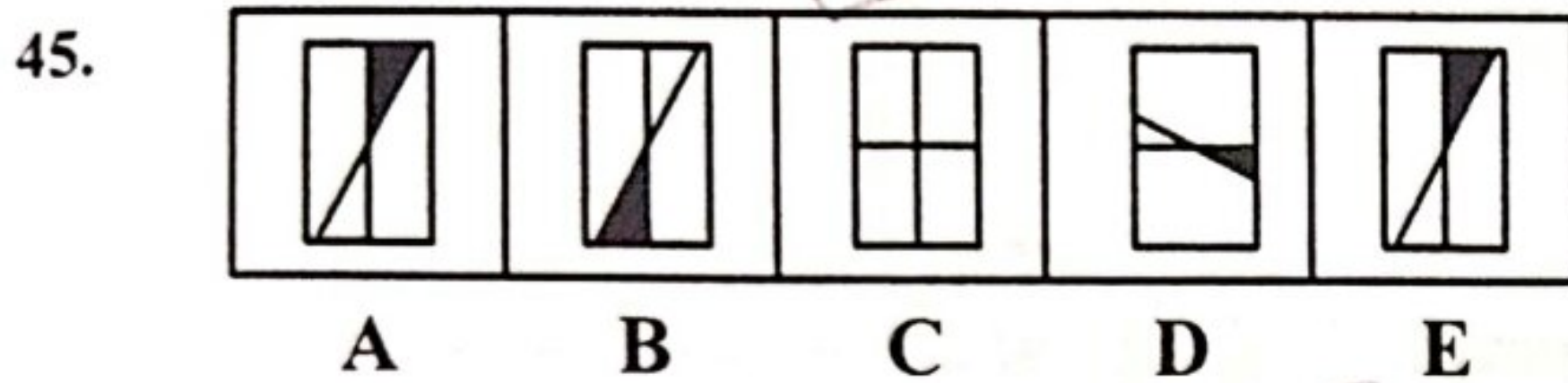
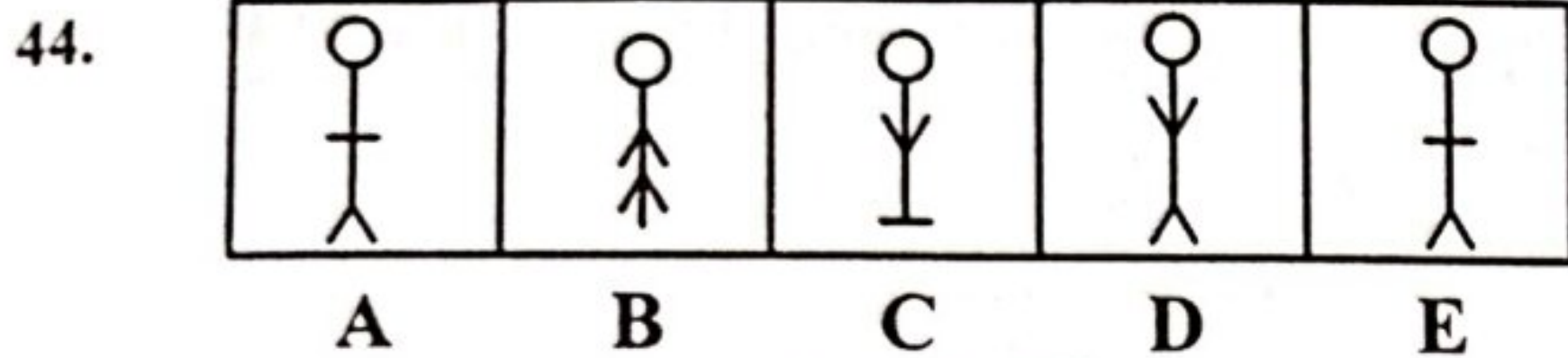


42.



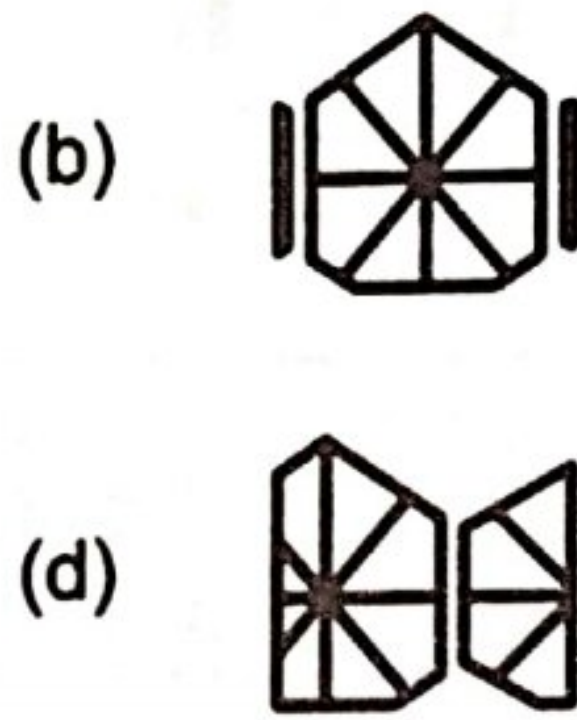
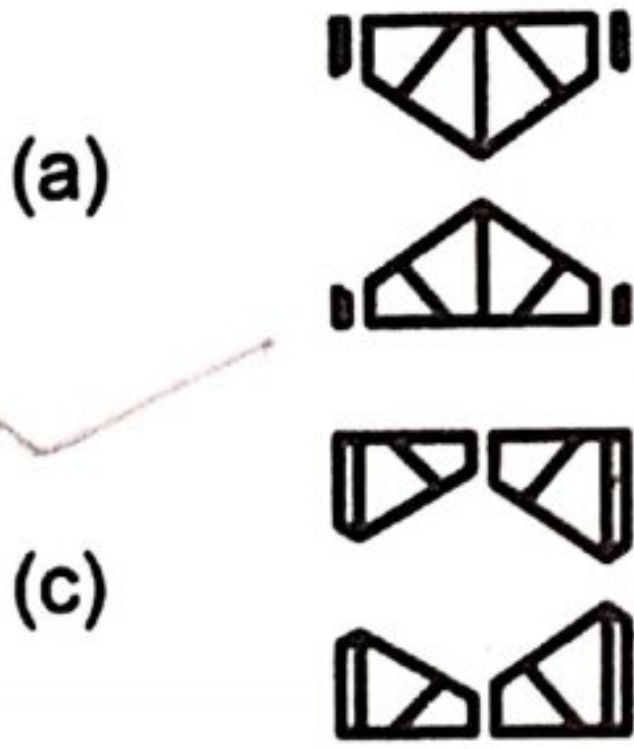
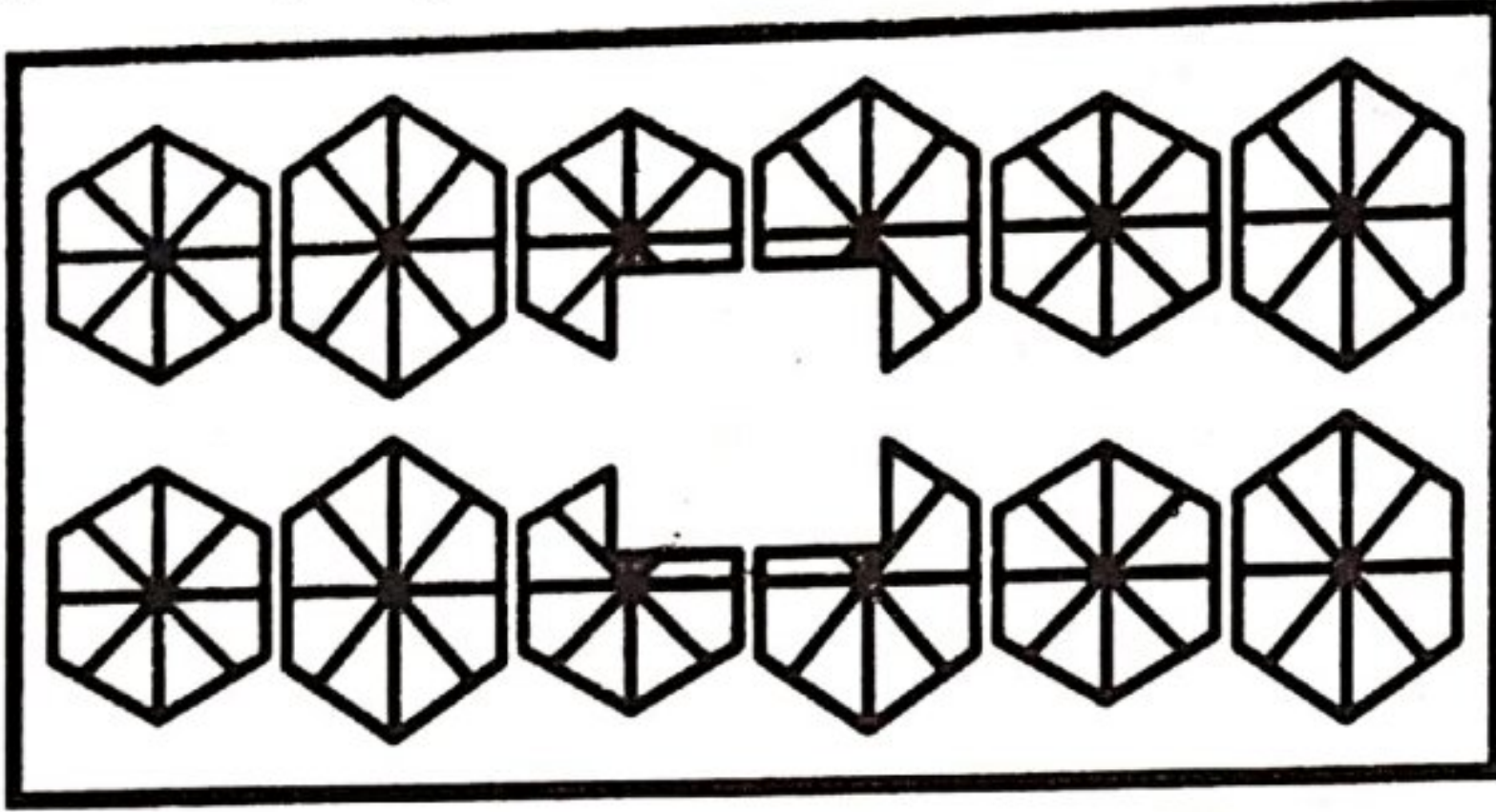
43.



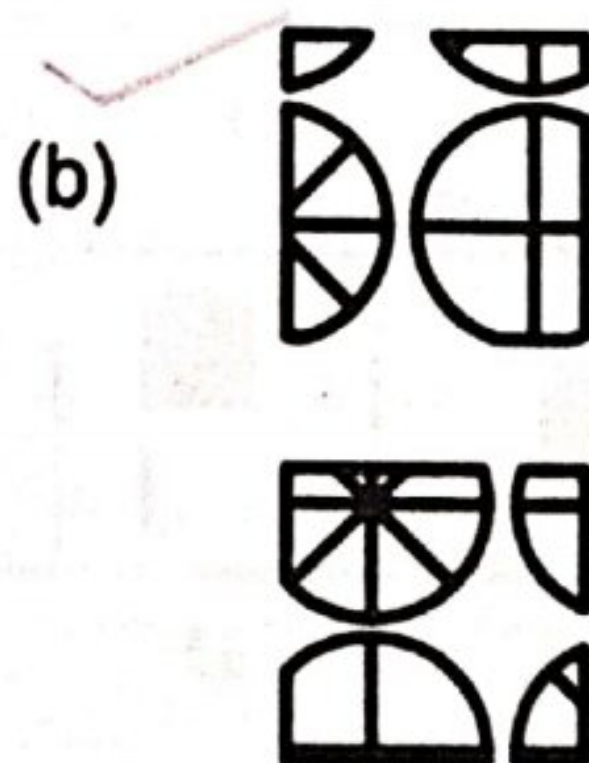
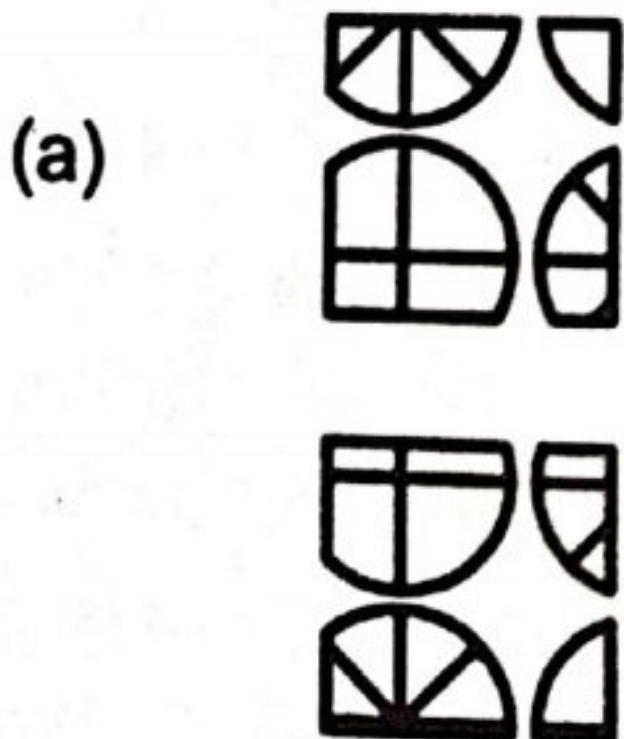
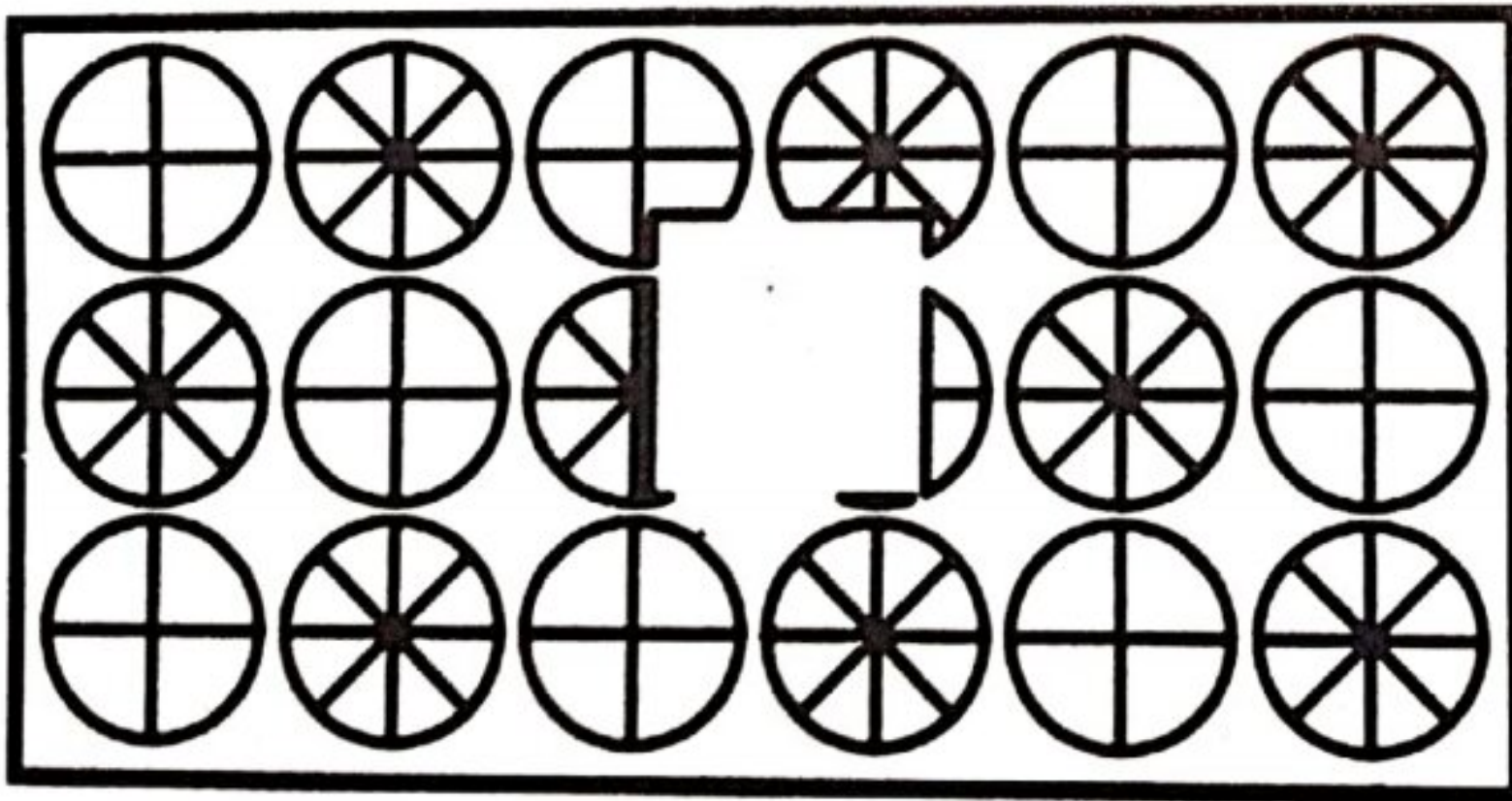


ہدایات: درج ذیل سوالات میں ایک ڈیزائن دیا گیا ہے جس کے ایک حصہ خالی ہے۔ نتیجے میں دی گئی چوائسز میں سے درست کا انتخاب کریں جس کو اگر کاٹ کر تصویر کے اوپر رکھا جائے تو تصویر مکمل ہو جائے۔

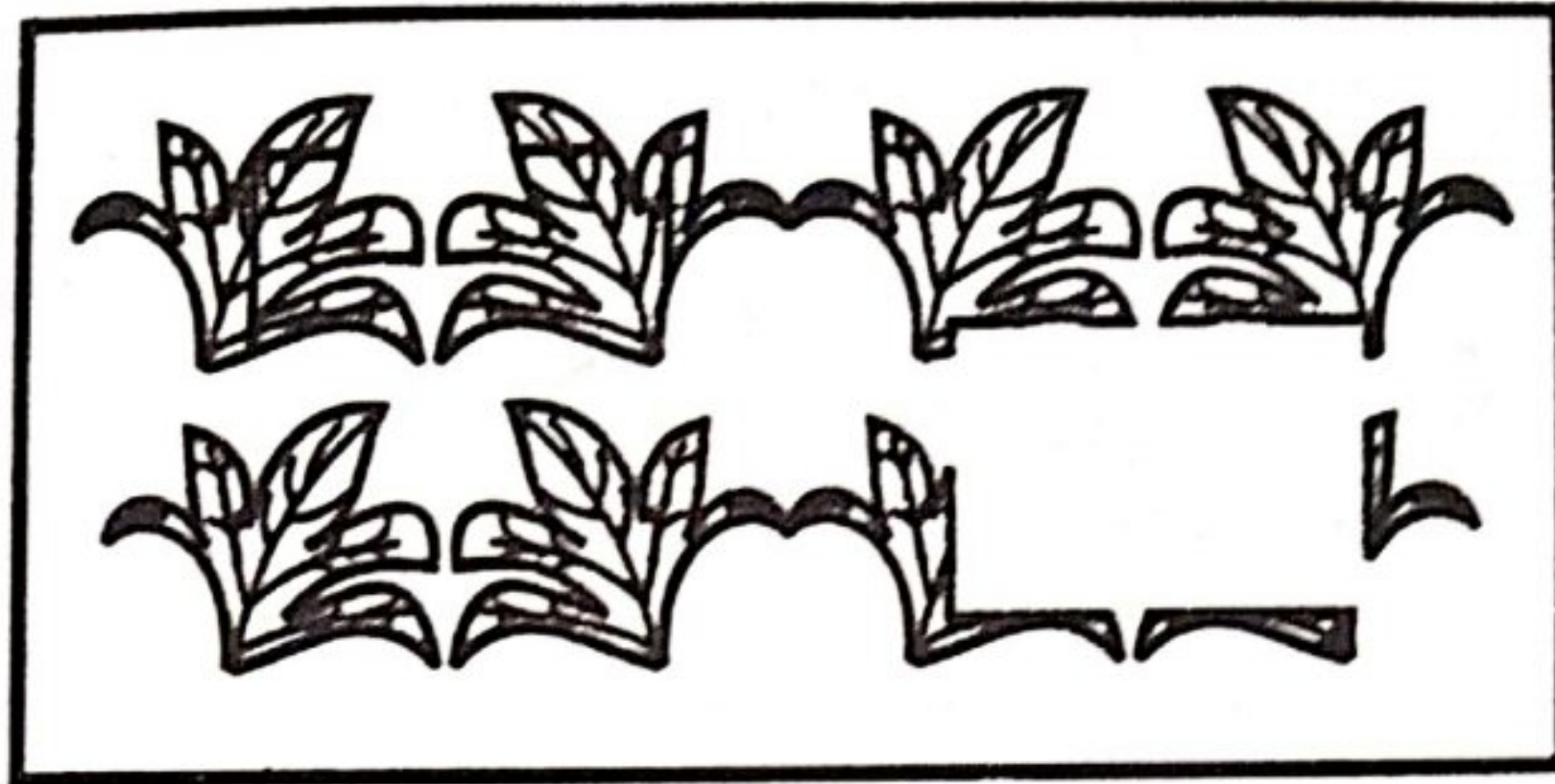
51.



52.



53.



(a)



(b)



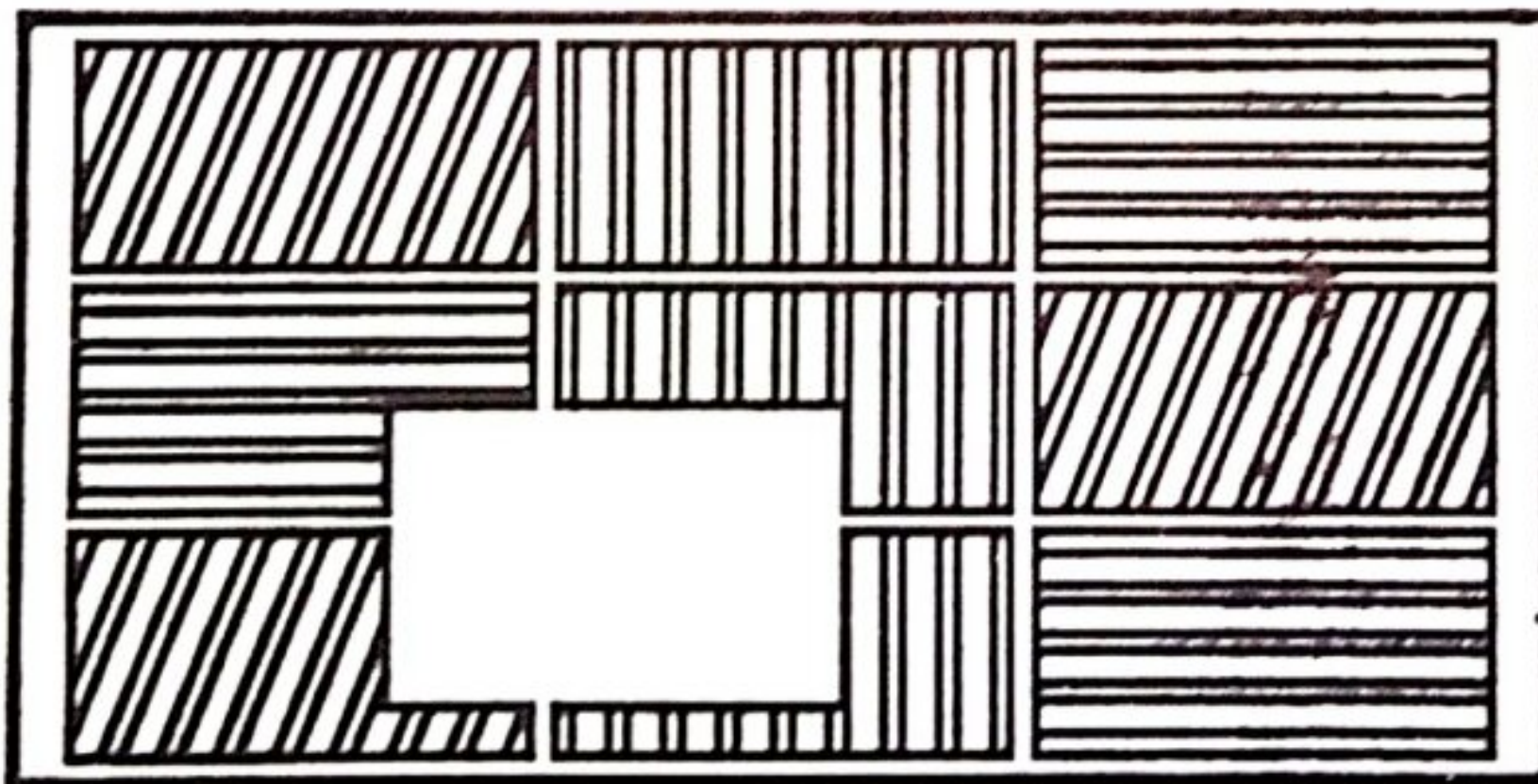
(c)



(d)



54.



(a)



(b)



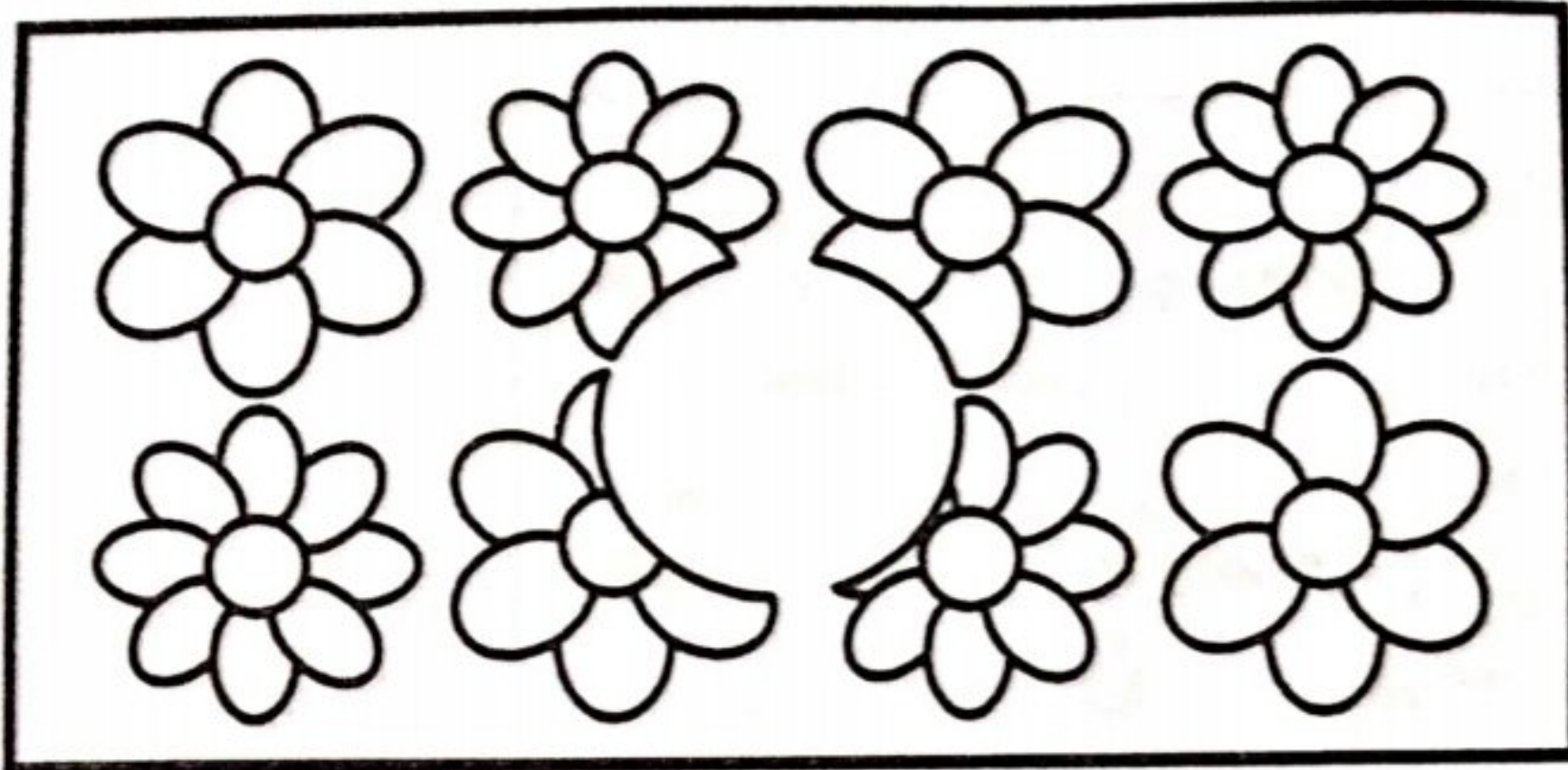
(c)



(d)

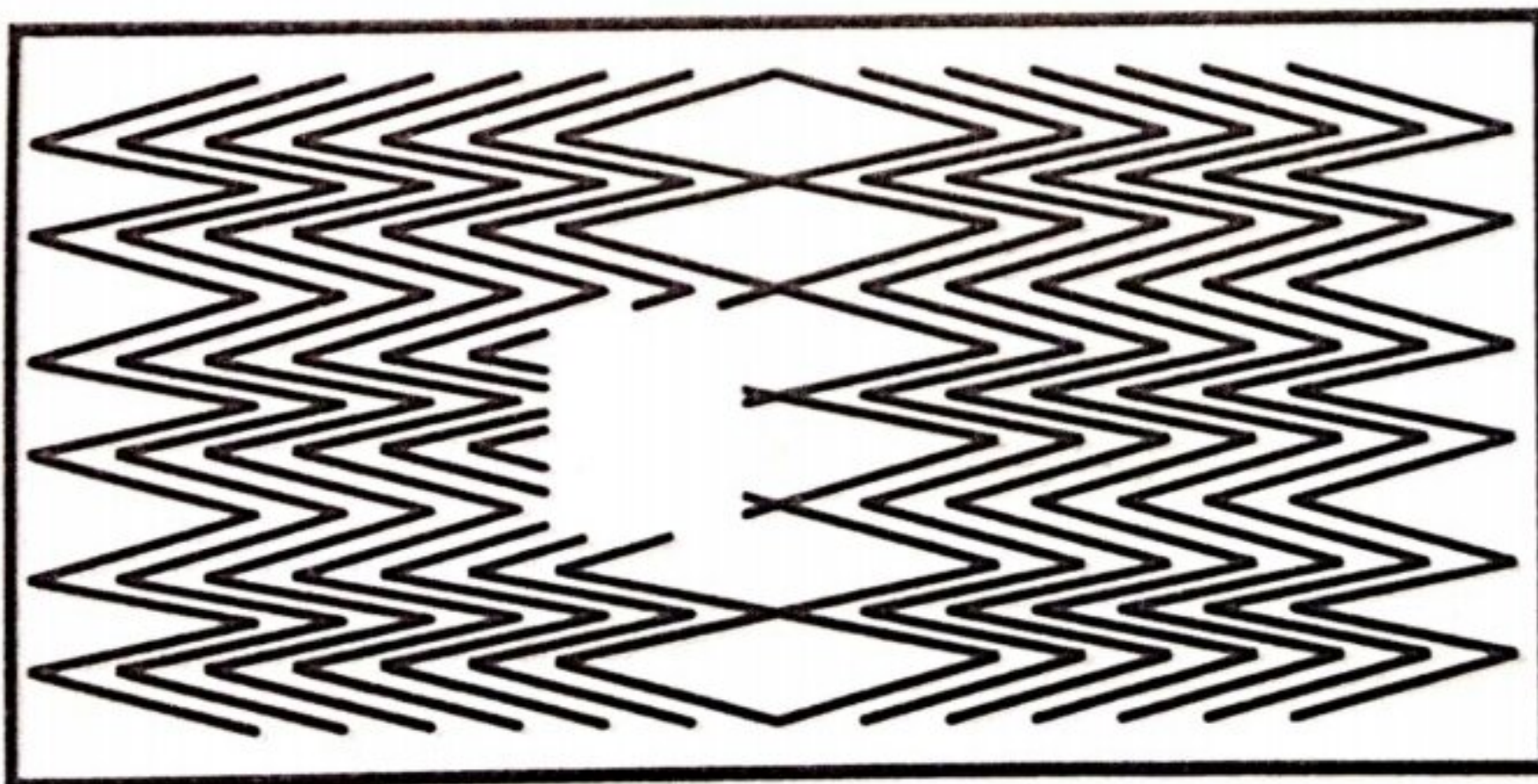


55.



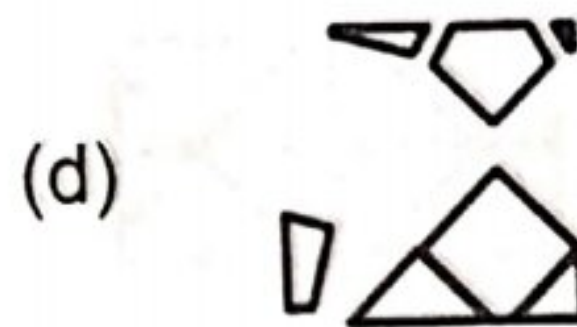
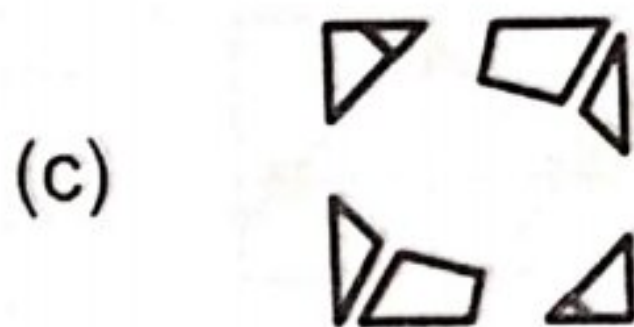
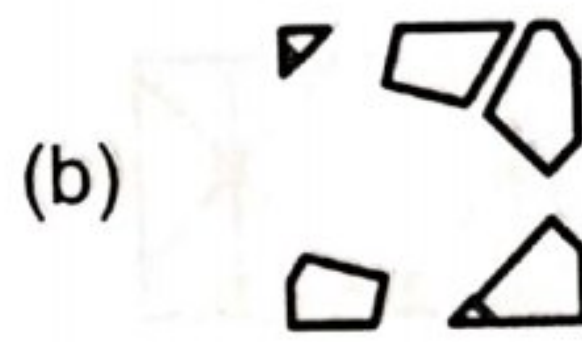
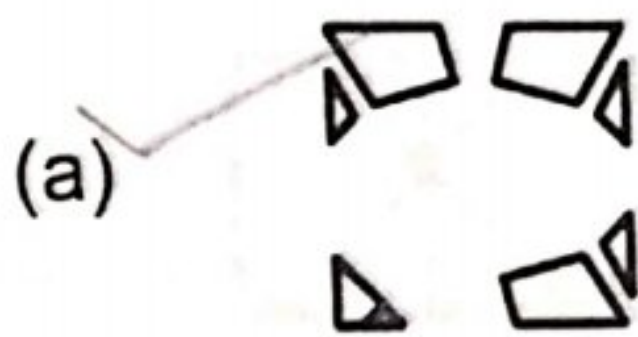
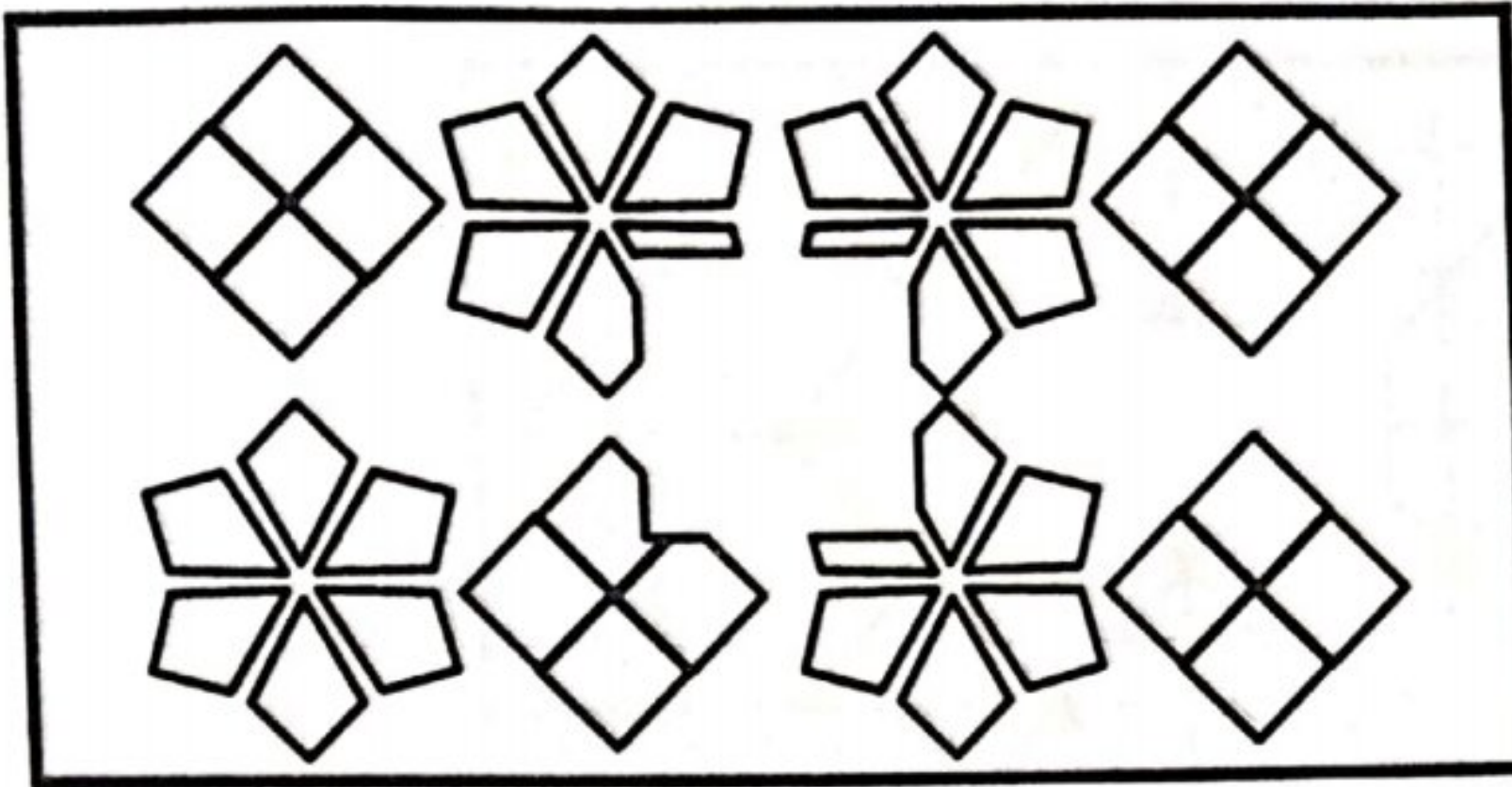
- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)

56.

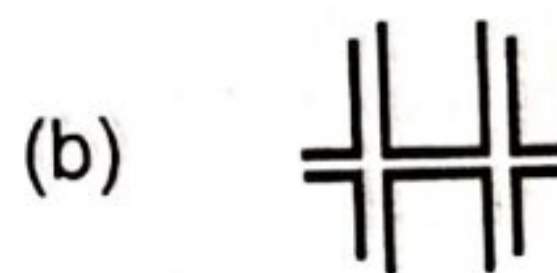
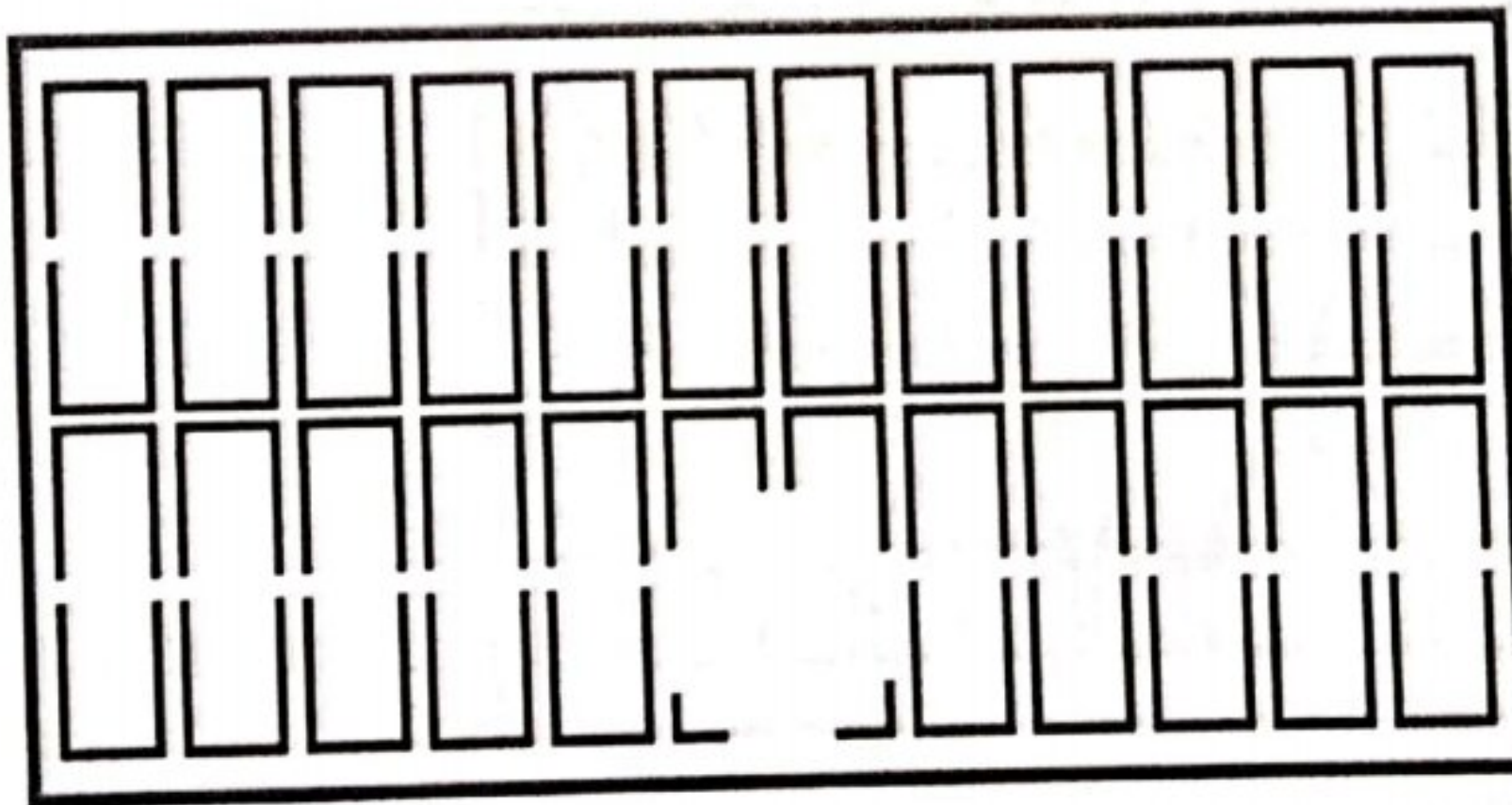


- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)

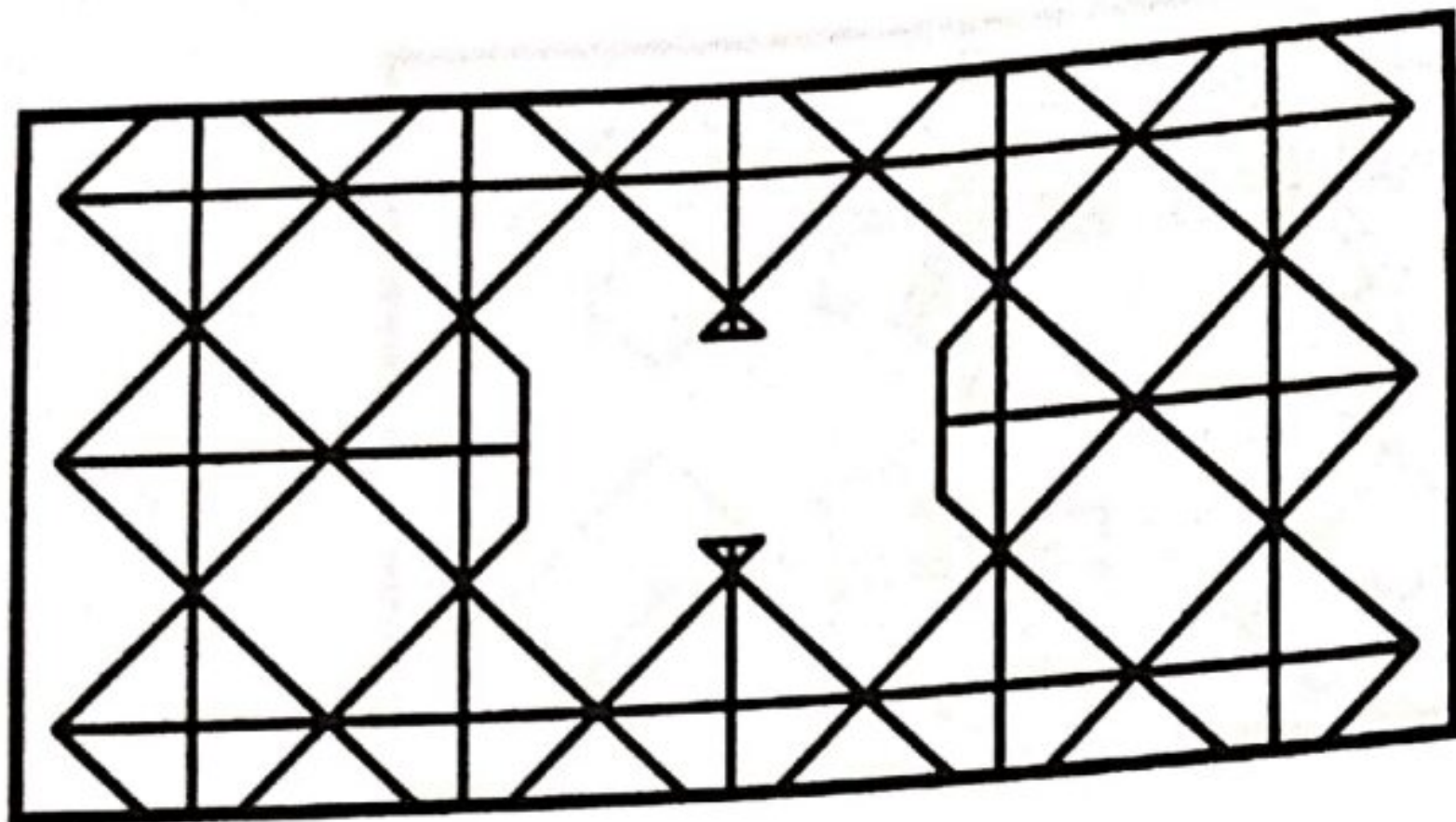
57.



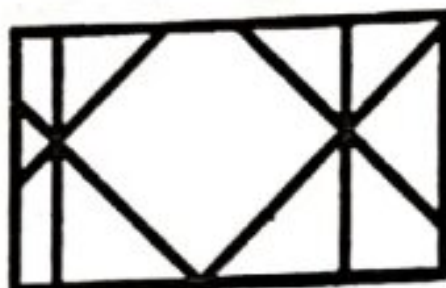
58.



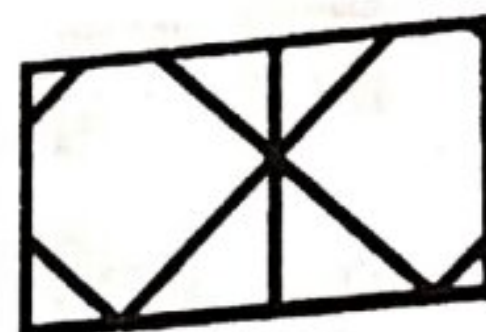
59



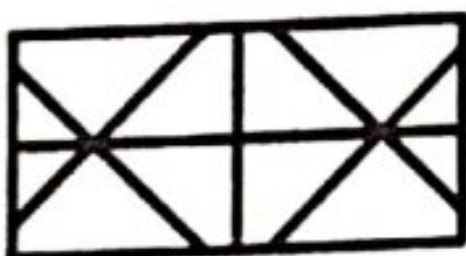
(a)



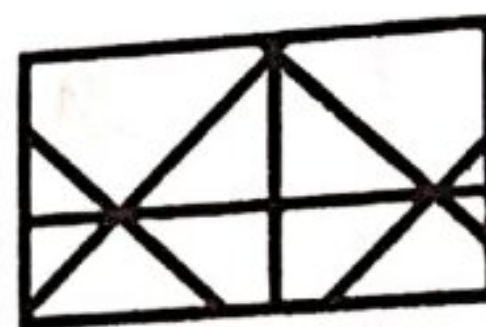
(b)



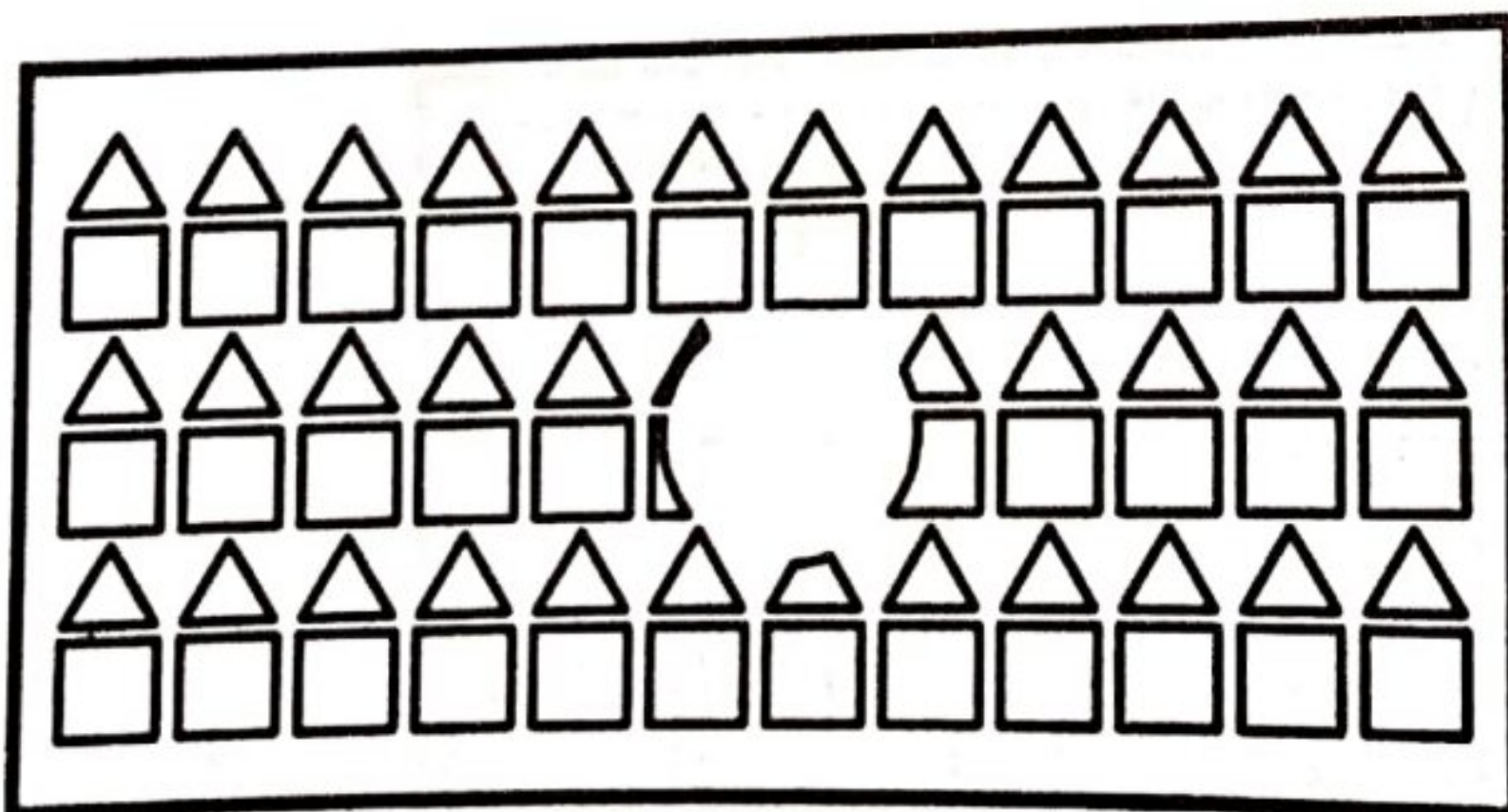
(c)



(d)



60



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

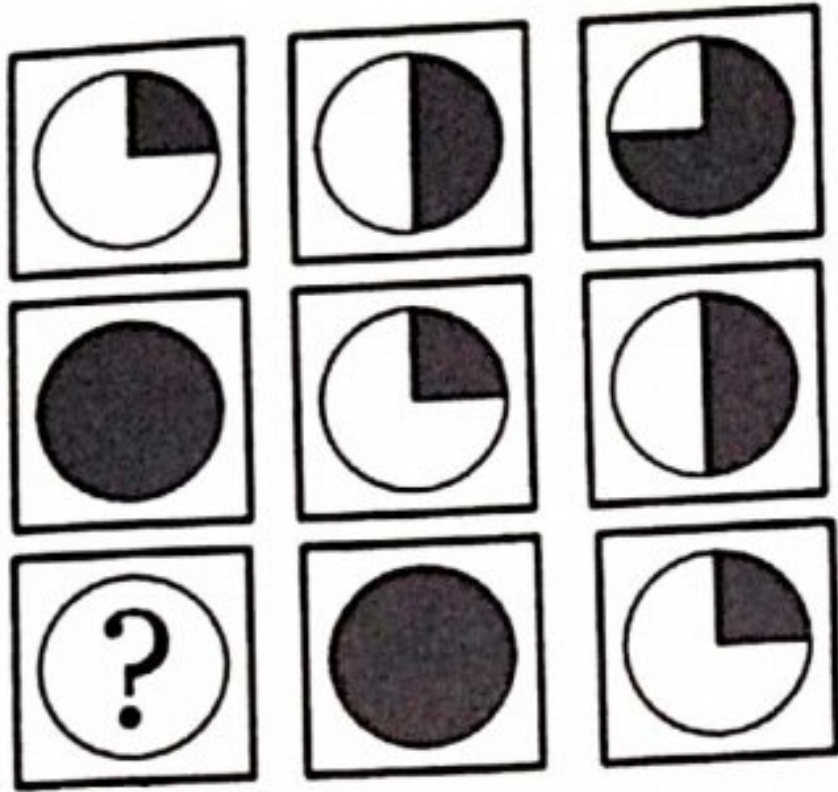


72

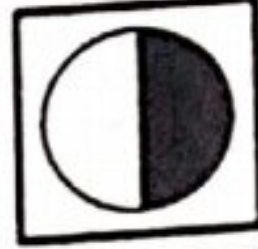
ہدایات:

درج ذیل سوالات میں اشکال کے نمونوں کو تین قطاروں میں ترتیب دیا گیا ہے۔ تیسری قطار میں ایک شکل کم ہے دیئے گئے نمونوں میں سے صحیح شکل کا انتخاب کریں جس کو اگر خالی جگہ پر رکھیں تو سلسلہ مکمل ہو جائے۔

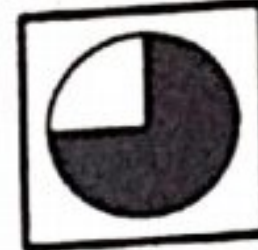
61.



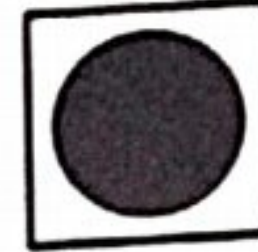
A.



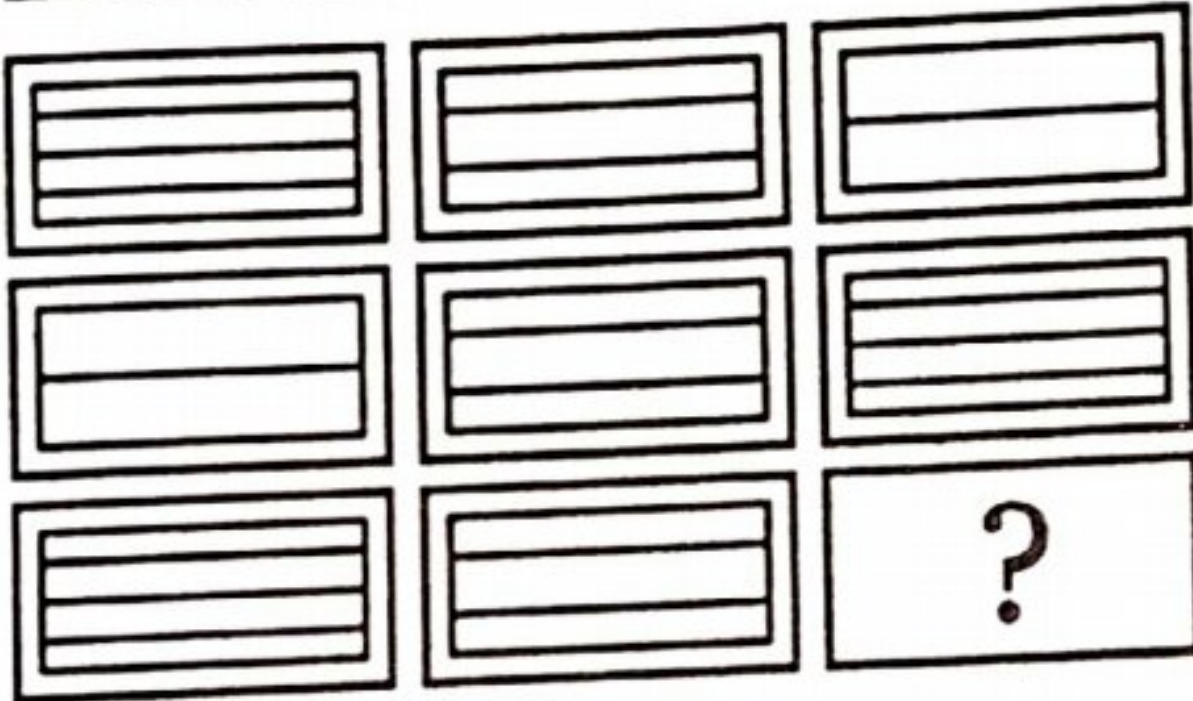
B.



C.



62.



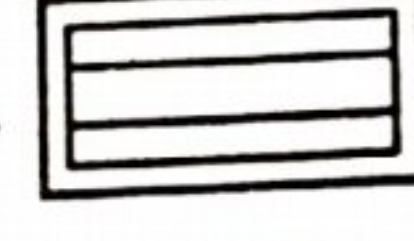
A.



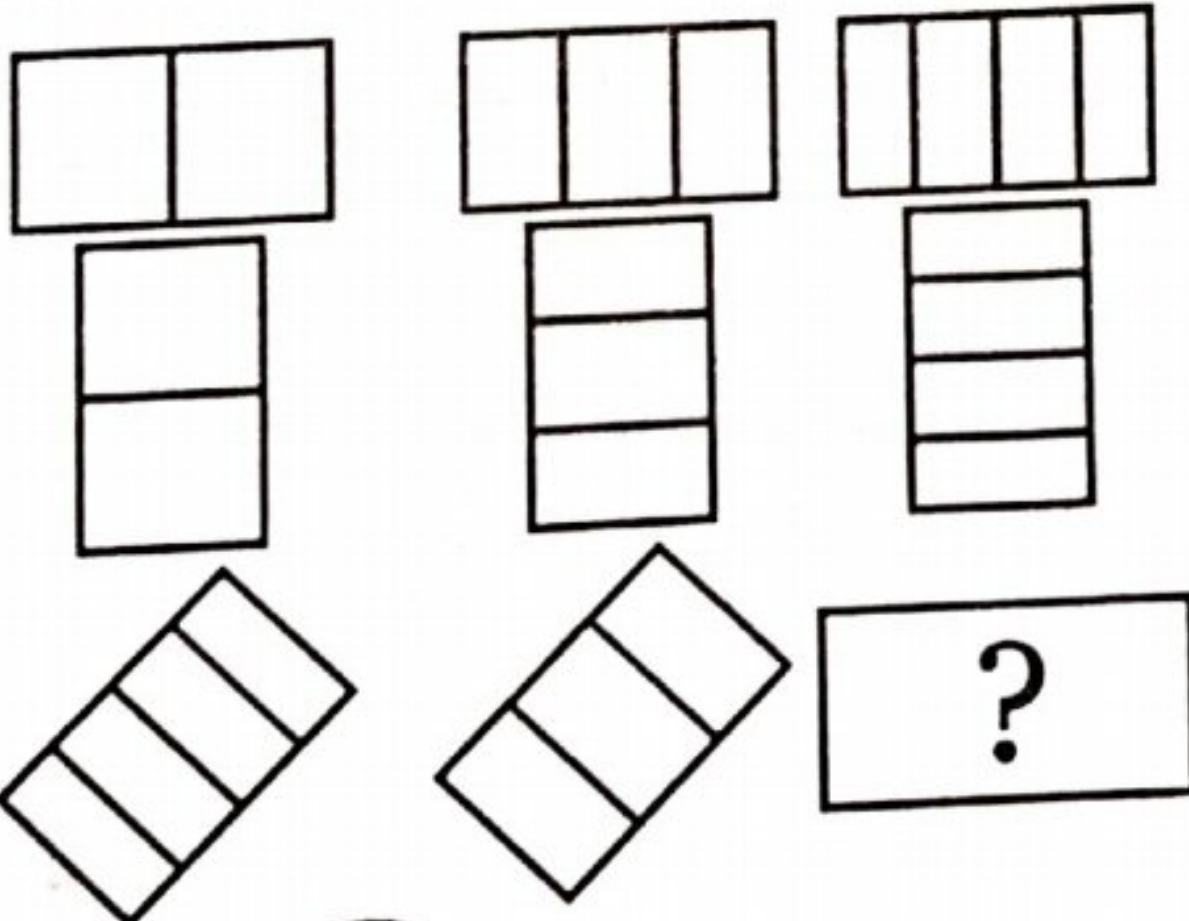
B.



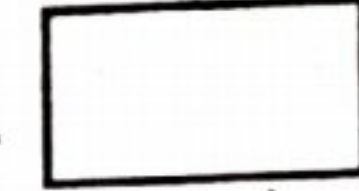
C.



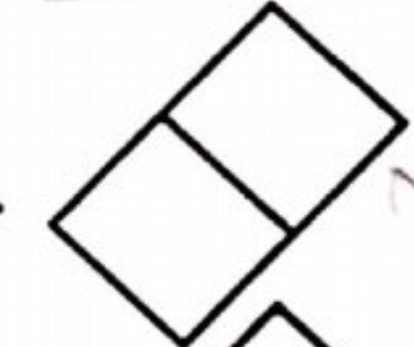
63.



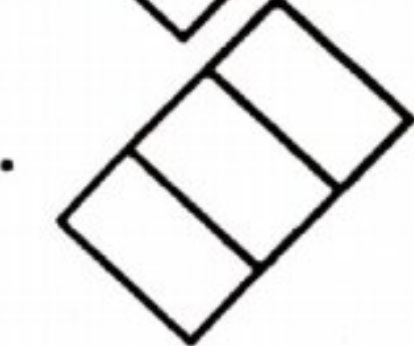
A.



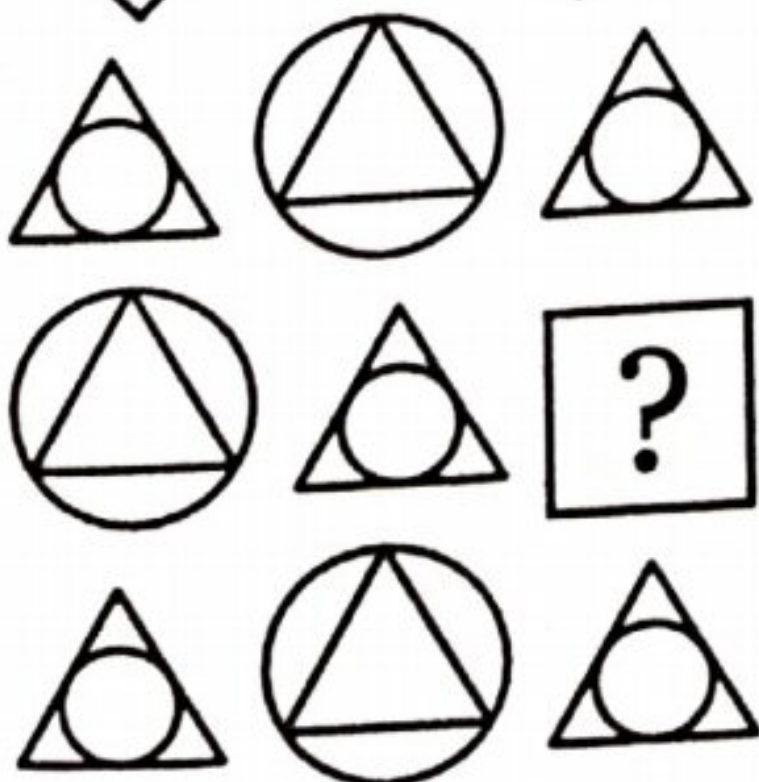
B.



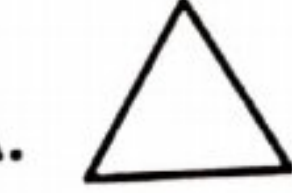
C.



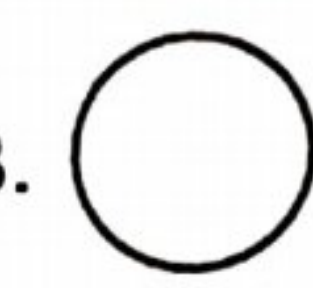
64.



A.



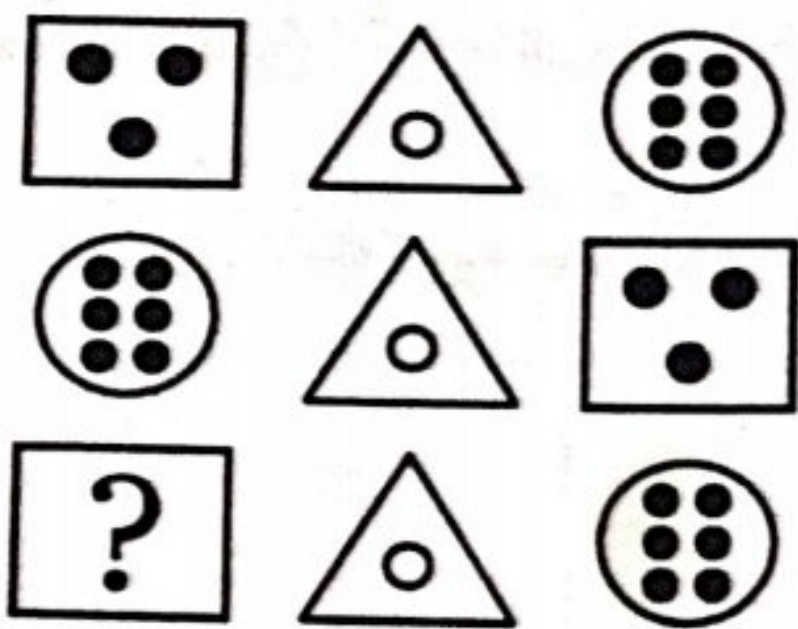
B.



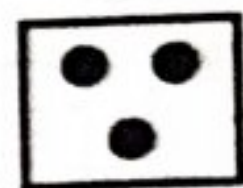
C.



65.



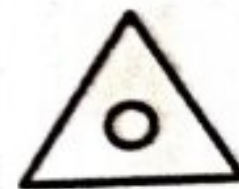
A.



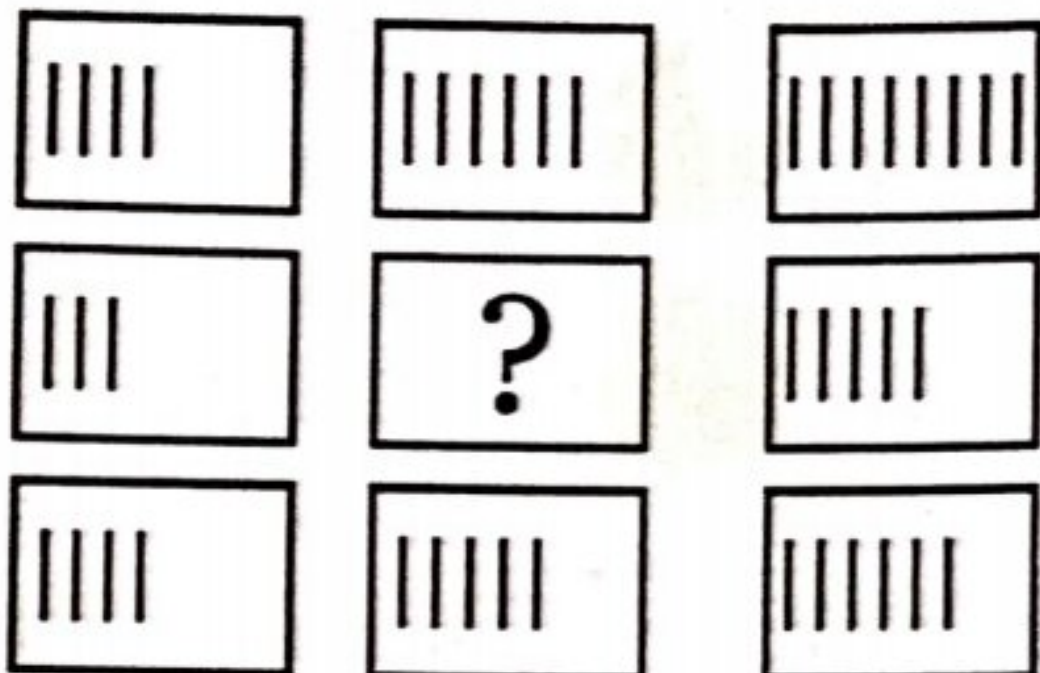
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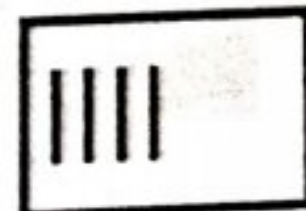
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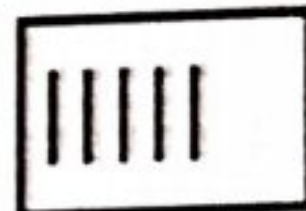
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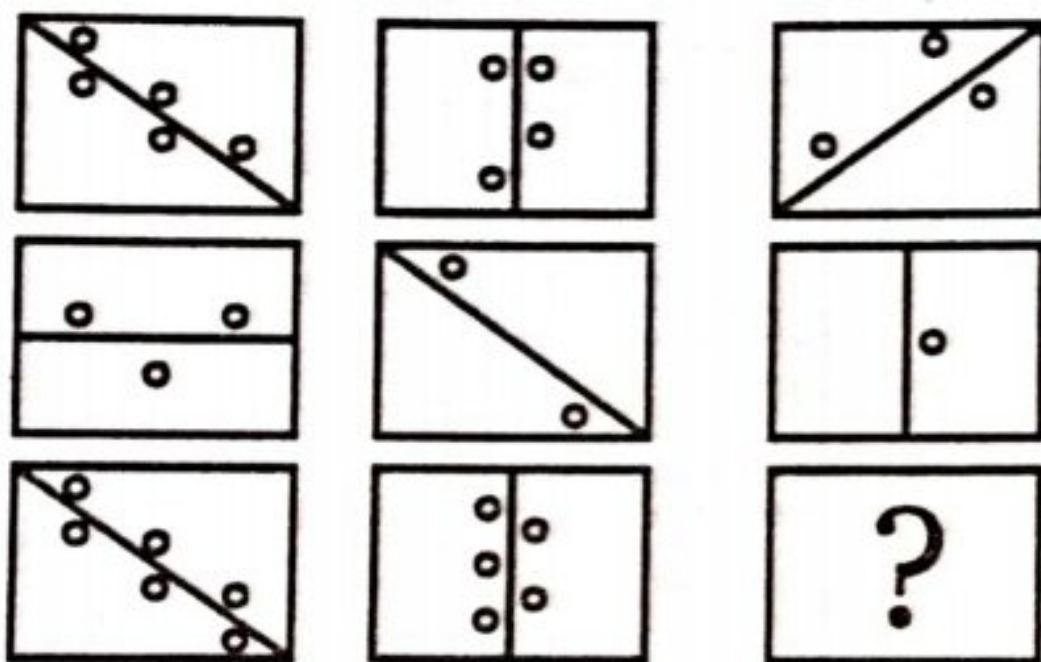
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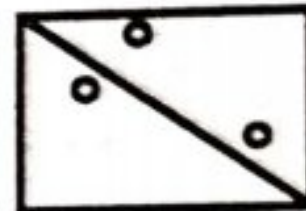
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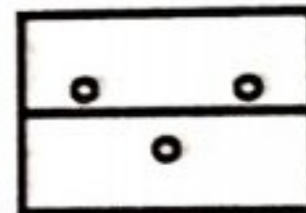
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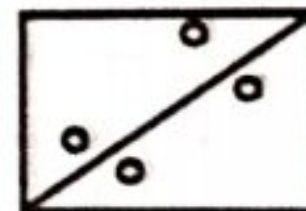
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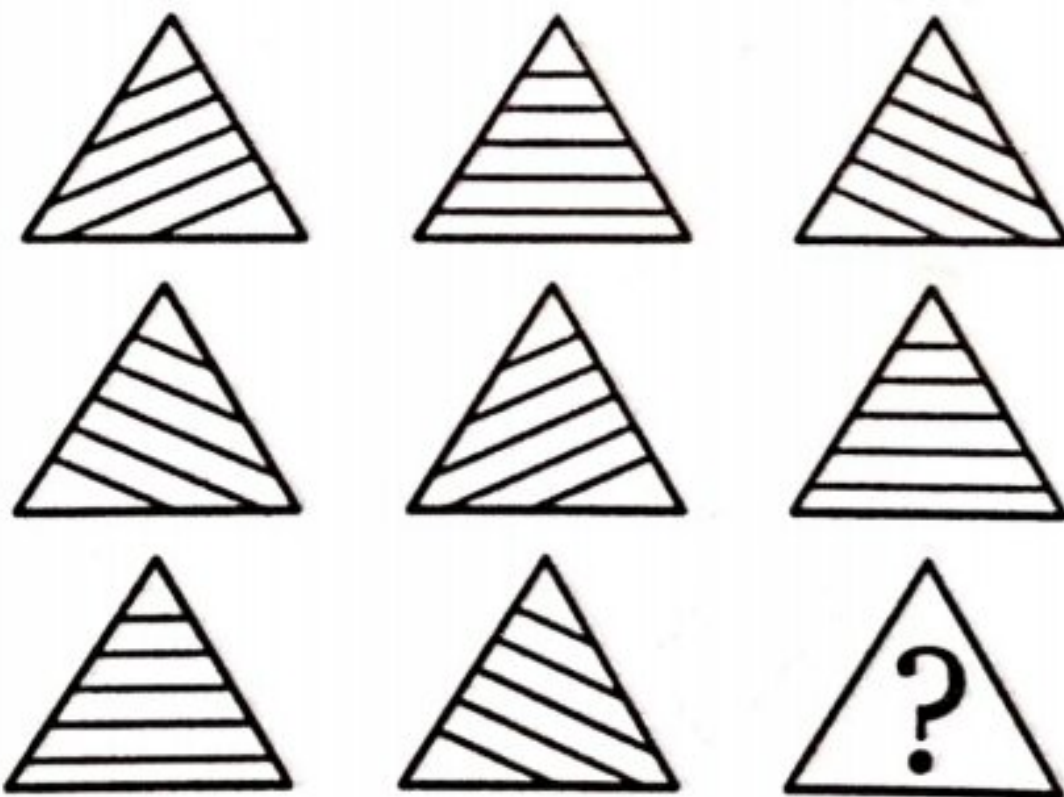
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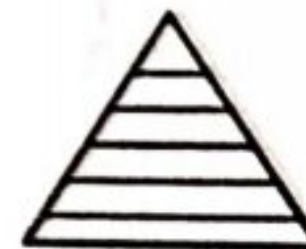
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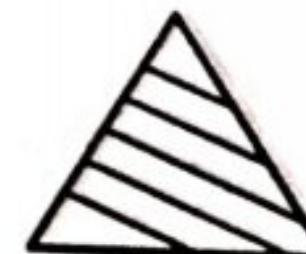
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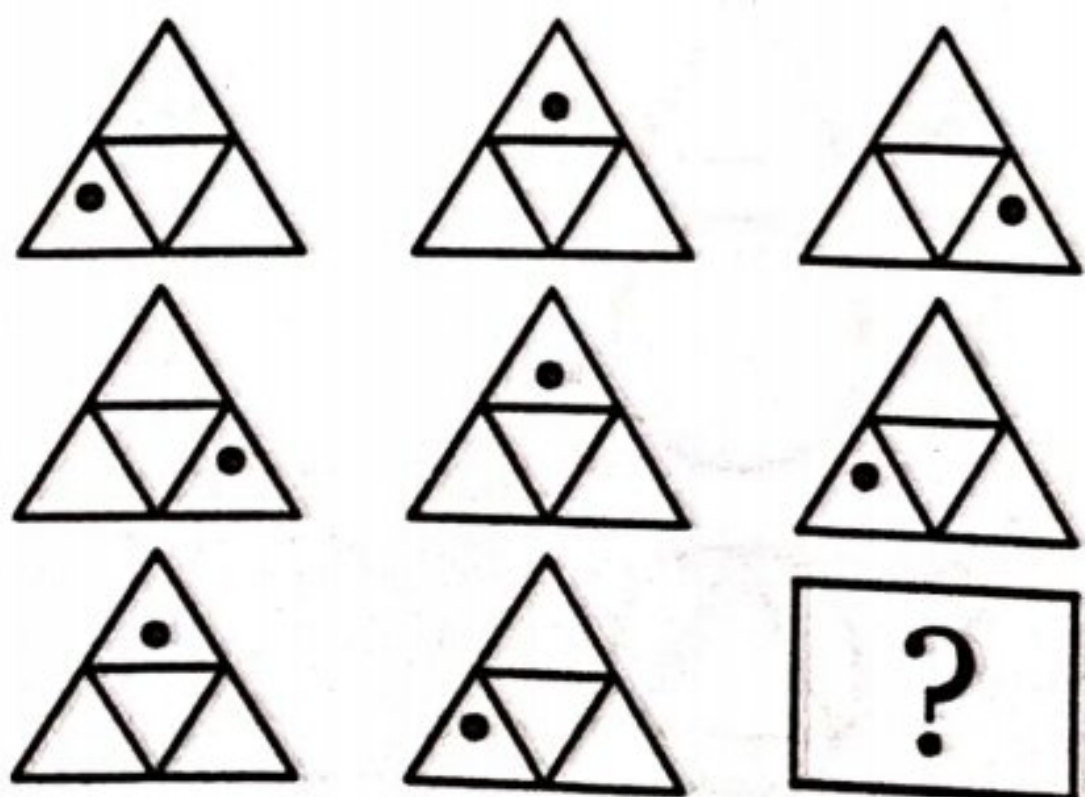
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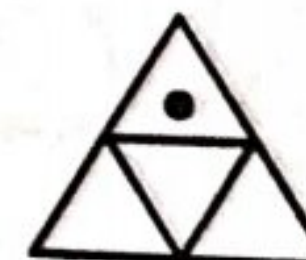
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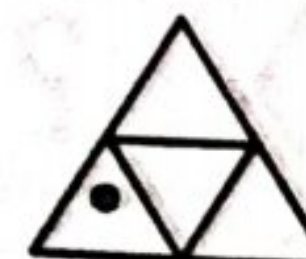
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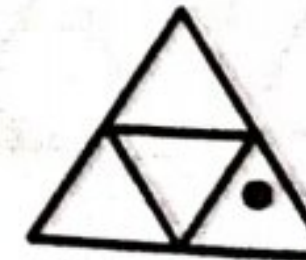
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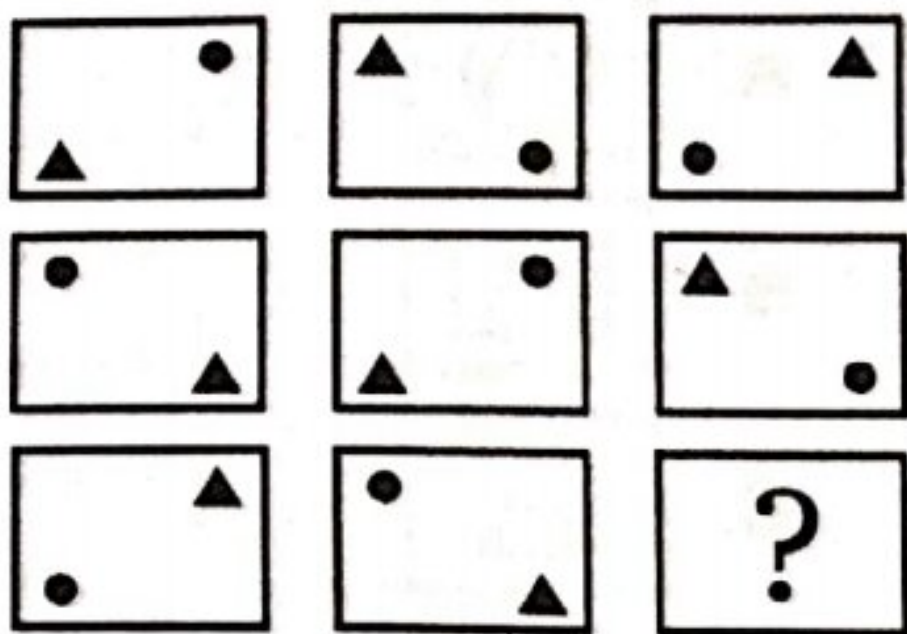
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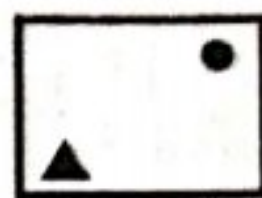
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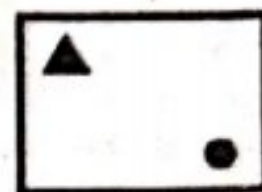
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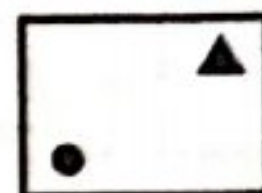
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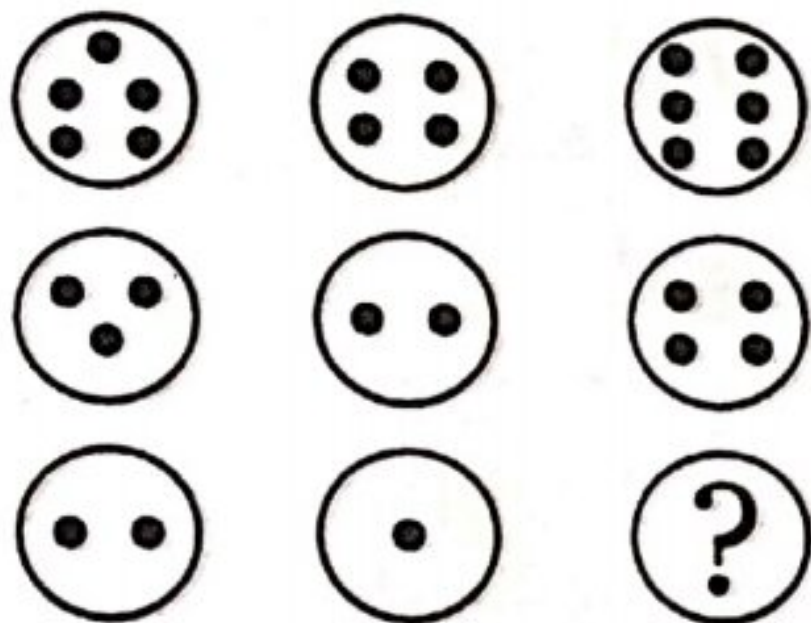
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C.



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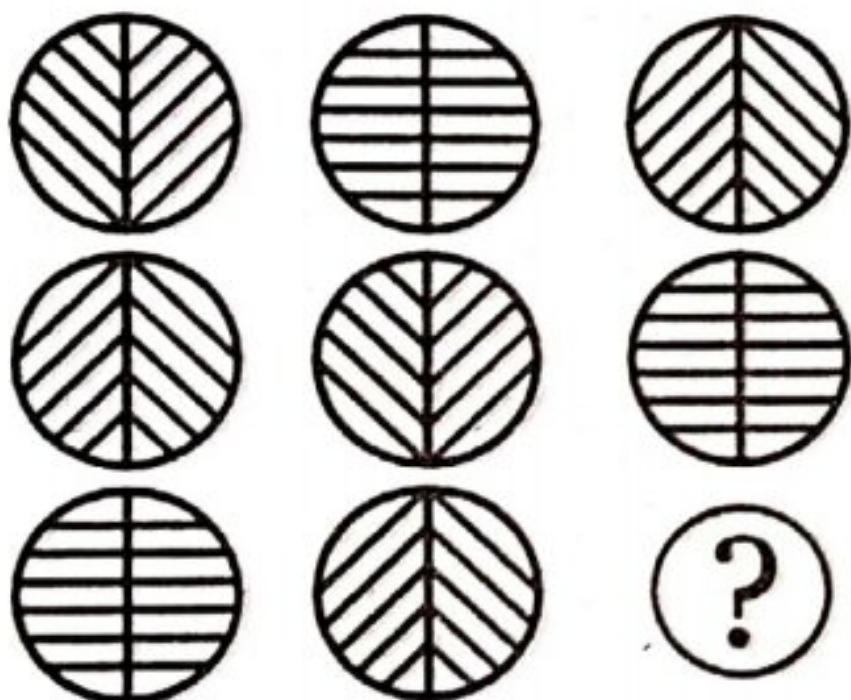
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C.



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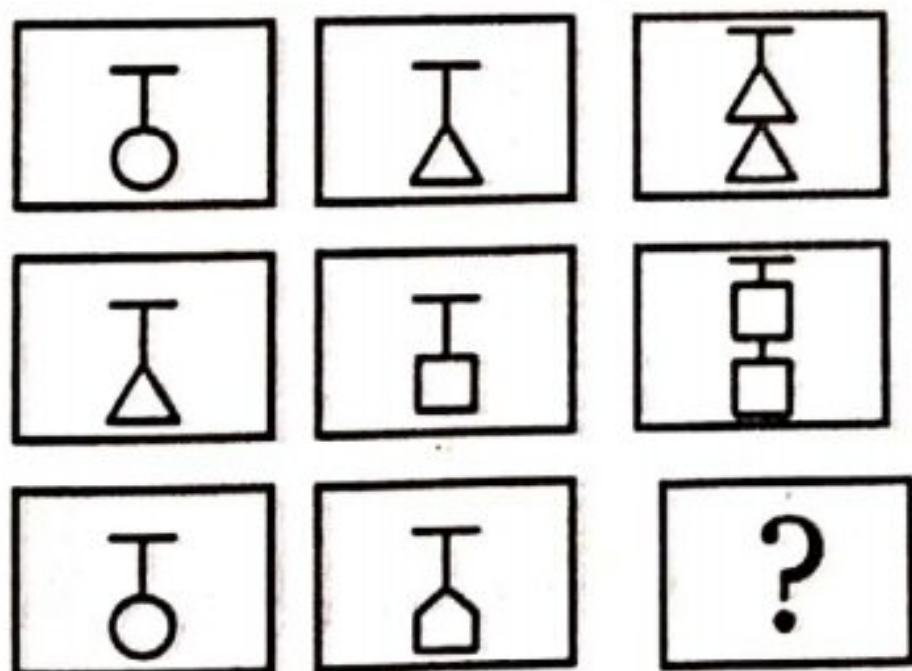
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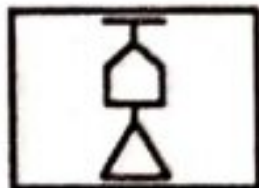
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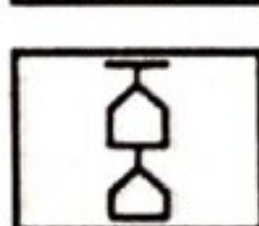
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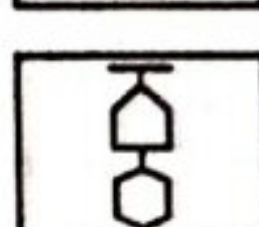
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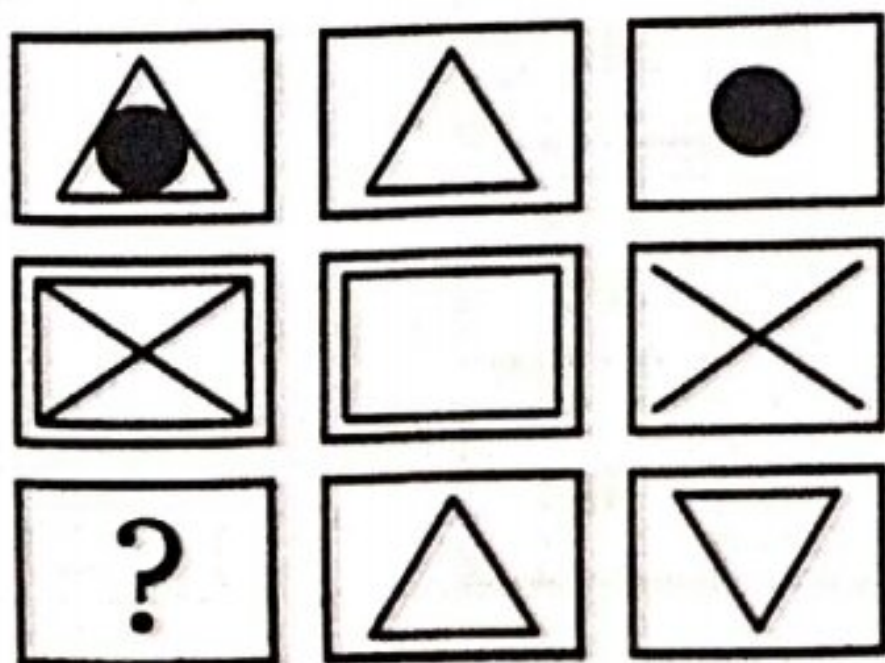
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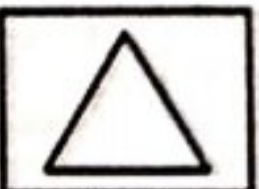
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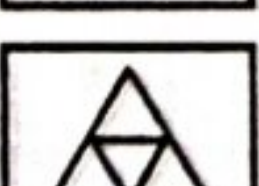
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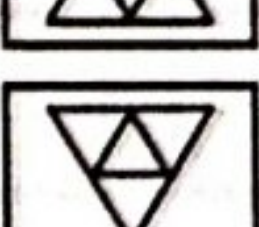
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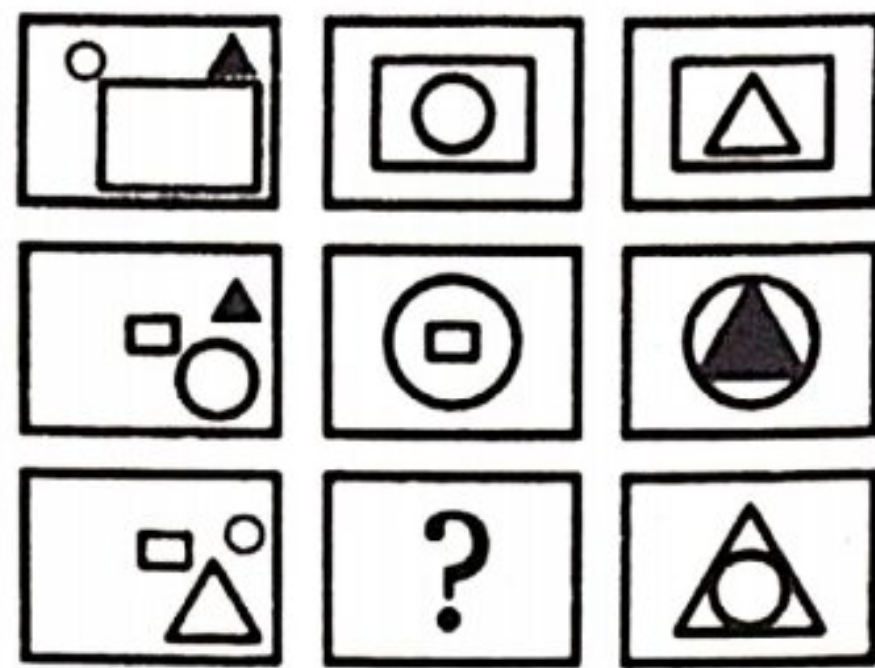
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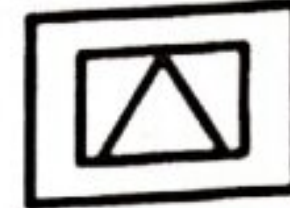
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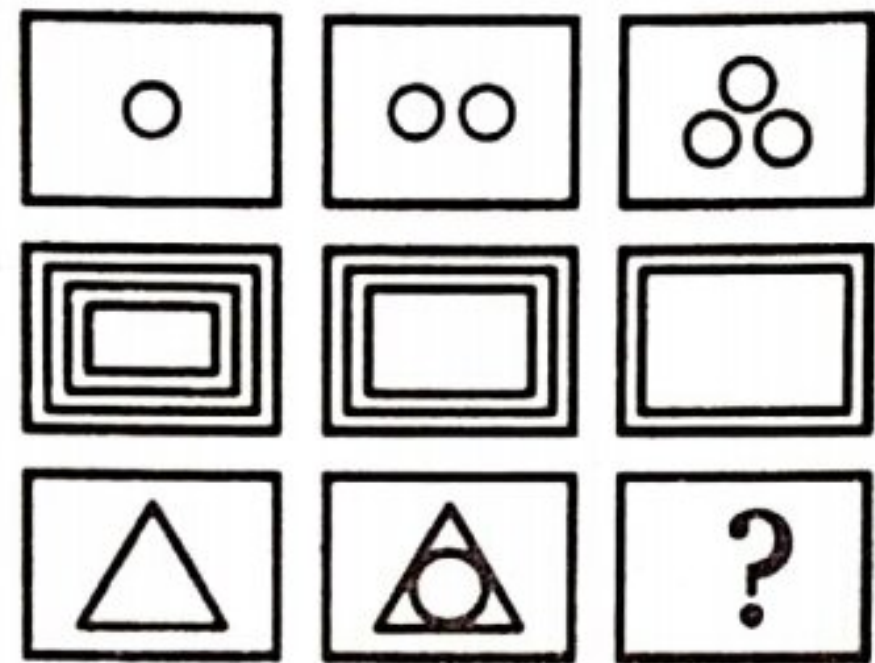
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C.



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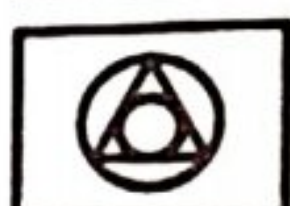
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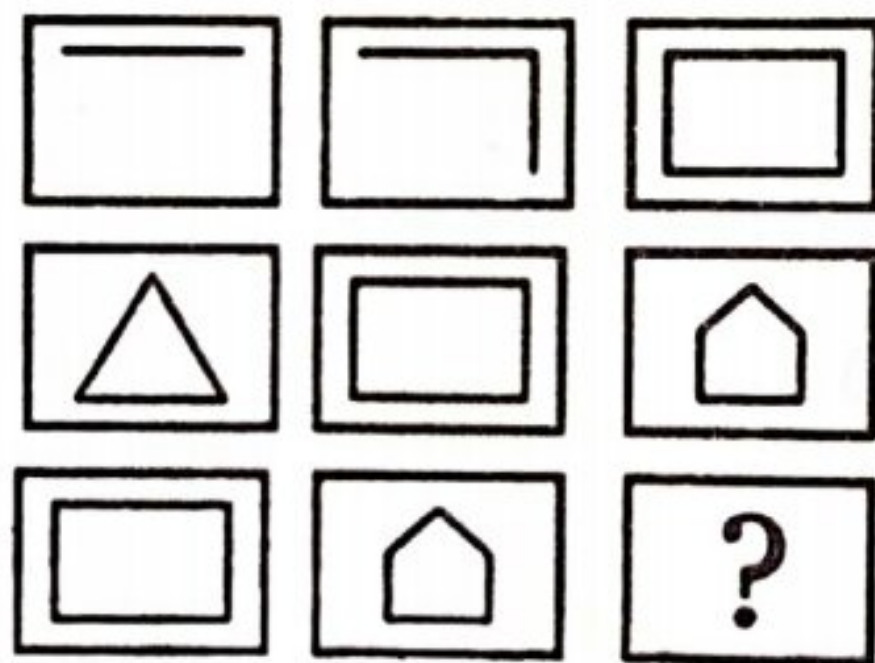
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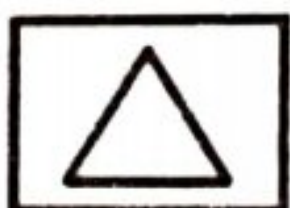
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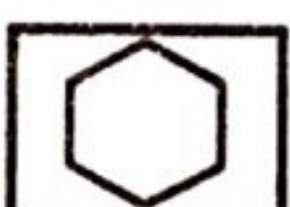
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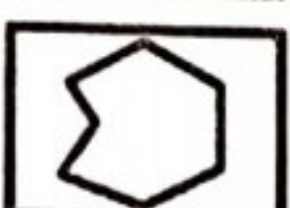
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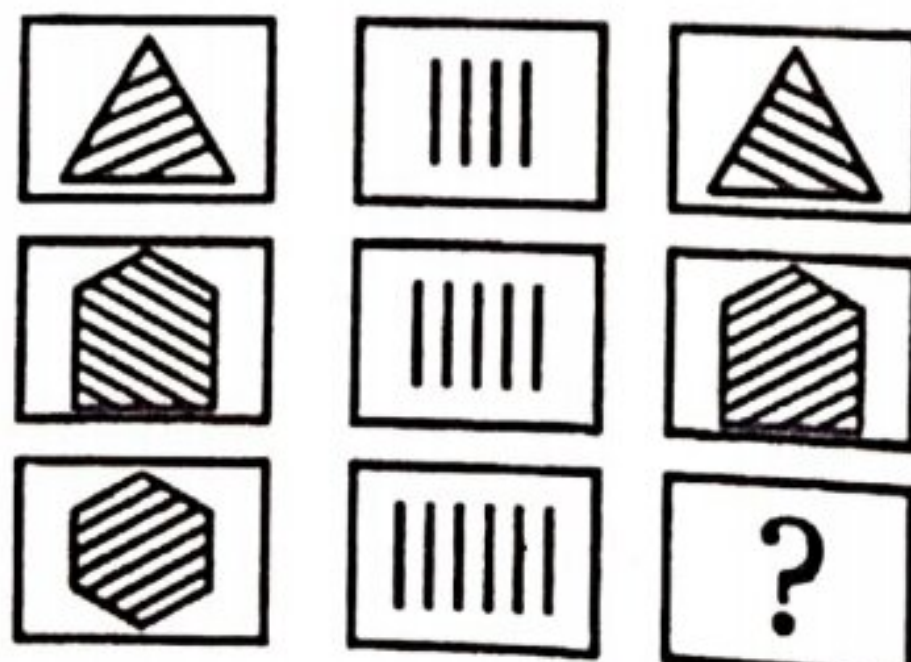
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C.



78.



A.



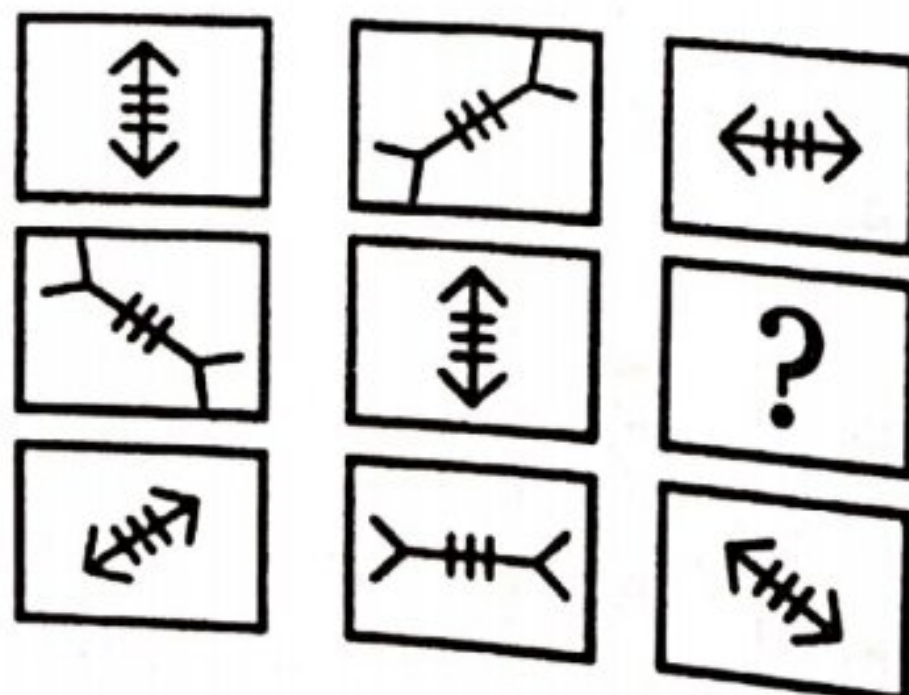
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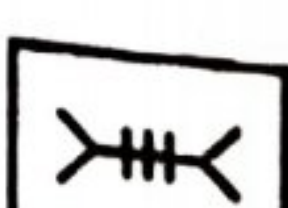
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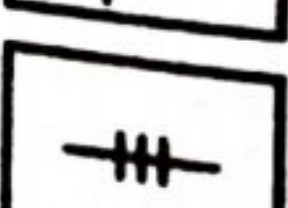
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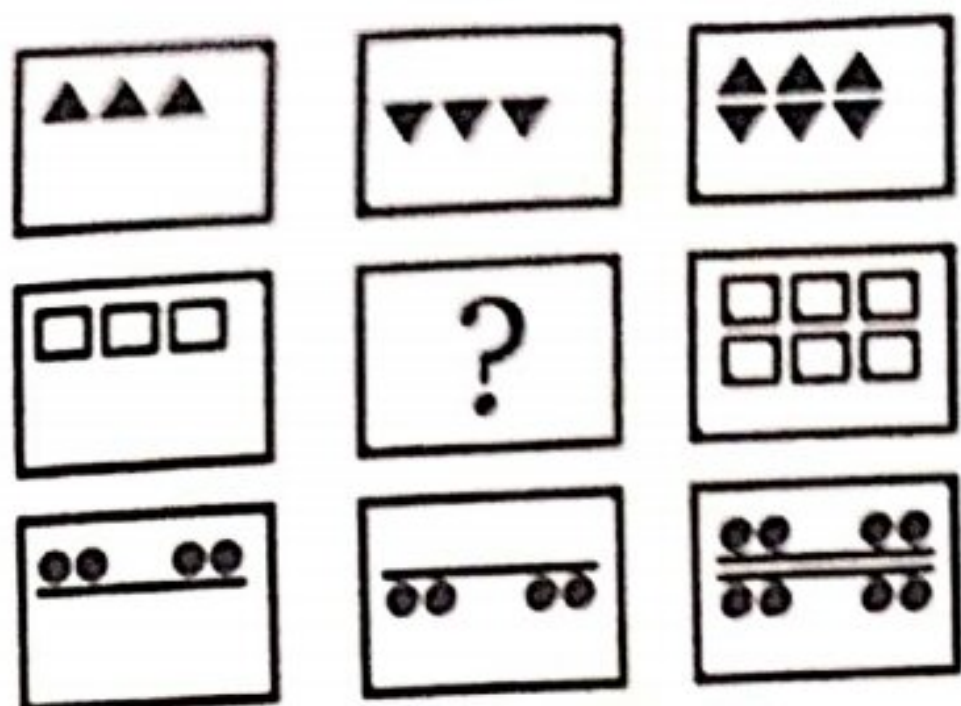
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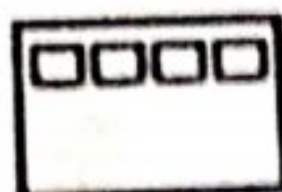
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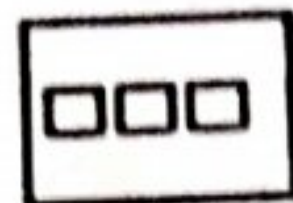
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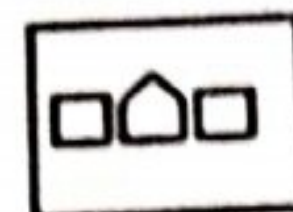
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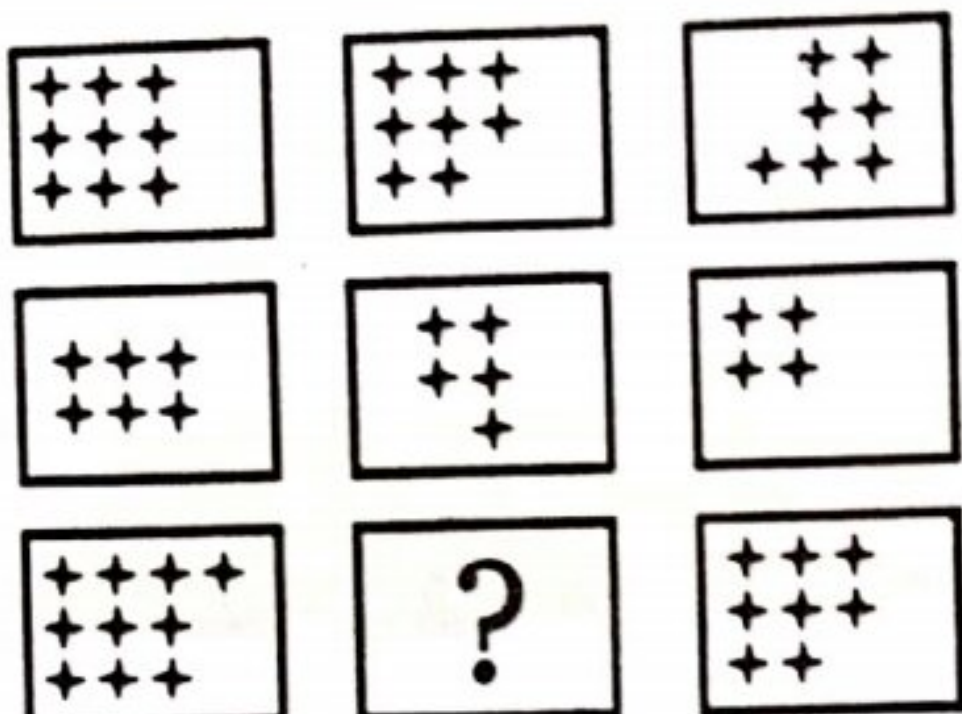
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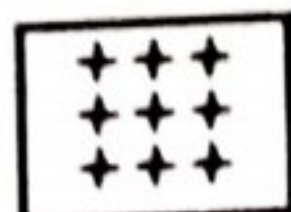
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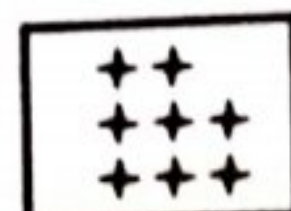
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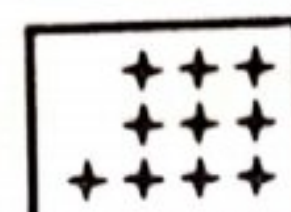
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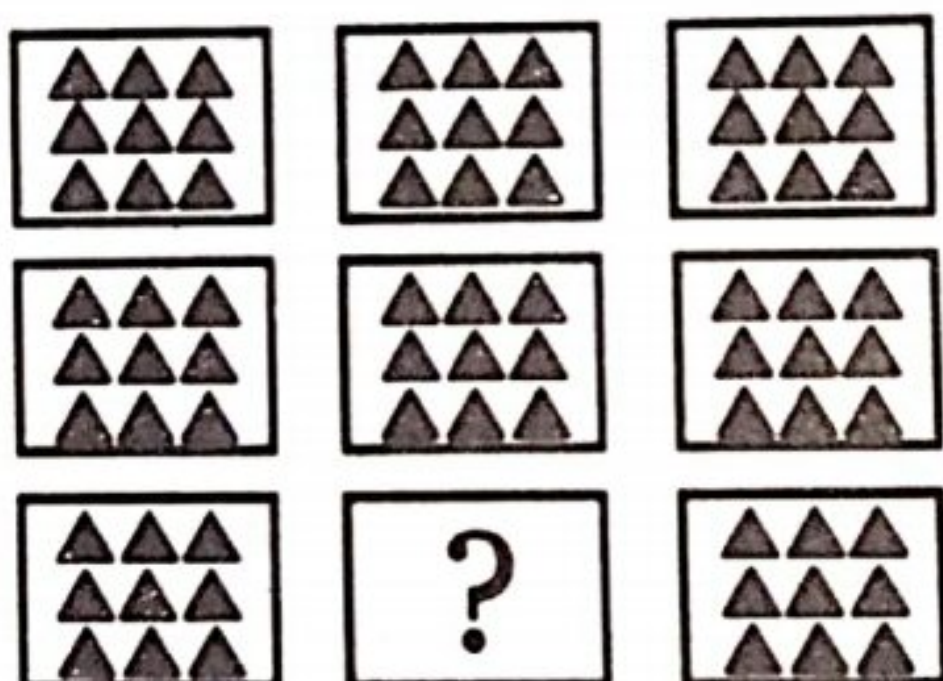
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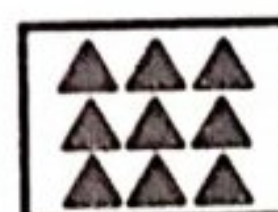
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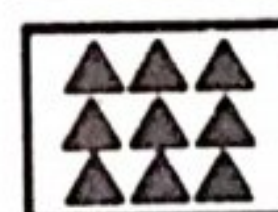
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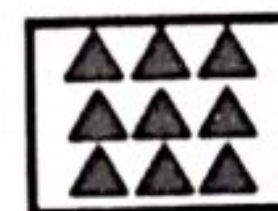
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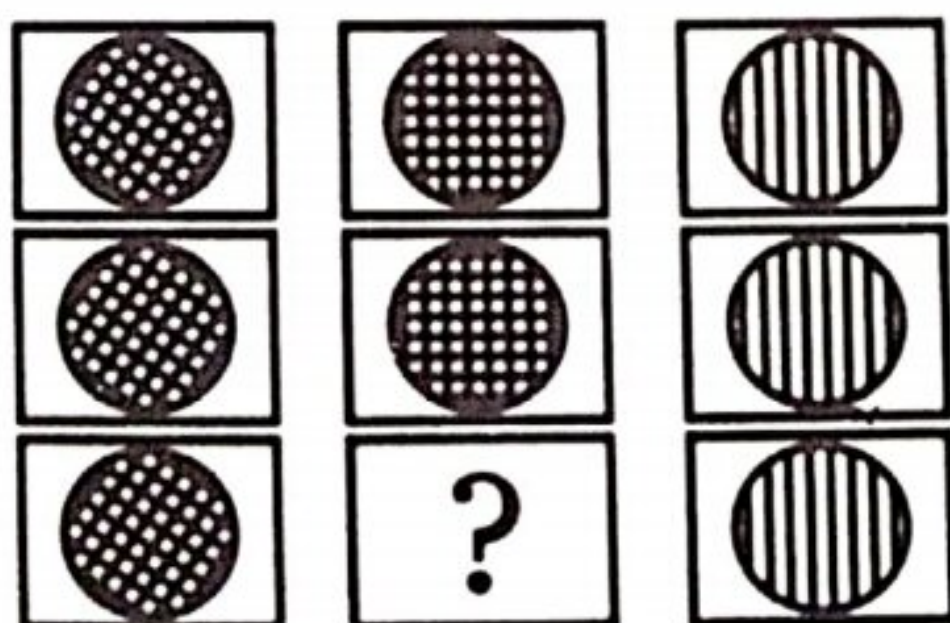
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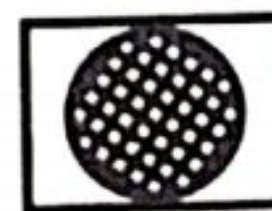
C.



83.



A.



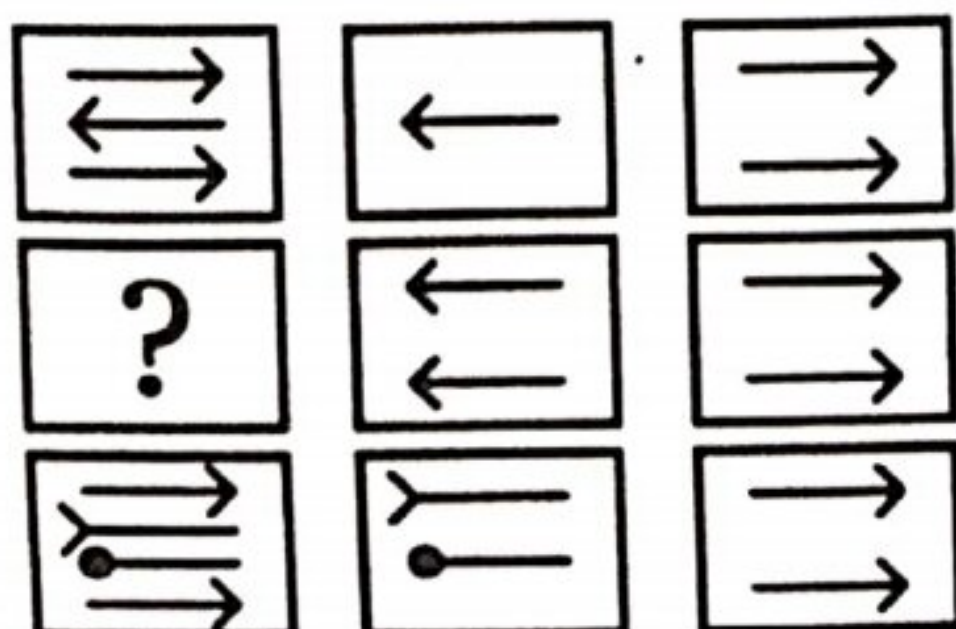
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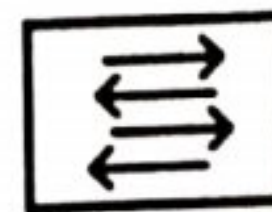
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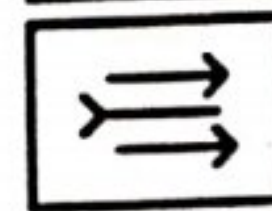
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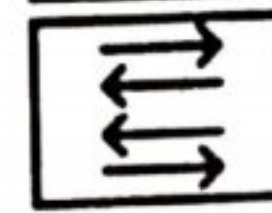
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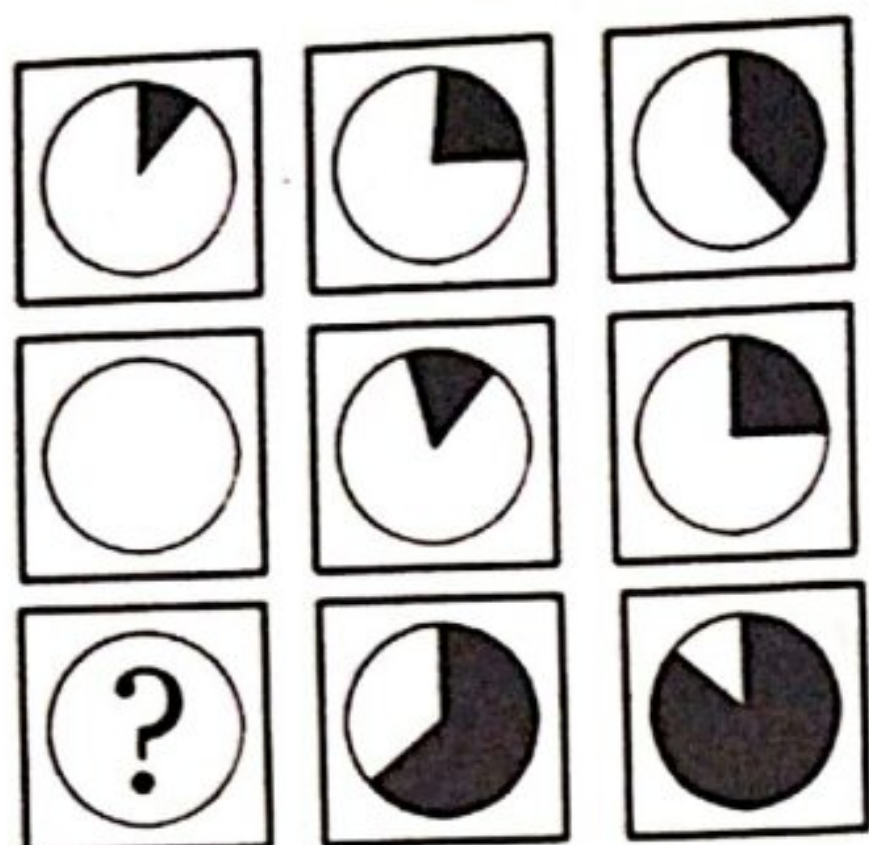
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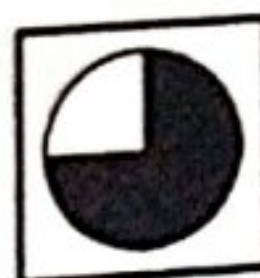
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85



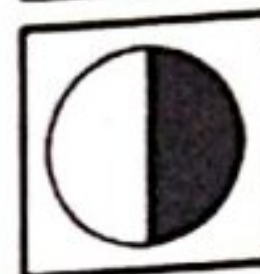
A.



B.



C.



ANSWER KEY

1.	A	2.	A	3.	D	4	B	5	D
6.	C	7.	B	8.	B	9	A	10	A
11.	A	12.	B	13.	A	14.	E	15.	E
16.	C	17.	C	18.	B	19.	A	20.	A
21.	C	22.	B	23.	B	24.	E	25.	B
26.	E	27.	A	28.	C	29.	B	30.	B
31.	C	32.	D	33.	B	34.	C	35.	D
36.	C	37.	A	38.	E	39.	E	40.	E
41.	A	42.	D	43.	D	44.	C	45.	C
46.	D	47.	A	48.	E	49.	D	50	C
51.	C	52.	B	53.	A	54.	D	55.	C
56.	B	57	A	58.	D	59	C	60.	B
61.	B	62.	A	63.	B	64.	C	65.	A
66.	A	67.	C	68.	B	69.	C	70.	A
71.	A	72.	A	73.	B	74.	B	75.	C
76.	B	77.	B	78.	C	79.	B	80.	B
81.	A	82.	C	83.	B	84.	A	85.	C



EXPLANATORY ANSWERS

1. (A) The closed ends of the figure opened in the second.
2. (A) One more figure is added to the previous one.
3. (D) The figure is halved and the side are folded a little.
4. (B) Out of three rings, only middle ring is left.
5. (D) Two outer rectangles in figure A have been shifted to the other side to give figure B. Similar changes in : figure C give answer figure 4.
6. (C) Shaded portion is shifted to the opposite side.
7. (B) A vertical line is added to the figure.
8. (B) The brackets of the figure is deleted in the second and the head on the line changes its place to the other direction.
9. (A) The outside figure comes inside an the inside figure comes outside.
10. (A) The previous figure is added to the next.
11. (A) A line is added each time.
12. (B) The arrow moves by 30 in clockwise direction in each progression.
13. (A) The figures have a little opening on both sides.
14. (E) The alternate figure are the same.
15. (E) The figure 'should be 'repetition of the first figure.
16. (C) Same reasoning as given in c No. 21.
17. (C) The line moves 30° in anticlockwise direction.
18. (B) The dot moves to each end of the square in, clockwise direction.
19. (A) Here the angle moves to each end of the triangle in clockwise direction.
20. (A) The 'figures move by' 30° in clockwise direction.
21. (C) Figures 1 and 3 are opposite while figures 2 and 4 are opposite therefore the answer figure should be the first figure.
22. (B) Two lines are deleted in each progression.
23. (B) The figure is revolving in anti-clockwise direction.
24. (E) Alternate figures are the same.
25. (B) The 'X' around the circle moves: ' in - clockwise direction .and in the answer figure it Comes back, to its original position.
26. (E) Small line is added each time.
27. (A) The dot moves in clockwise direction by 300
28. (C) The alternate figures are the same.
29. (B) Figures 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 are similar so figure 5 is different.
30. (B) As figure 1, 3 are made up of 3 lines and figures 2 and 4 are made up of 4 lines. Therefore figure 5 should be made up of 3 lines.
31. (C) One line with a circle first on left then on the right decreases every time. So the next in the series will be just a vertices line.
32. (D) The figure is revolving in anti-clockwise direction.
33. (B) When a to is removed (') is added and when (') is deleted dot is added downwards.
34. (C) The graph is rising by one unit.
35. (D) The figure is revolving in clockwise direction.

36. (C) Slanting lines originate from two corners only in the figure 'c'.
37. (A) One of the cutting lines is not an arrow whereas in other it is so.
38. (E) In this figure there are four bends and in the others there are only three.
39. (E) In other figures there is a circle and a cross on its outer surface but in 'E' there is a circle.
40. (E) All the first four figures are 'V' in different positions but 'E' is 'U'
41. (A) In the figures B,C,D,E one line divides the square into two equal parts but in 'A' the line does not into two equal parts.
42. (D) One thing similar in the figures A,B,C and E is that they are pointing upward whereas the 'D' is pointing downward.
43. (D) All other figures have a figure within a circle but in the case of D it is outside the circle.
44. (C) With the exception of "C" each other figure has leg shaped triangle at the base
45. (C) In all other figures except 'C' there is a shaded triangle.
46. (D) Except 'D' all other figures are conical.
47. (A) Except in 'A' in all other figures there are two triangle and two arrows.
48. (E) At one end of these triangle there is something. Only exception is E.
49. (D) In other figures there are only two hands.
50. (C) In all other figures flag like portion is either on the left or right.

PERSONALITY TESTS

- = Mechanical Aptitude Test.
- = Word Association Test (WAT) 50 Problems.
- = Incomplete Sentences (Urdu) 2 Tests 60 Problems.
- = Incomplete Sentences (English) 2 Tests 60 Problems
- = Story completion Test (SCT) 3 Assignments.
- = Thematic Appreciation Test (TAT) 3 Assignments.
- = Self-Description. (SD)
- = The Psychologist is provided with the following:

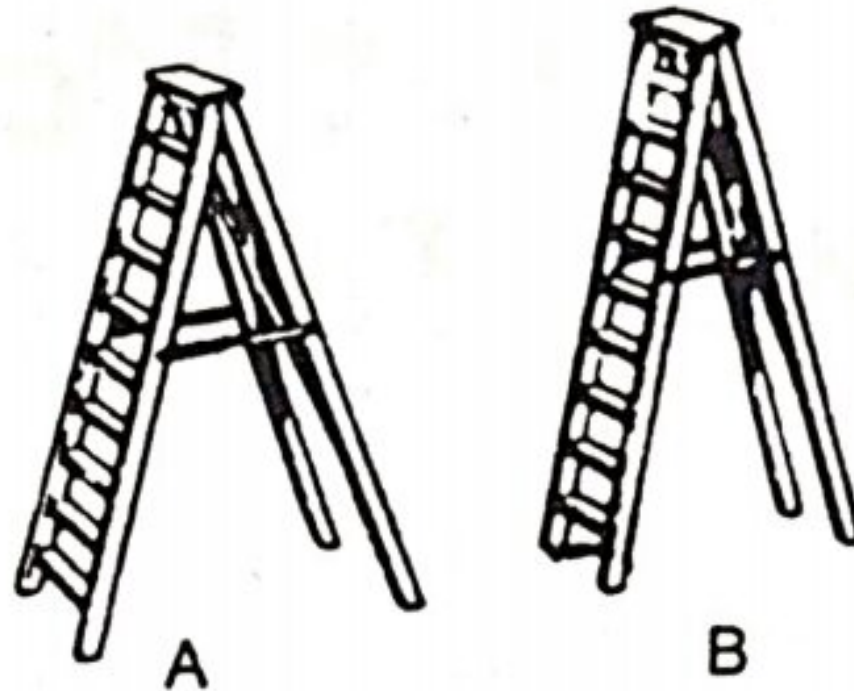
نوٹ:- جو امیدوار ذہنی امتحانات (Intelligence Test) میں ناکام ہو جاتے ہیں انہیں ISSB سے (Screen out) کر دیا جاتا ہے اور انہیں واپس گھروں کو روانہ کر دیا جاتا ہے اور باقی ماندہ امیدواروں کا Personality Test لیا جاتا ہے۔

The Psychologist is Provided with the Following

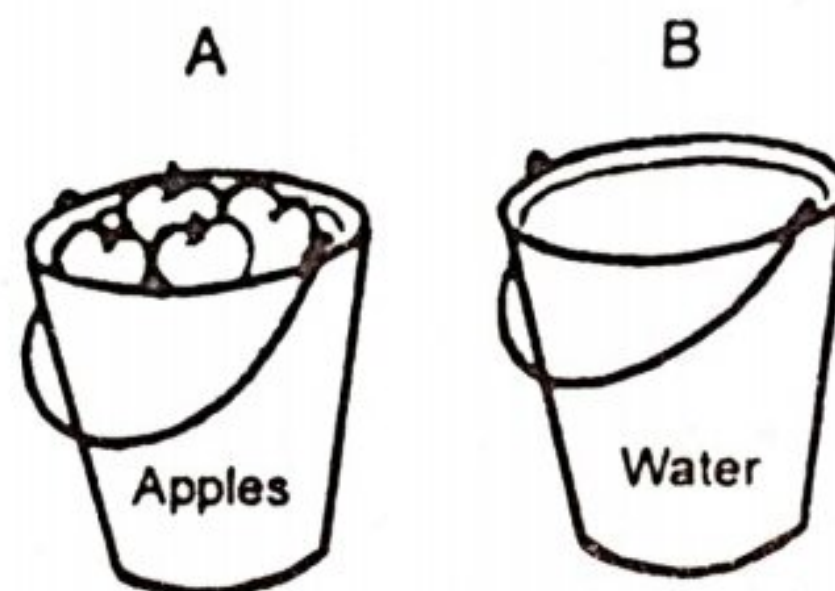
- (a) Candidate's Photograph.
- (b) Board's Questionnaire.

MAT QUESTIONS

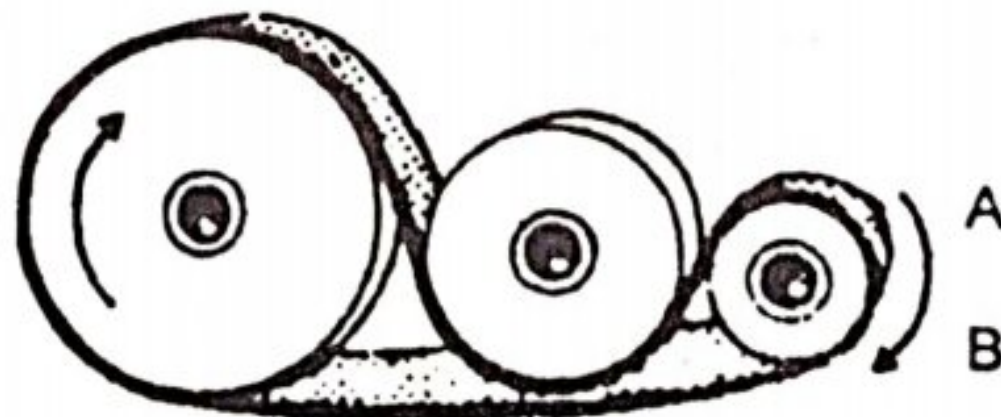
1. Which stair can fall down easily? If both can fall with equal ease encircle C as your answer.



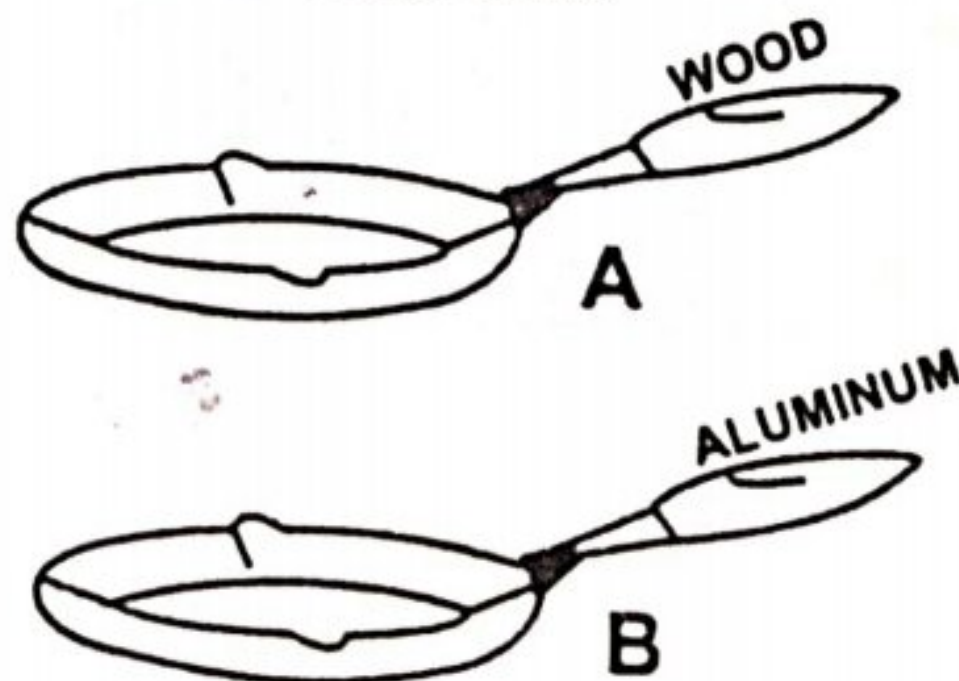
2. Which weighs more?



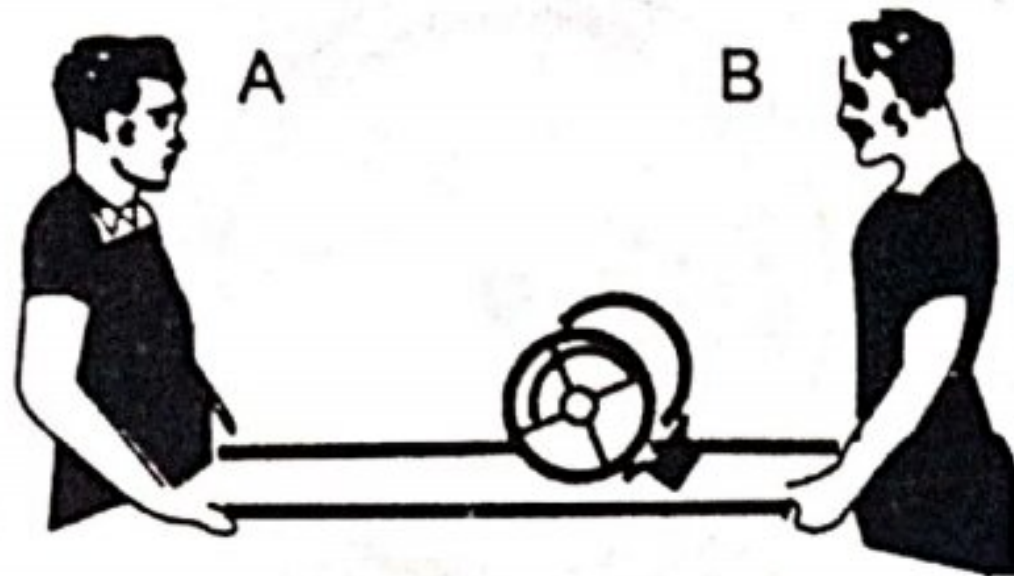
3. If the bigger wheel moves in the direction of arrow, which way will the smallest wheel move?



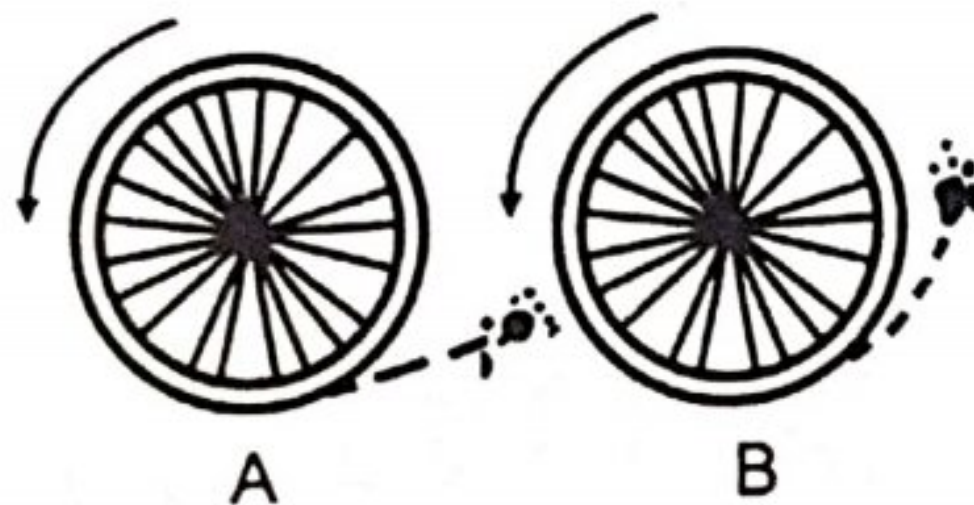
4. Which frying pan will be easier to handle?



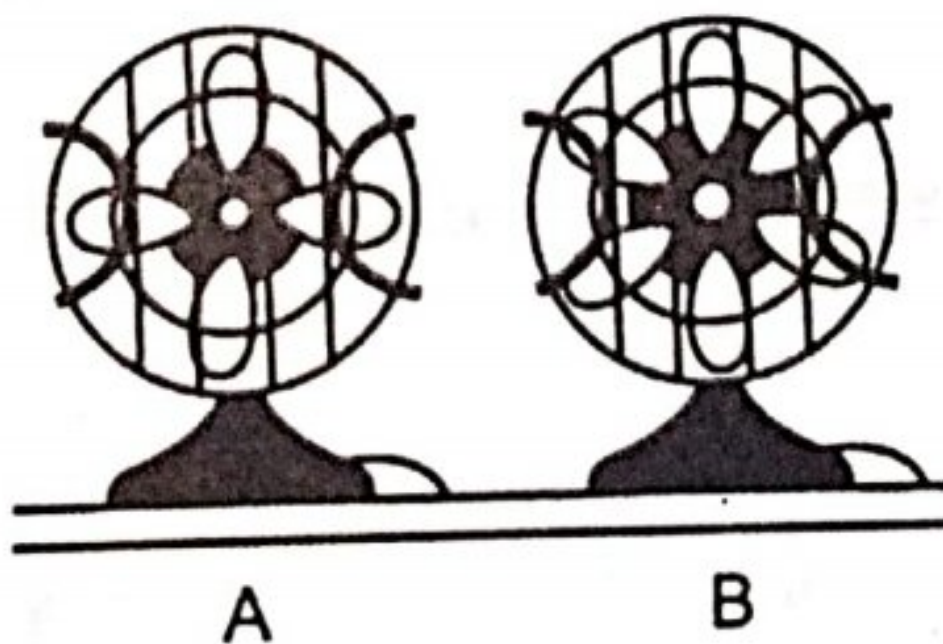
5. Which man has the heavier load? If equal mark C.



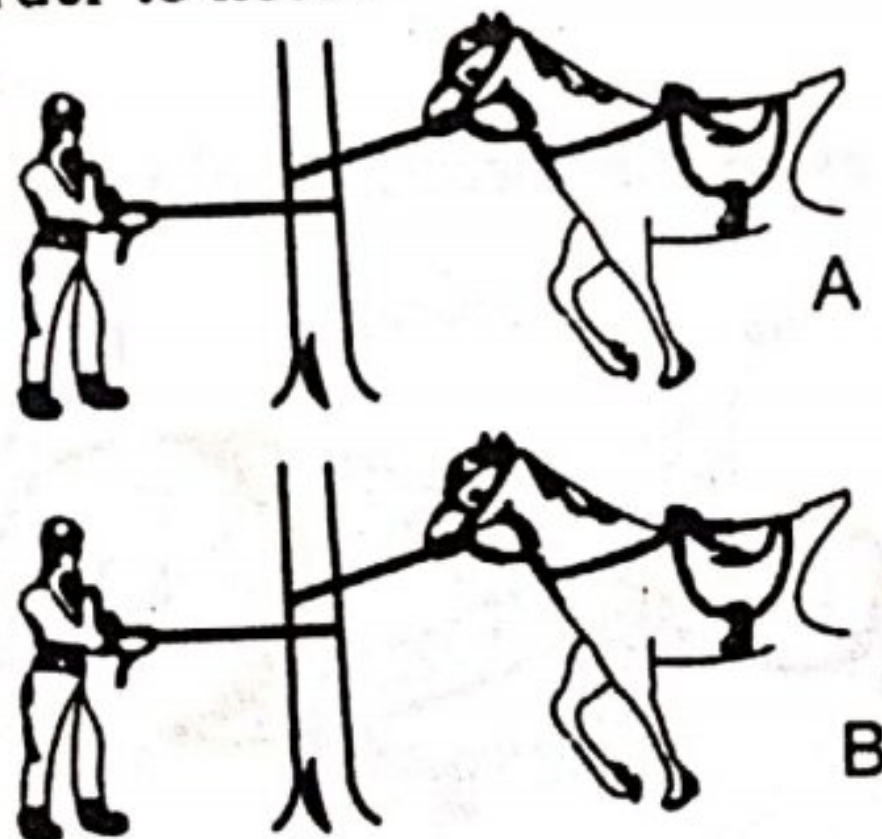
6. Which picture shows how mud slings from the wheel of a bicycle?



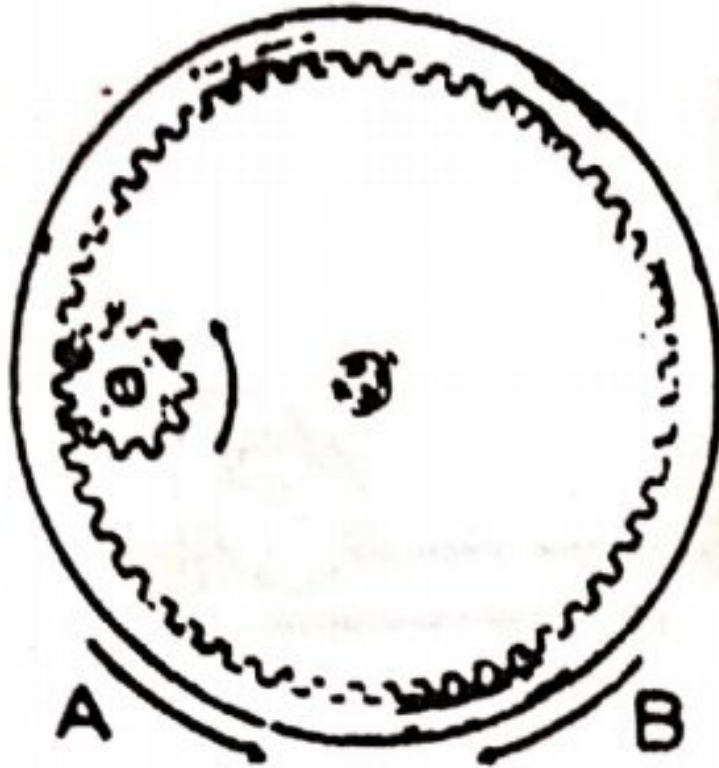
7. Which fan needs the more powerful motor? If equal mark c.



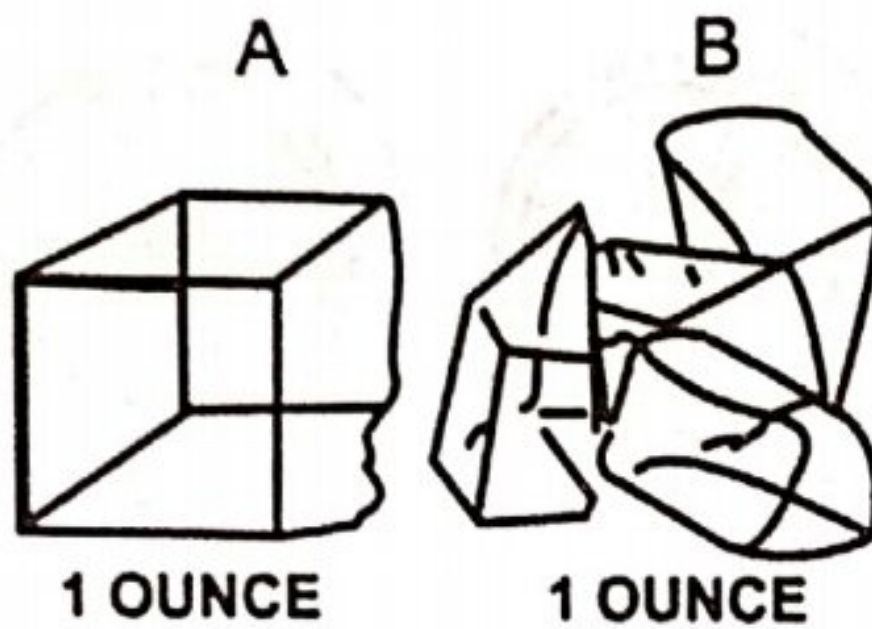
8. Which horse will be harder to hold?



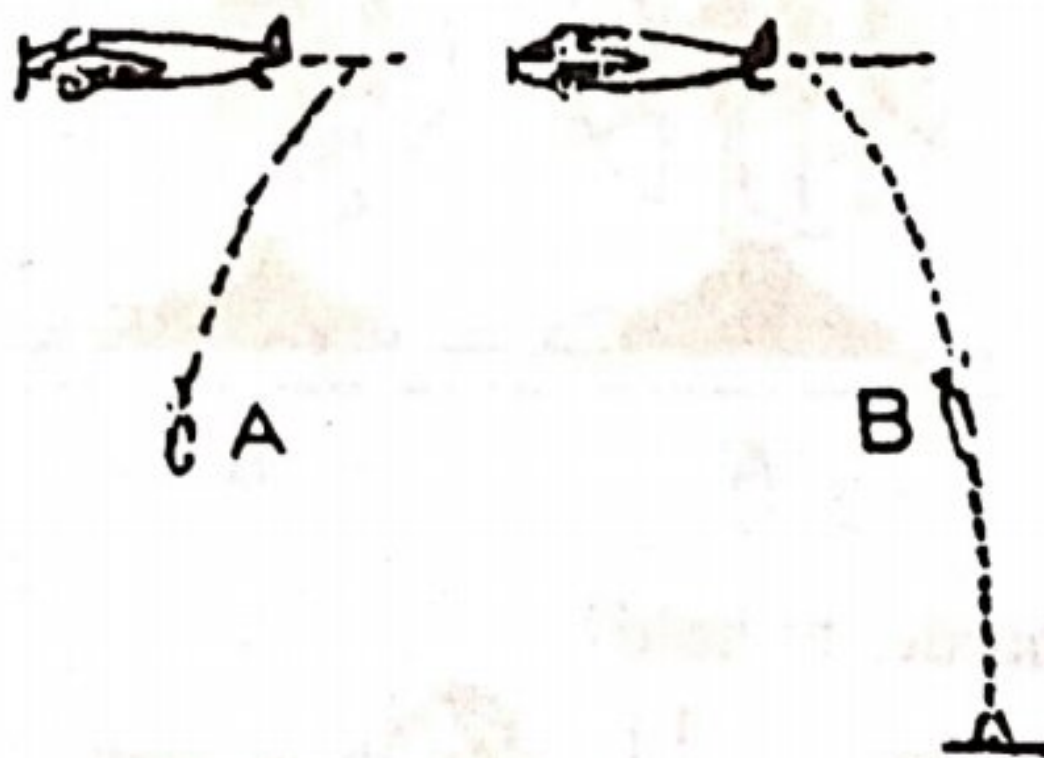
9. If the small wheel goes in the direction shown, in which direction will the large wheel go?



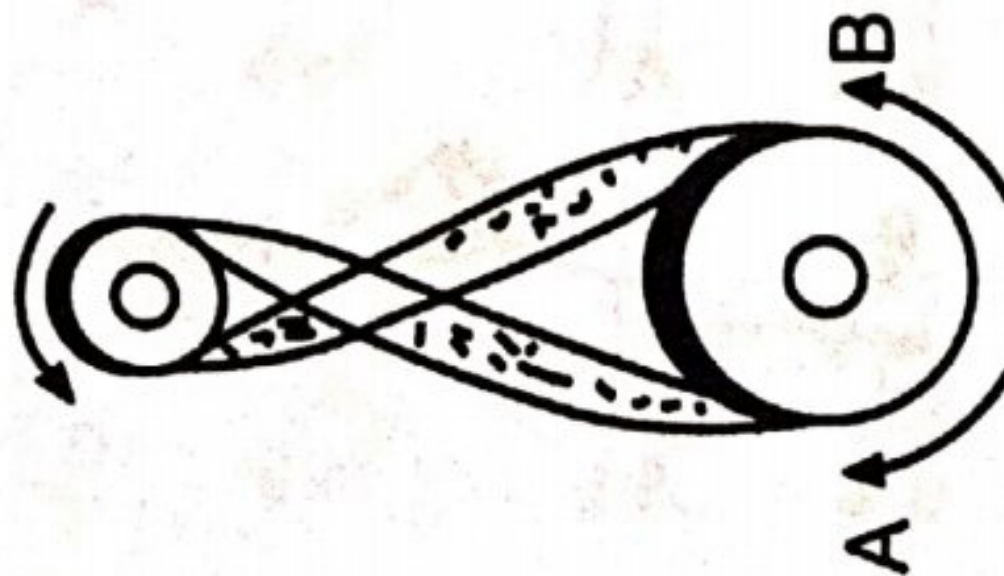
10. Which one of the ice will cool a drink more quickly?



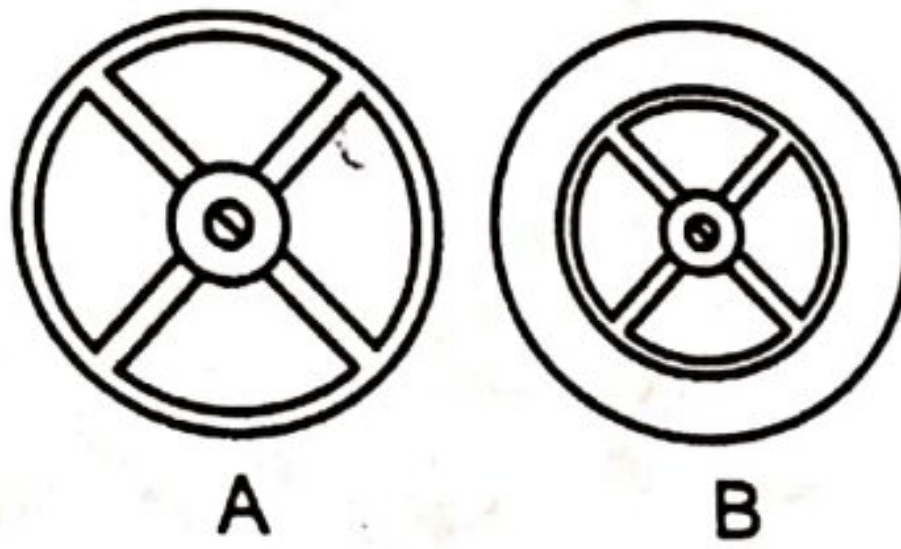
11. Which picture shows the way a bomb falls from a moving air plane?



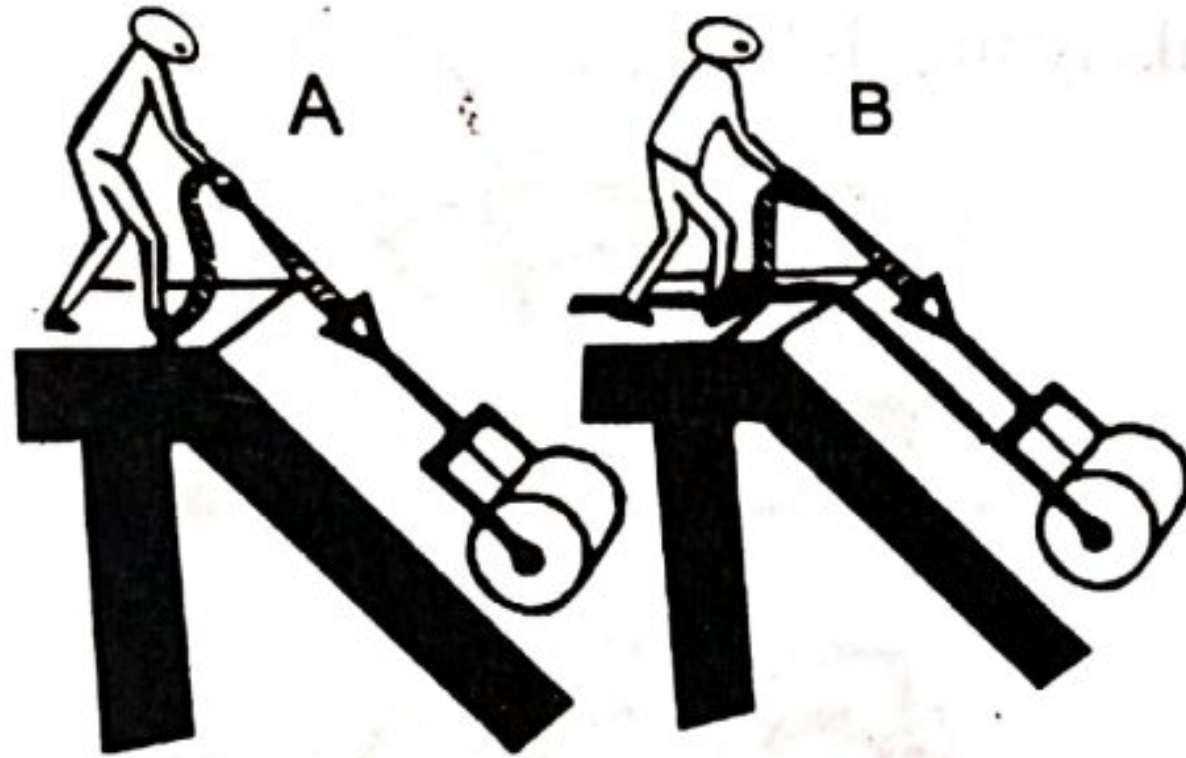
12. If the small wheel moves in the direction of arrow in which direction will the big wheel move?



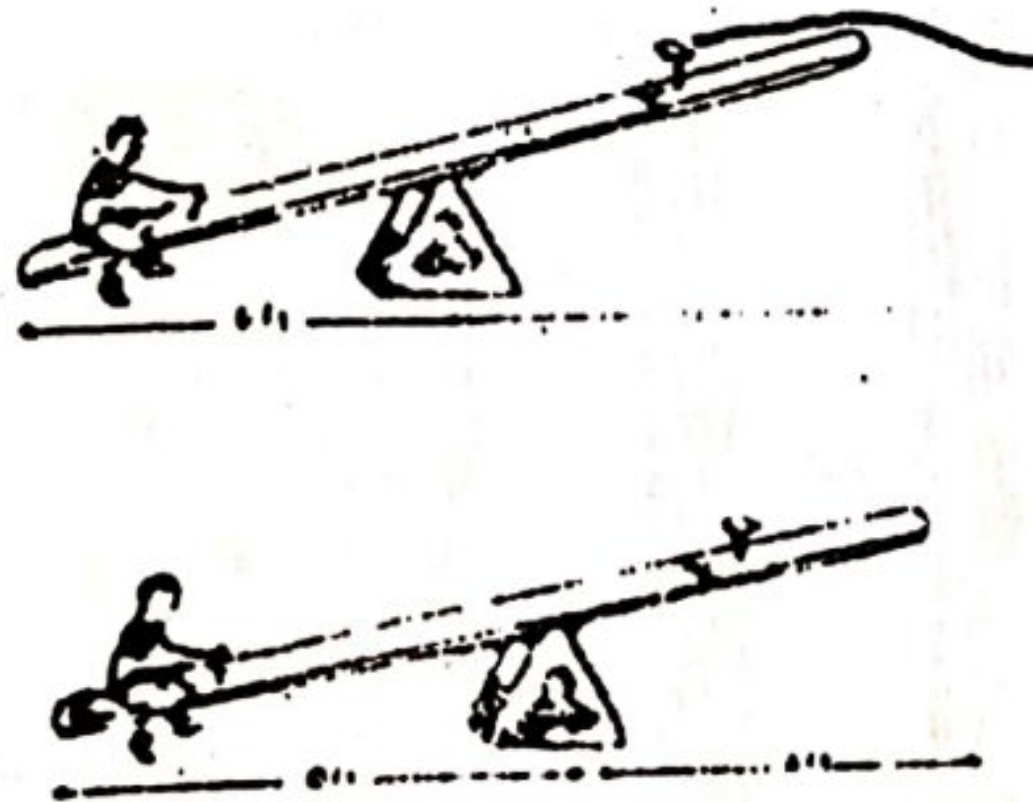
13. Which wheel will keep rotating much longer after the power has been switched off?



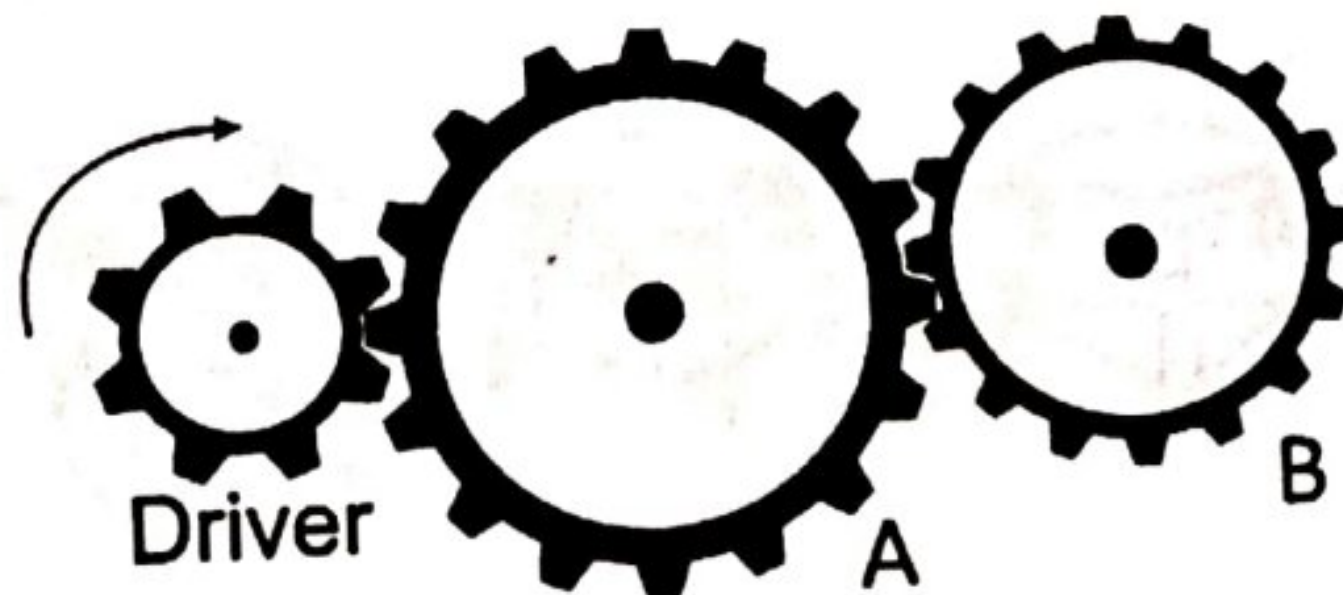
14. Who uses more force to pull up the roller?



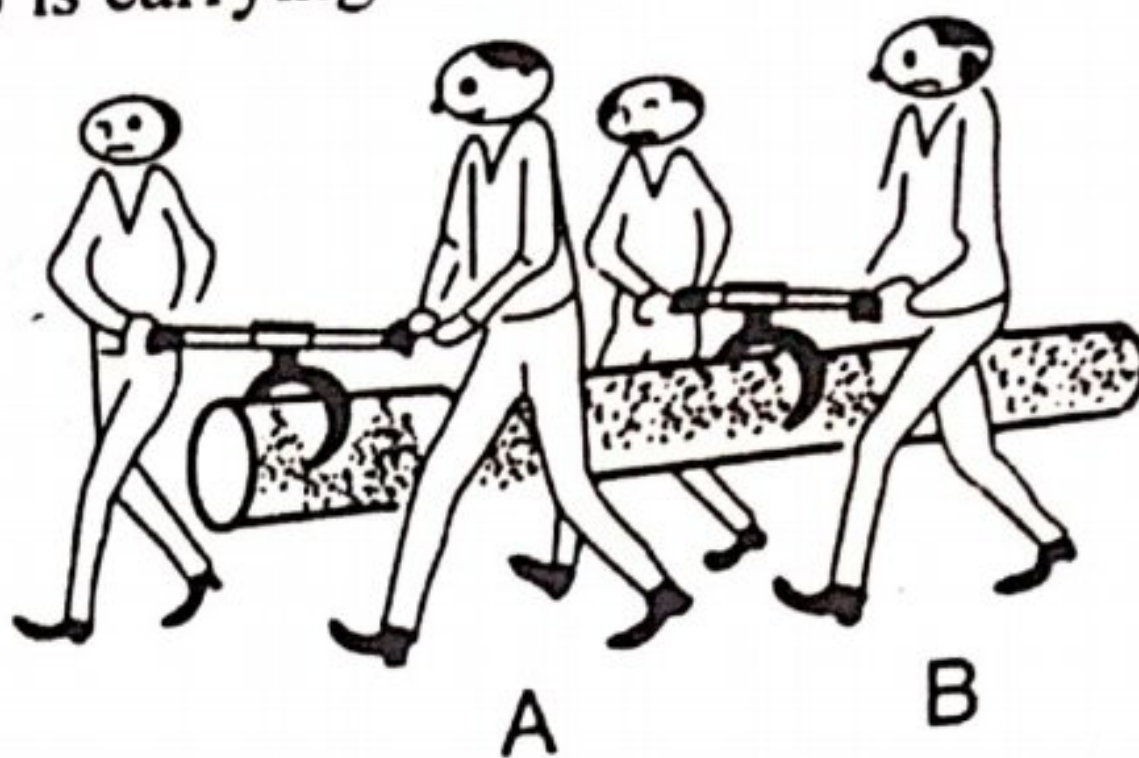
15. If the two boys weigh the same, which one of them can balance a heavier boy on the other end of his see-saw?



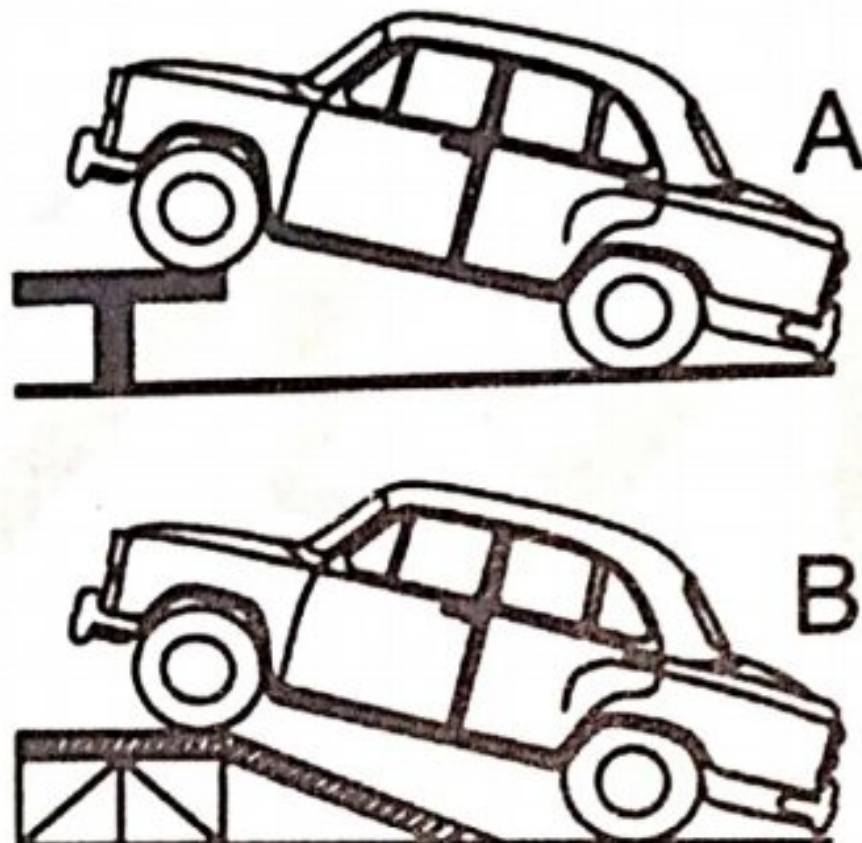
16. Which of the three gears will turn or rotate the same way as the driver?



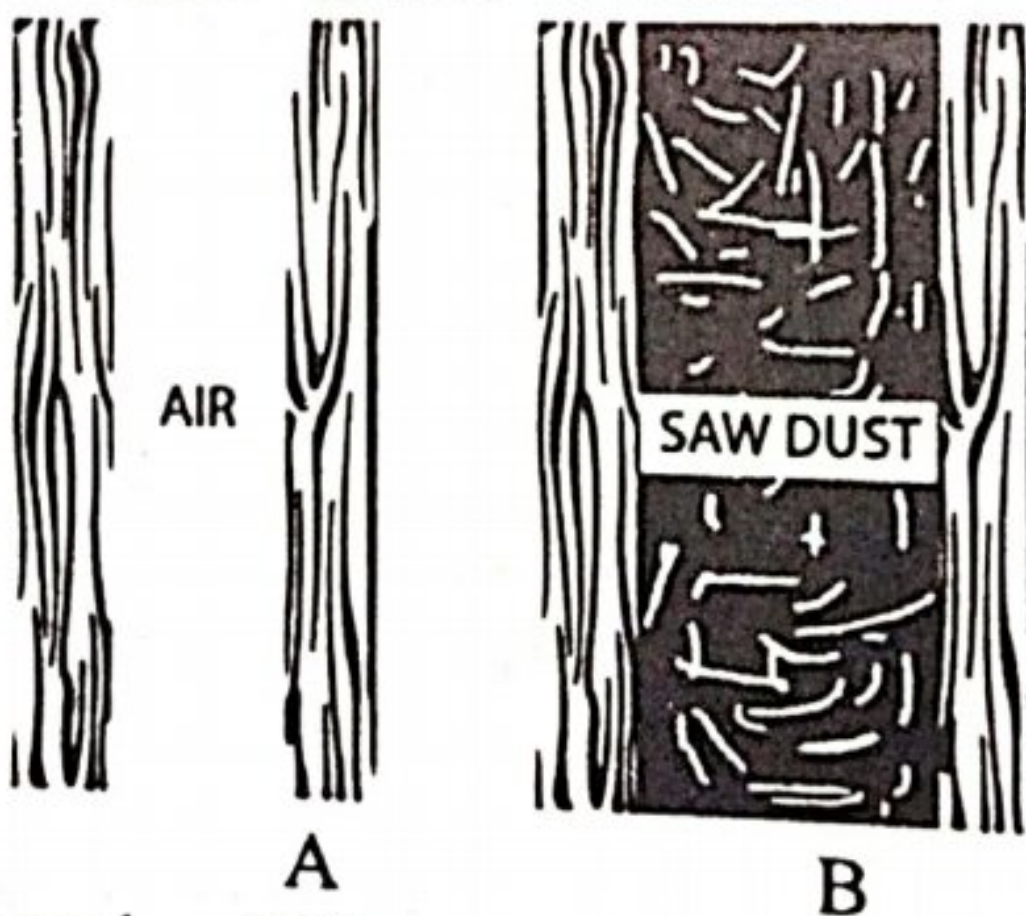
17. Which pair of men A or B is carrying more weight? If equal mark C.



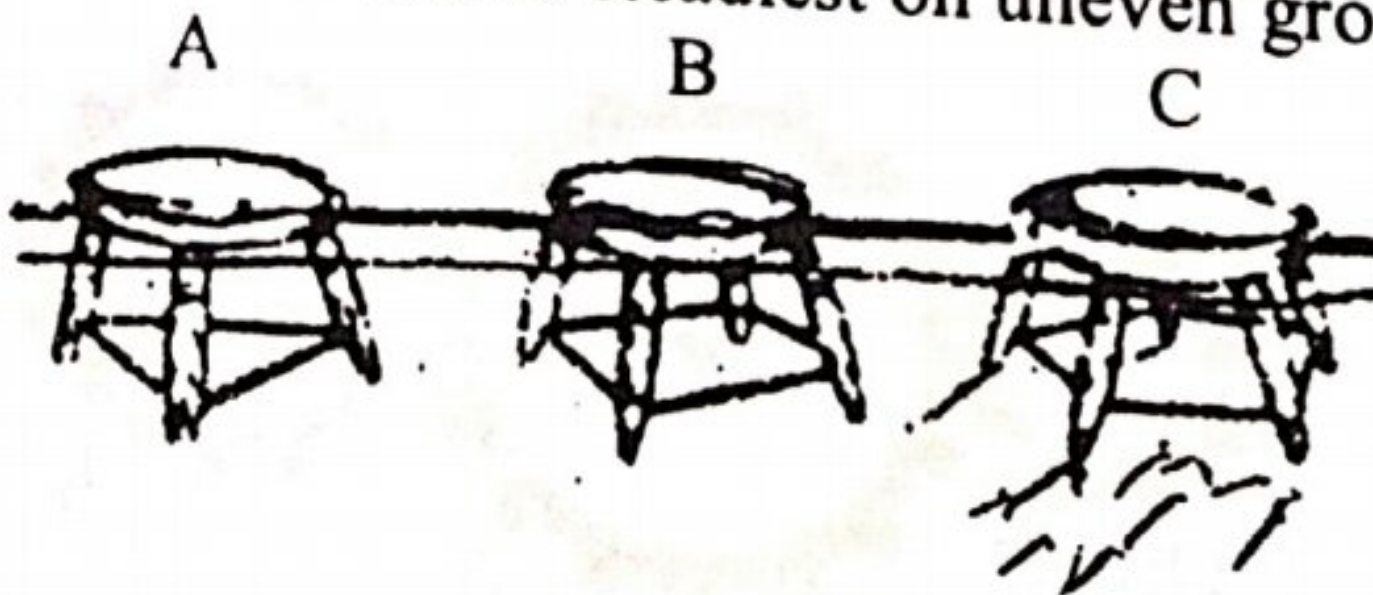
18. Which car is less likely to roll? If equal mark C.



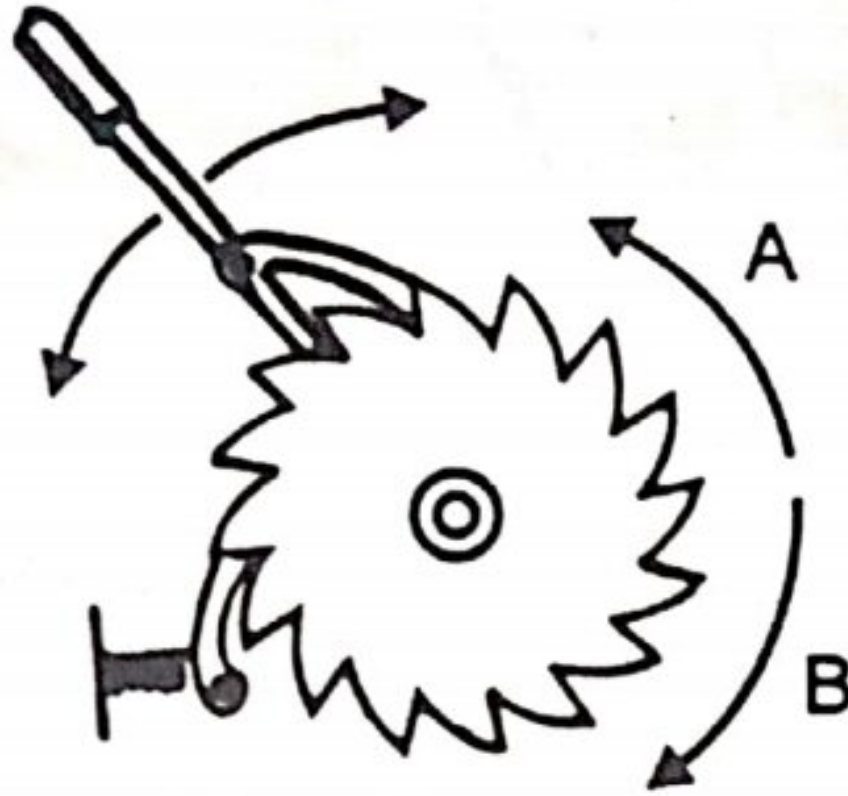
19. Which wall will keep a house warmer in winter?



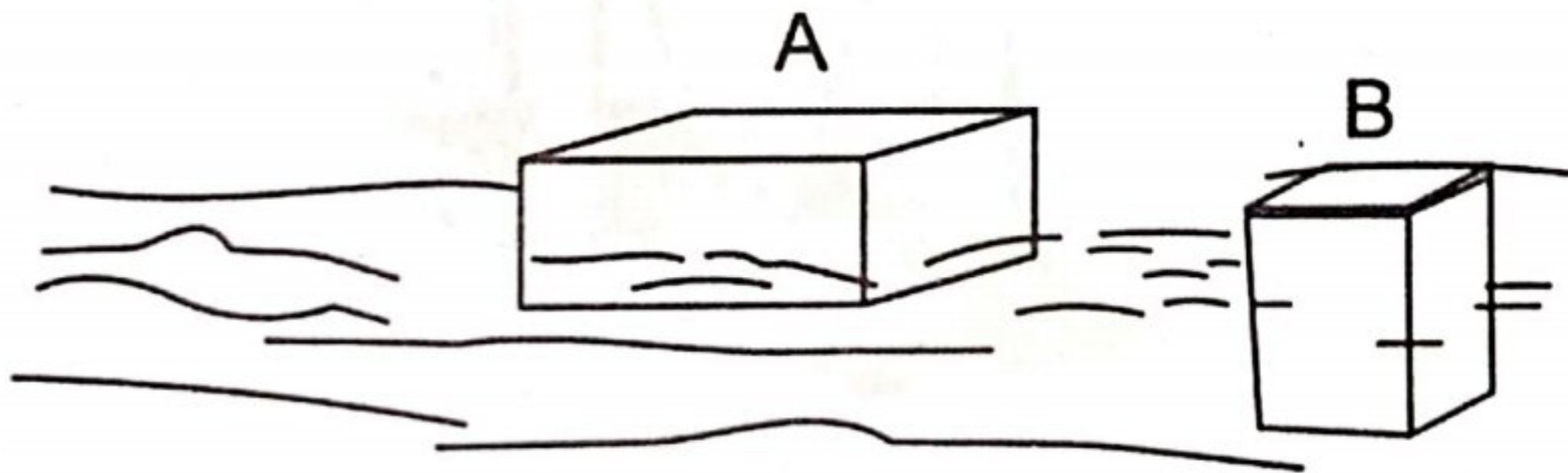
20. Which of these three stools will be steadiest on uneven ground?



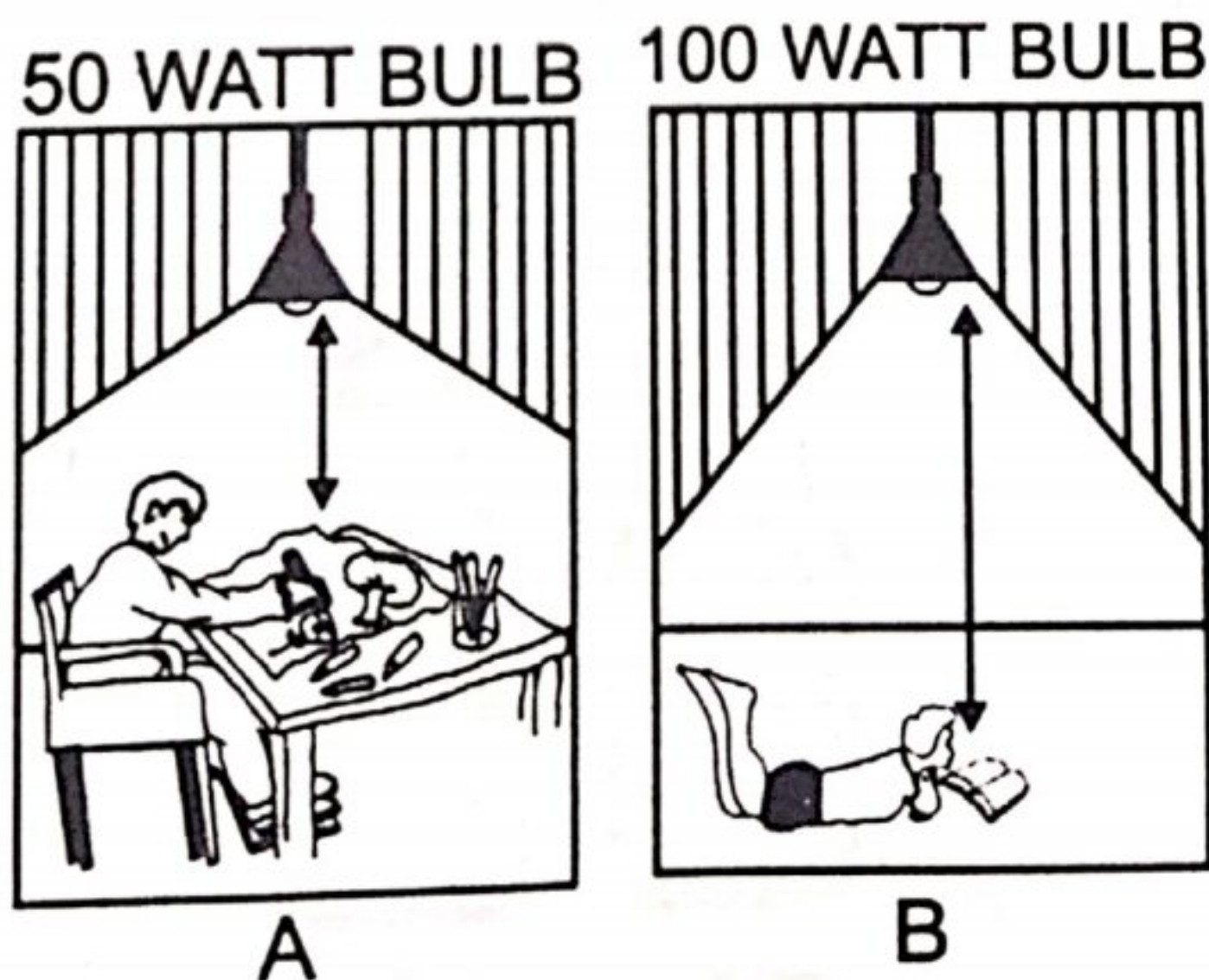
21. If the handle is moved forward, how will the wheel move?
- Towards A.
 - Towards B.
 - First in one direction and then in the other.



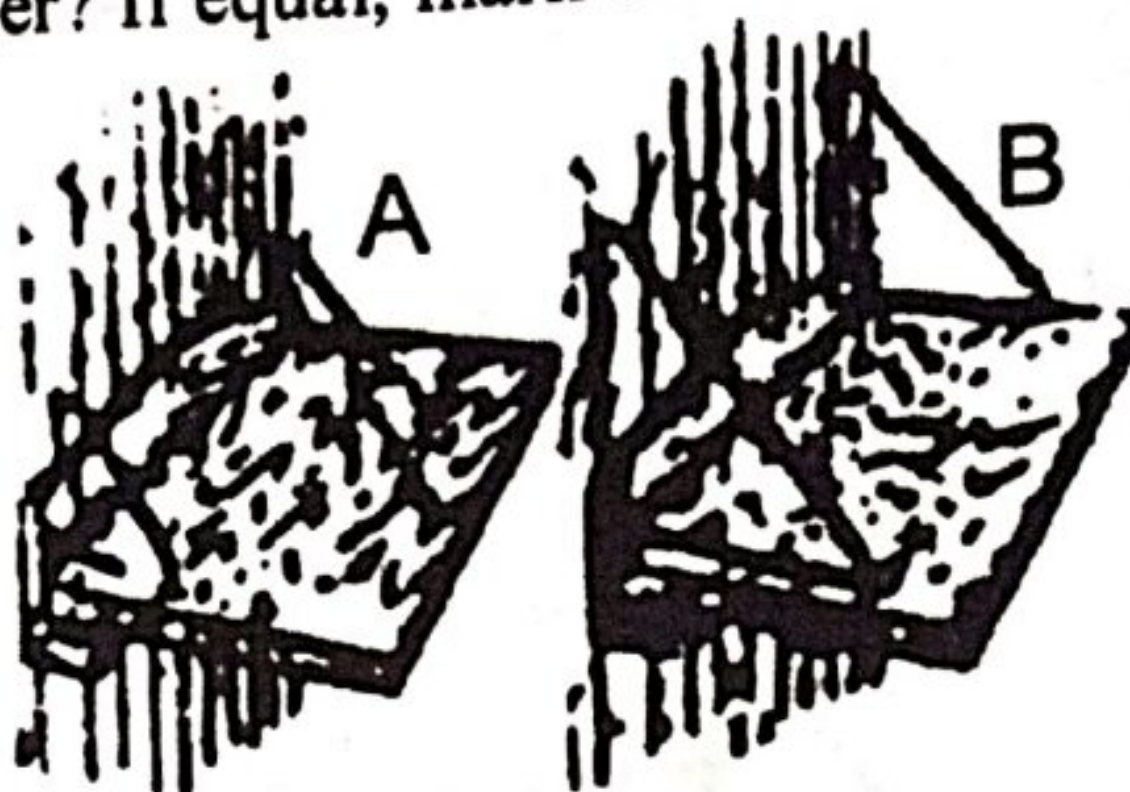
22. Which of these objects is made of a heavier material?



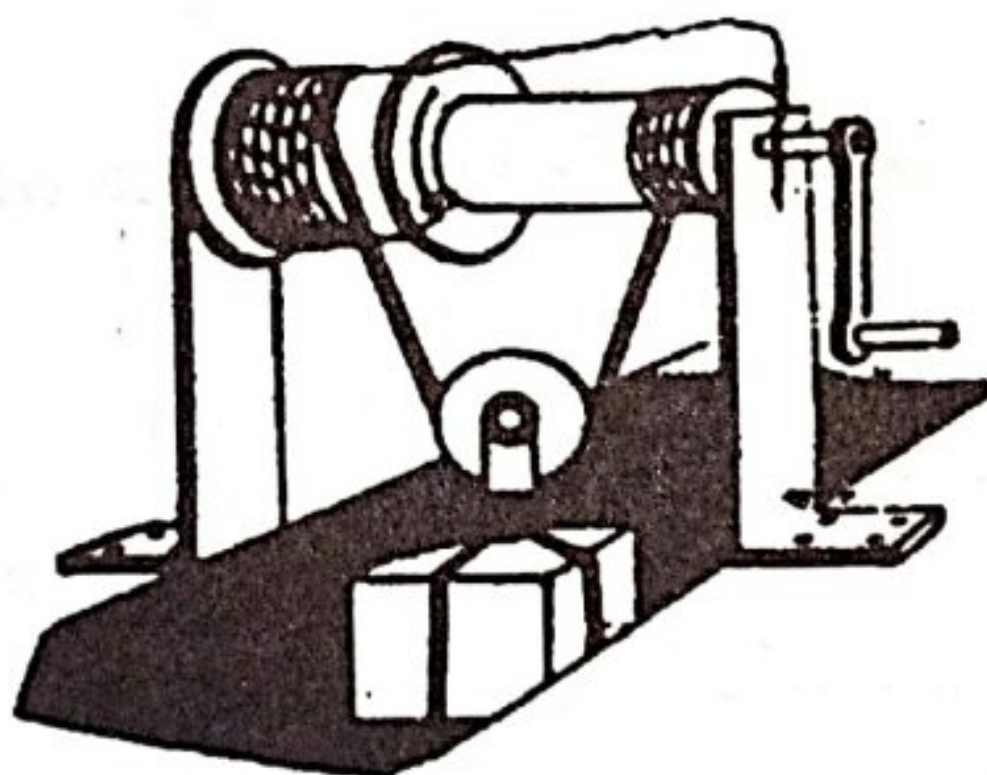
23. Which boy gets more light on the page of his book?



24. Which shelf is stronger? If equal, mark C.



25. If the handle is moved or rotated in the direction not given, the weight will:
- move up
 - go down
 - not move at all

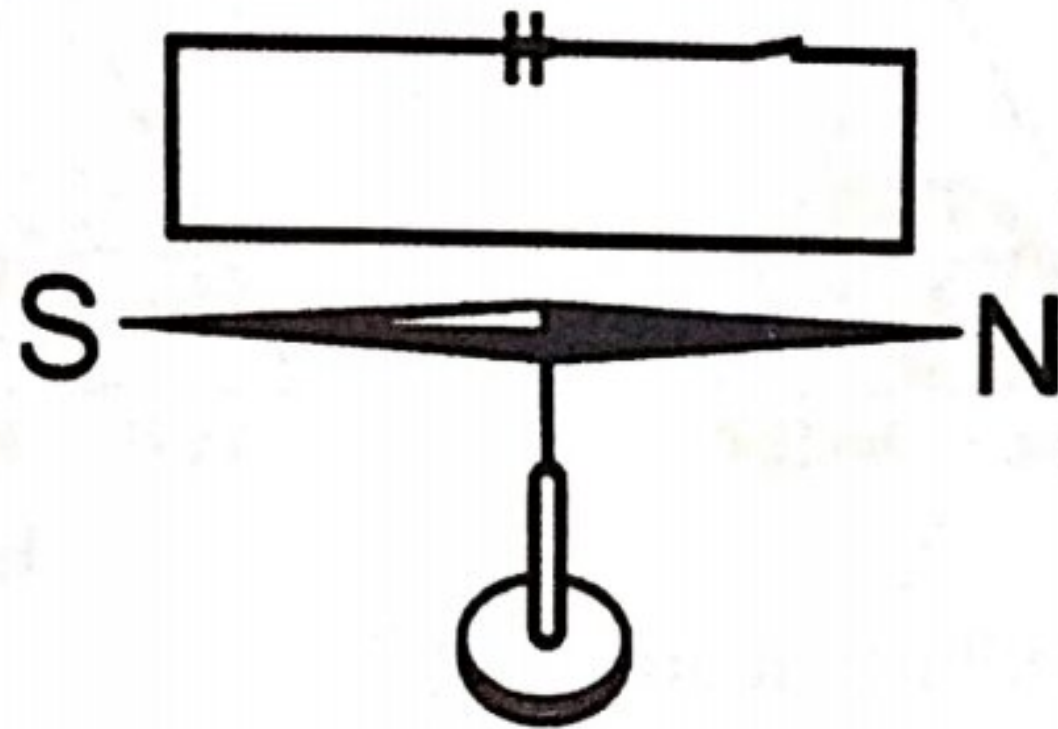


27. Bottles shown in Fig. contain equal volumes of milk and butter. Which of the following statement is true.
- Bottle containing butter will have more weight.
 - Bottle containing milk will have more weight.
 - Both the bottles will have same weight.



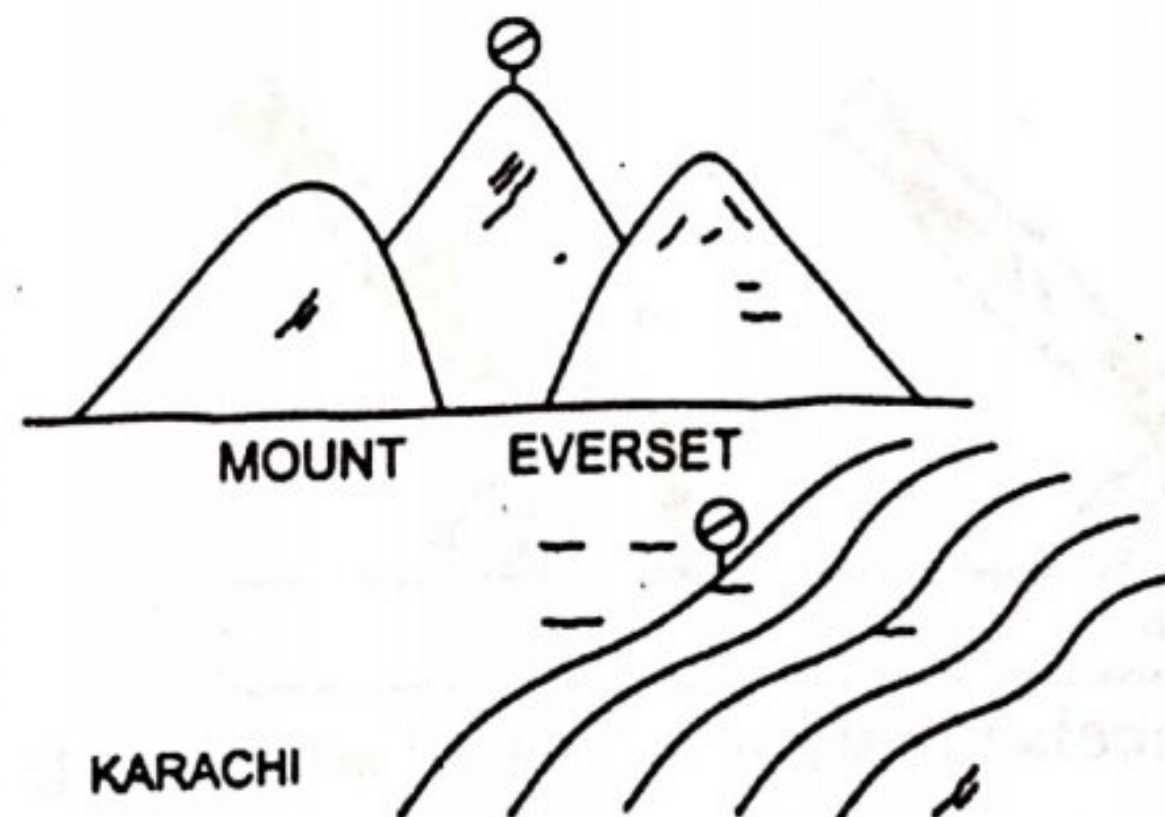
28. On closing the switch of the circuit shown, the north of the magnetic needle will always point:

- a. In the direction of current.
- b. Opposite to the direction of current.
- c. In any direction irrespective of the direction of current.

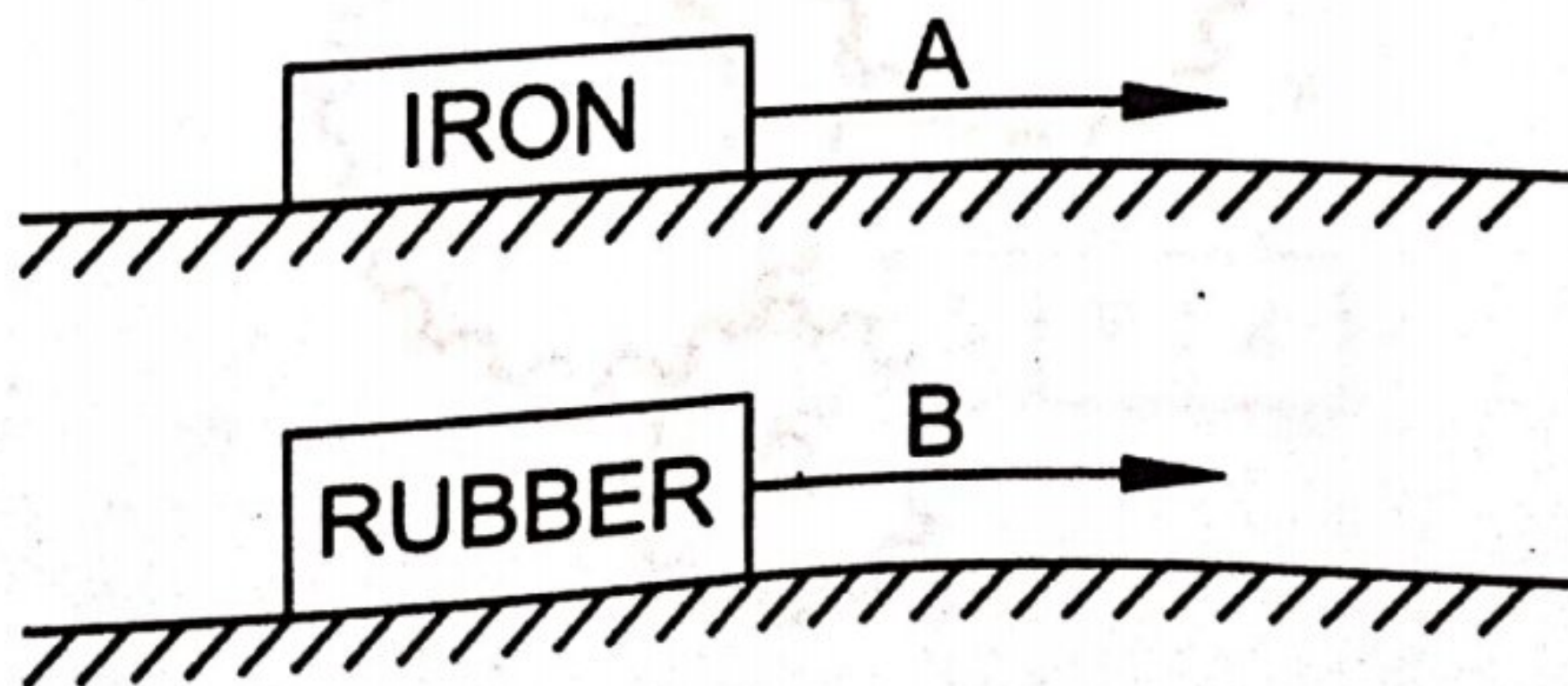


29. Air pressure (Barometer reading) at Mount Everest and Karachi will be:

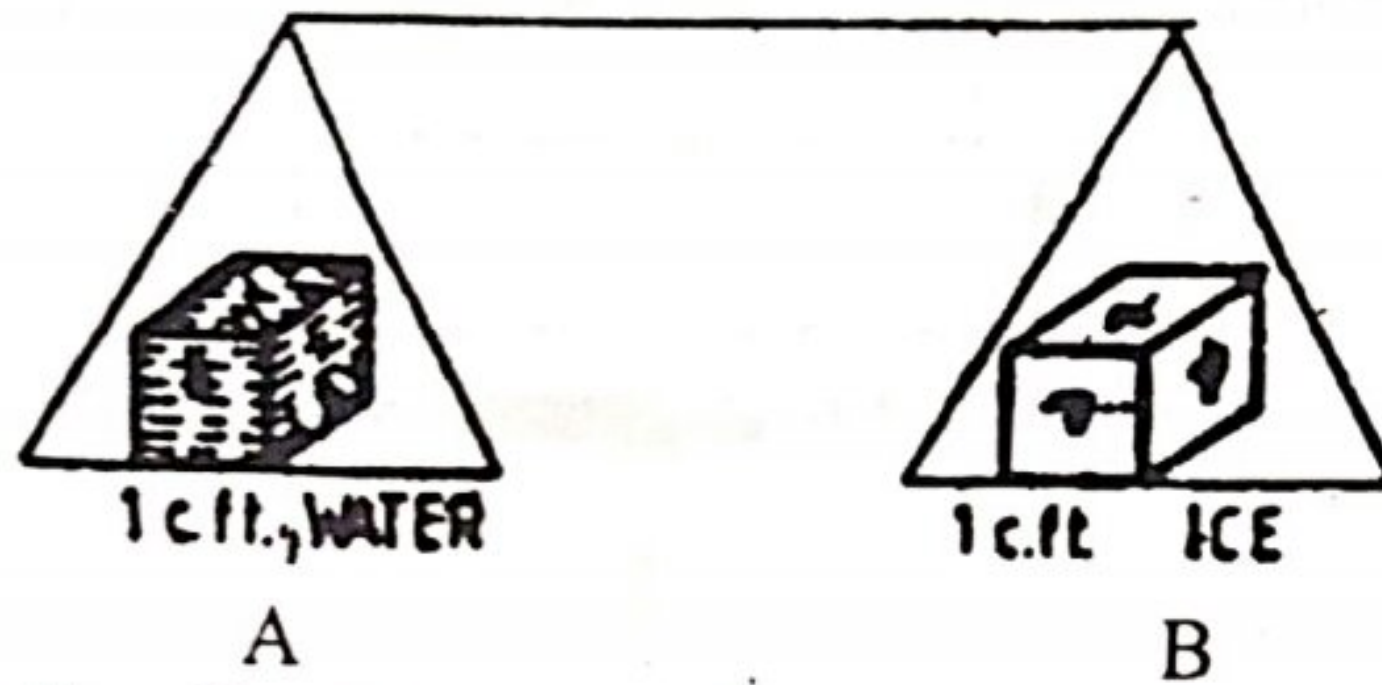
- a. High at Mount Everest.
- b. High at Karachi.
- c. Will be equal at both places.



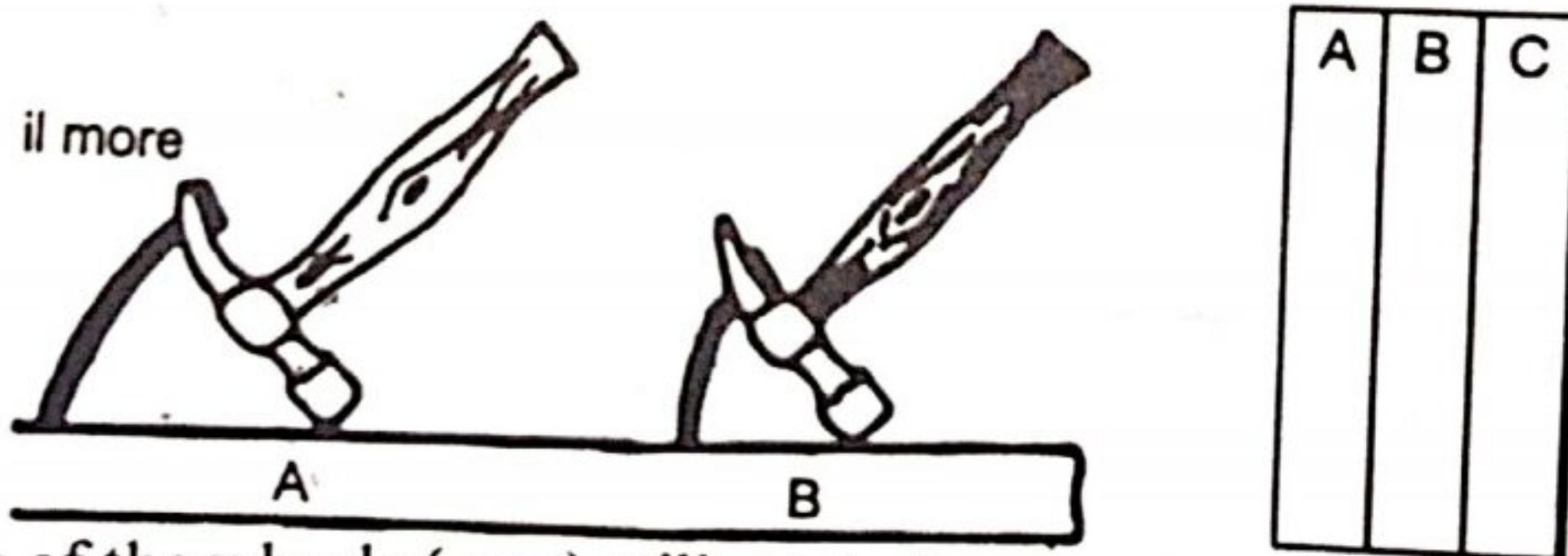
30. If weight of the block A & B is equal then which block requires more force when pulled on the surface. If A & B requires equal force then mark "C".



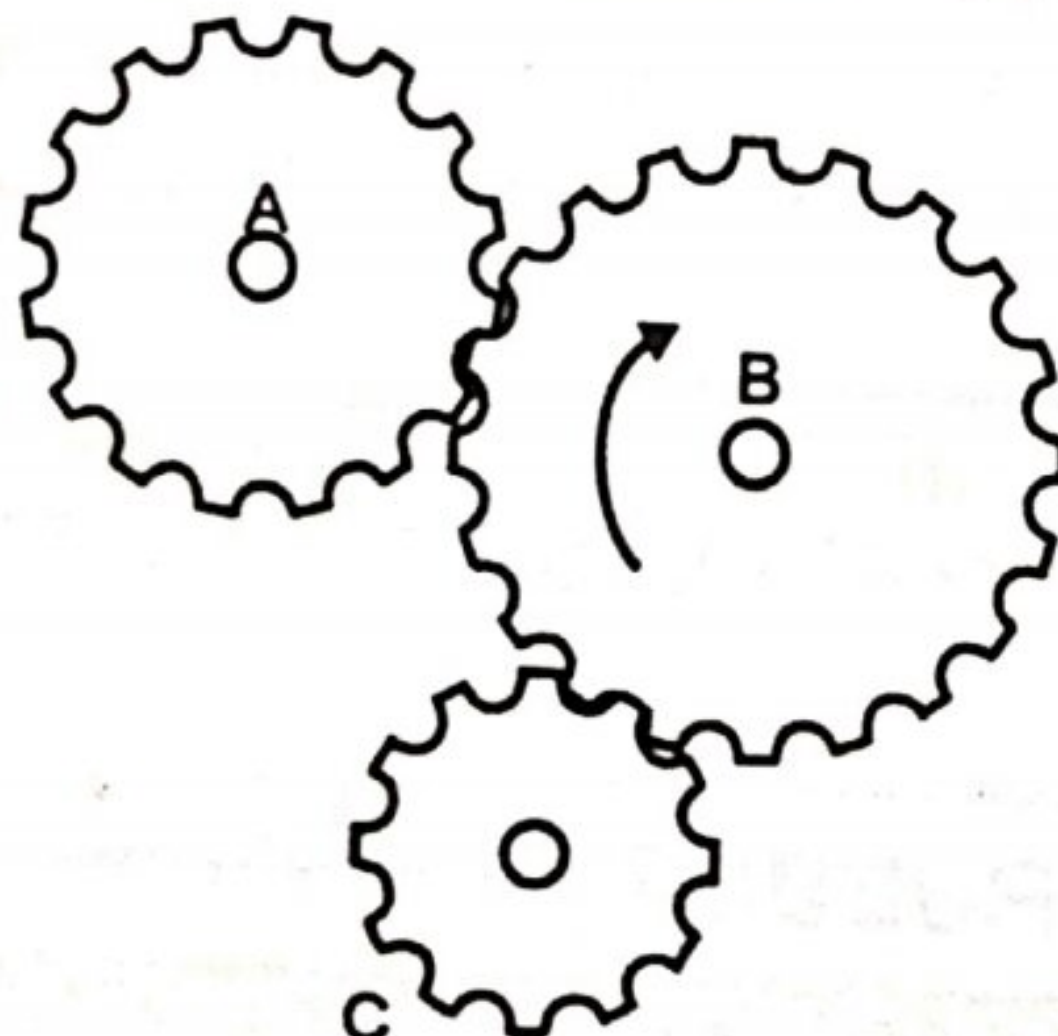
31. Which one will have more weight?
- 1 cubic feet (cft) of water at room temperature
 - 1 cubic feet (cft) of ice.
 - Both will have the same weight.



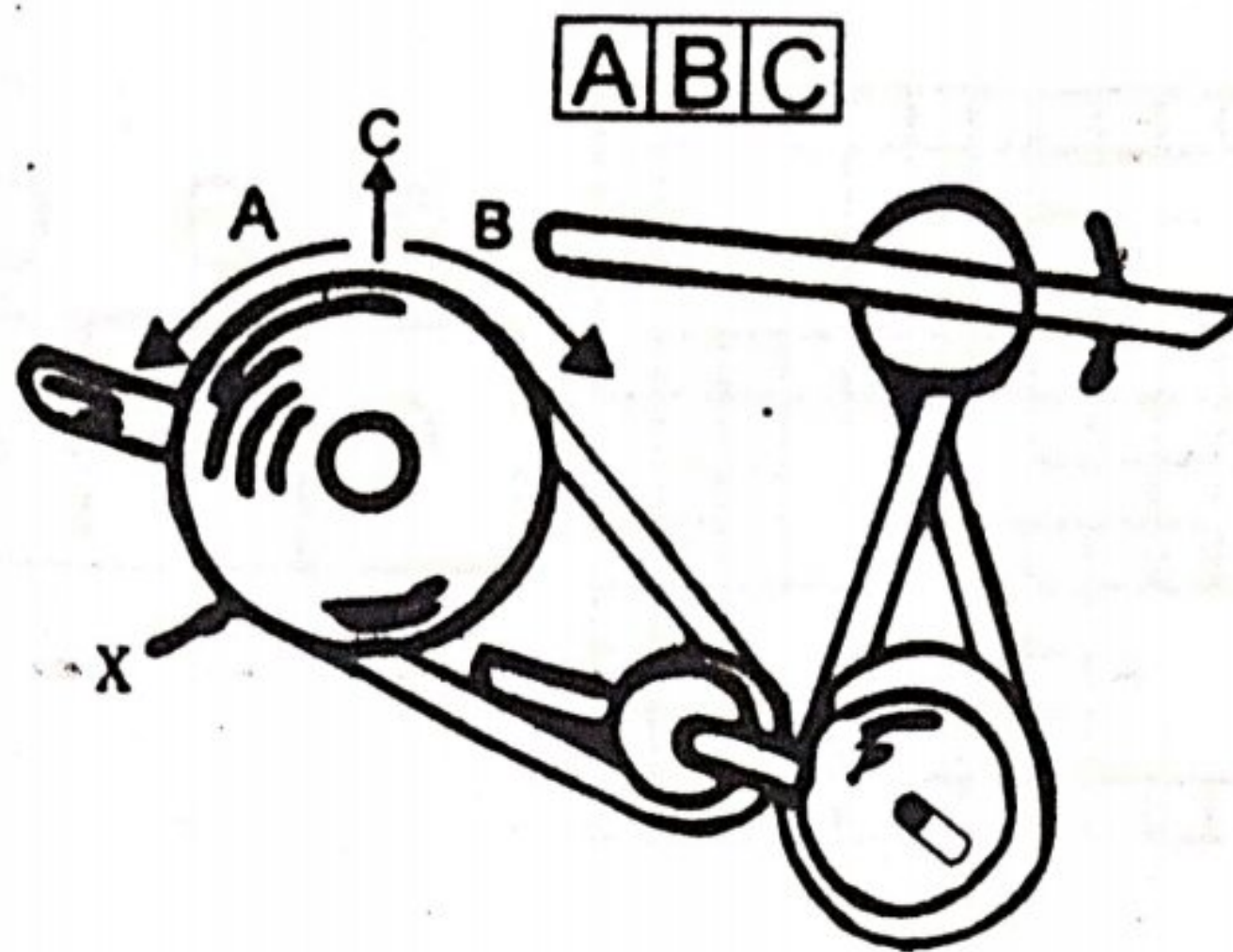
32. Which hammer will pull nail more easily?
- Hammer A.
 - Hammer B.
 - Neither of A and B.



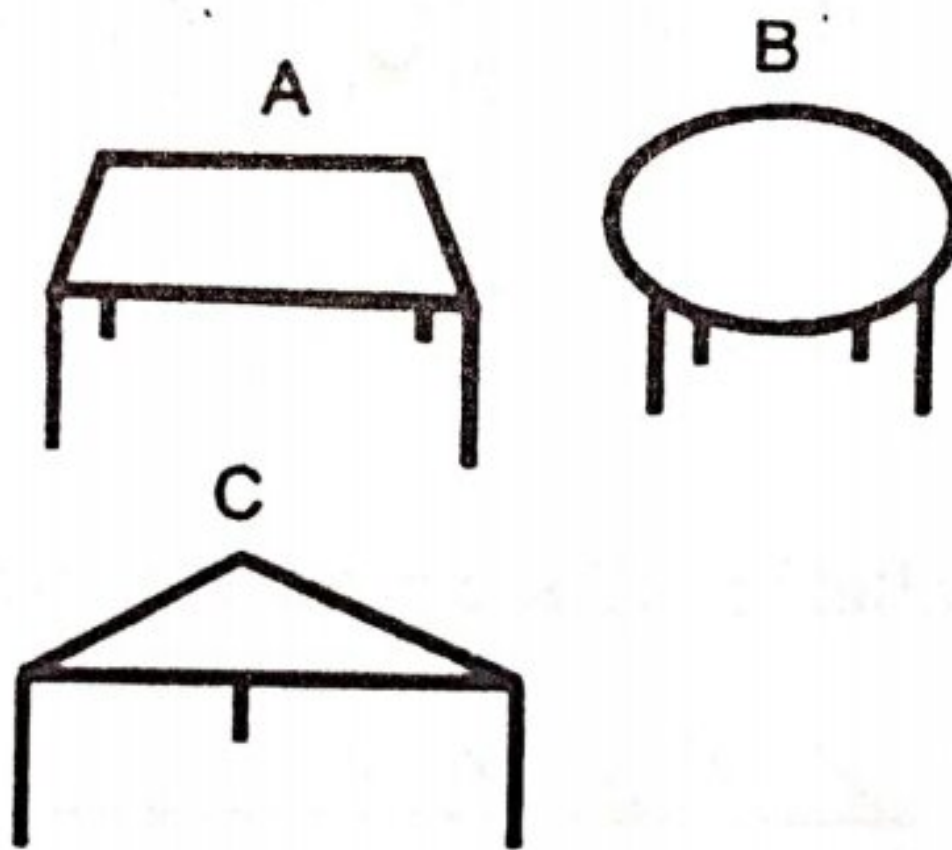
33. Which one of the wheels (gear) will rotate faster? A, B or C.



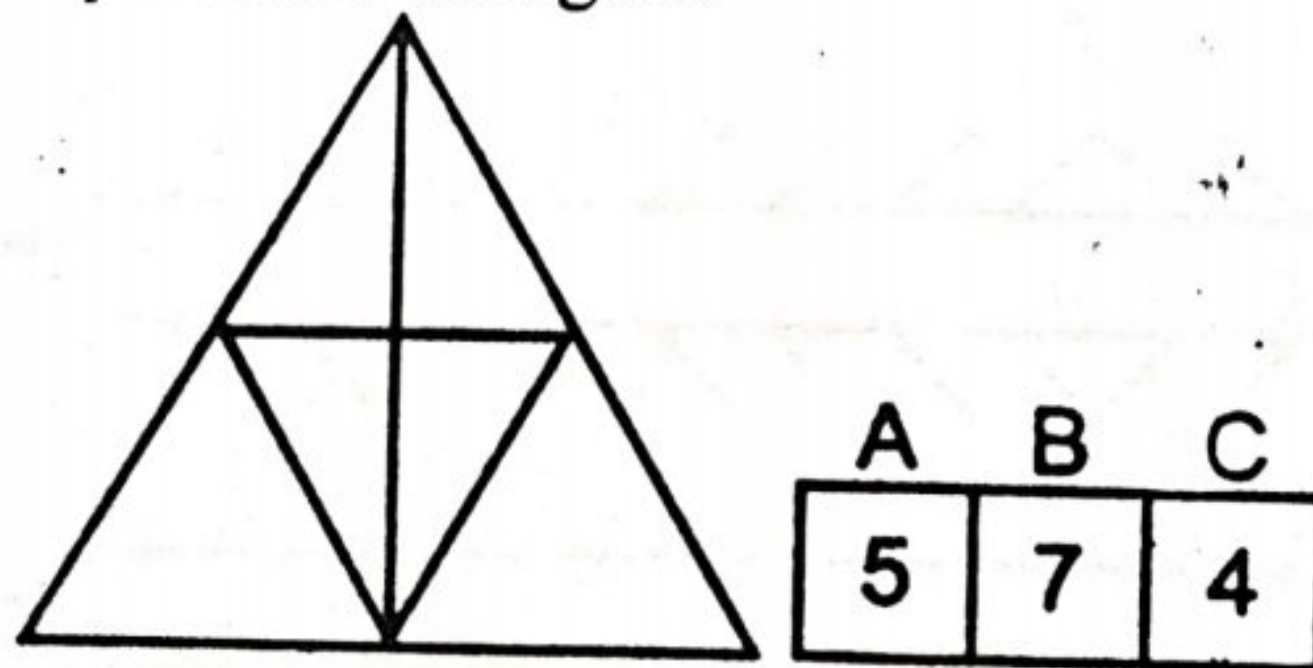
34. In which direction wheel "X" turns A., B or C.?



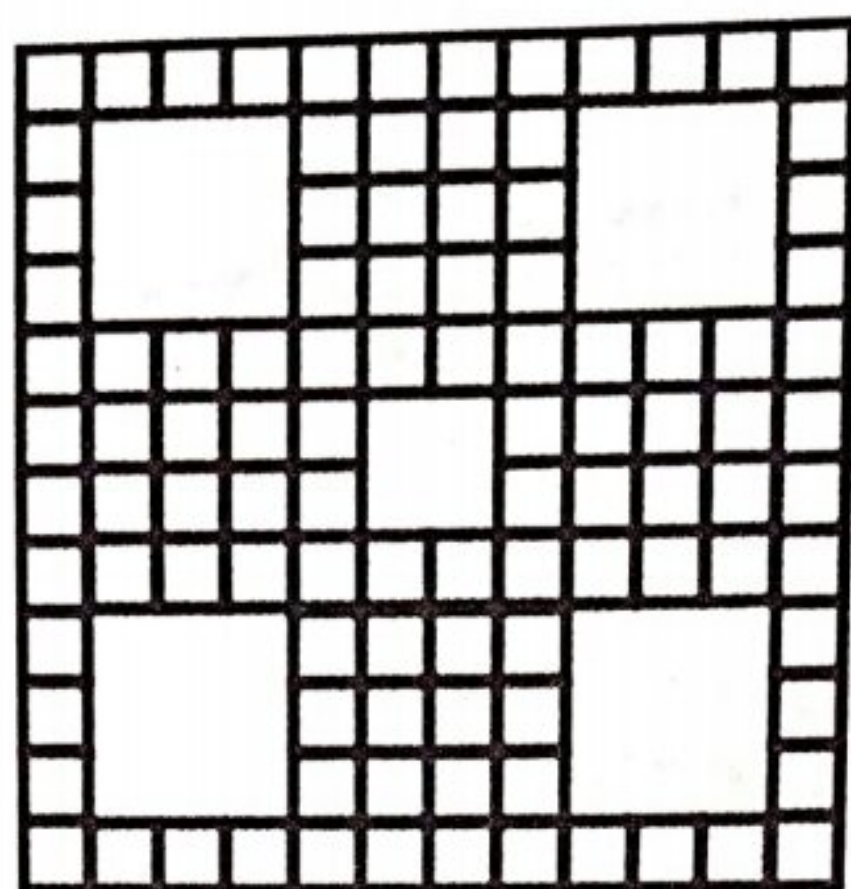
35. Here you see different podiums. Which one is the most difficult to tilt? A., B or C.



36. Count all possible equilateral triangles.

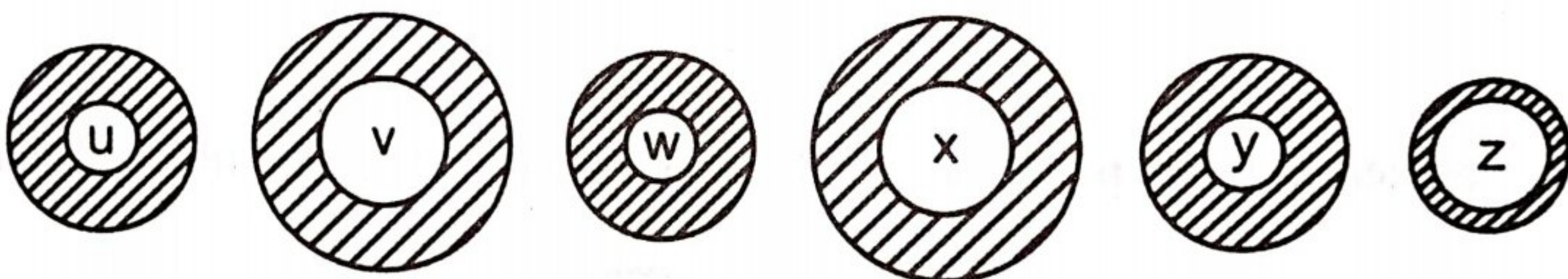


37. Count all the Big squares in the following figure.

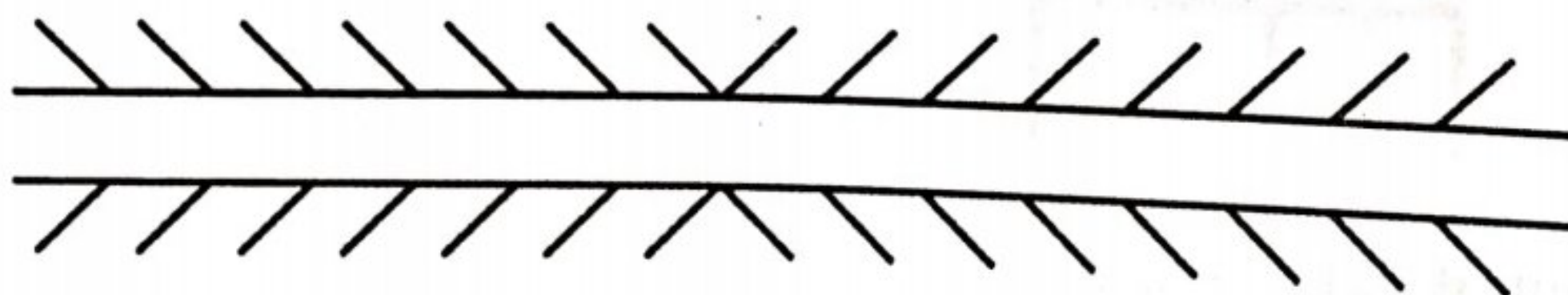


A	B	C
5	7	4

38. Find the circles equal in diameter.

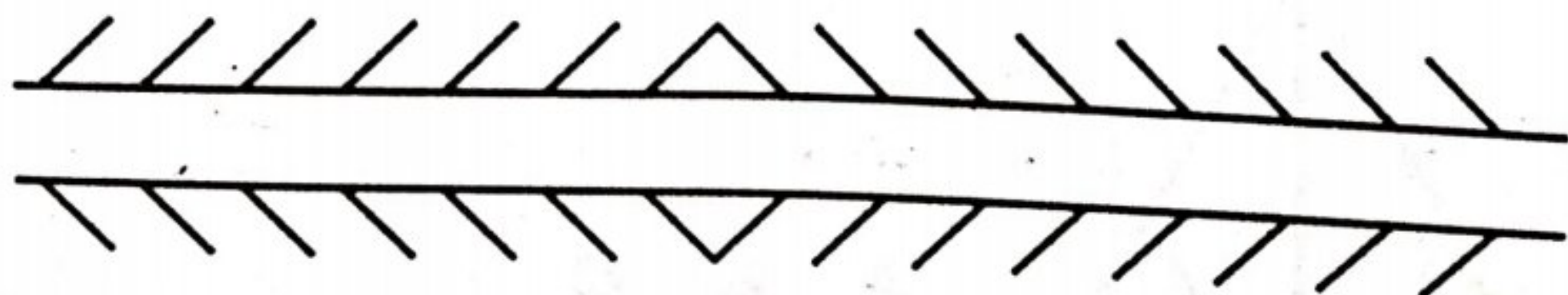


39. Which set of lines is parallel? If all are parallel write "S" in your answer.

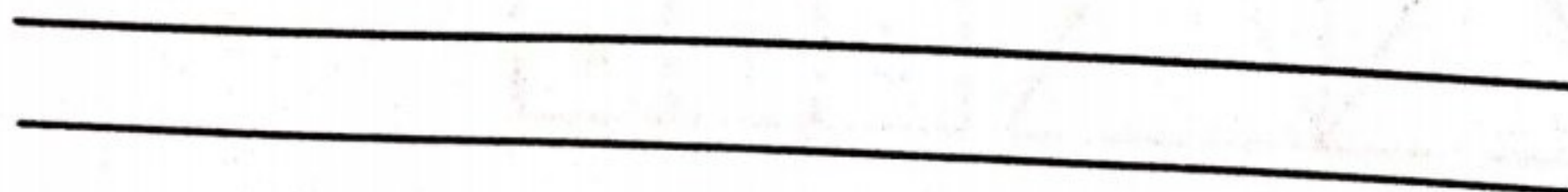


A

A	B	C	S
---	---	---	---

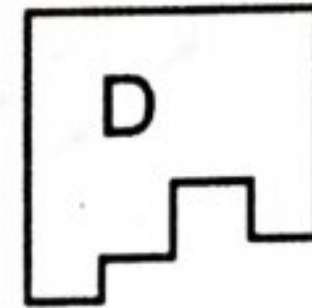
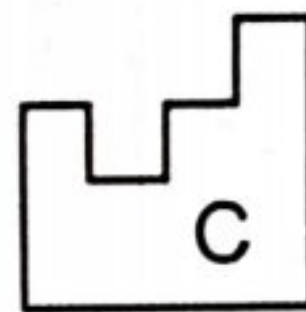
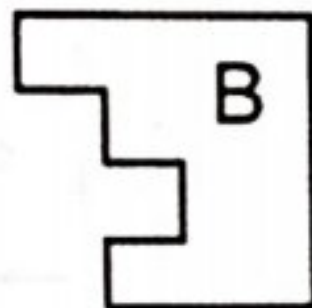
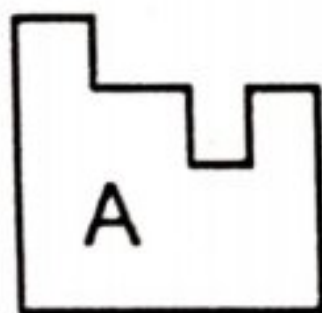
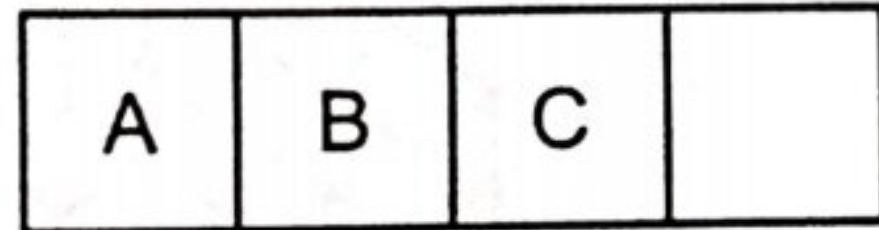
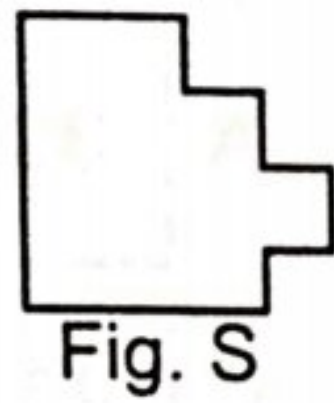


B

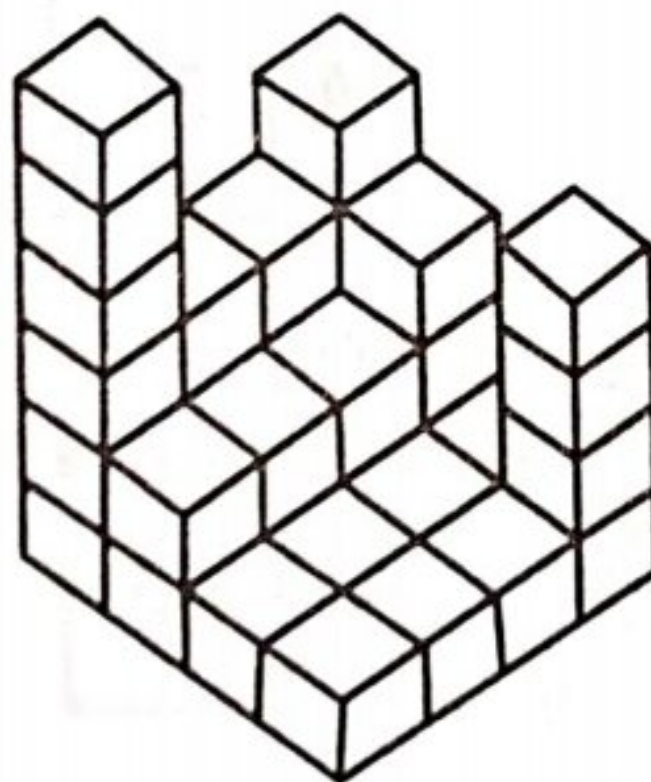


C

40. Which one of the lettered figures makes a rectangle with the given figure "S" encircle the correct answer.

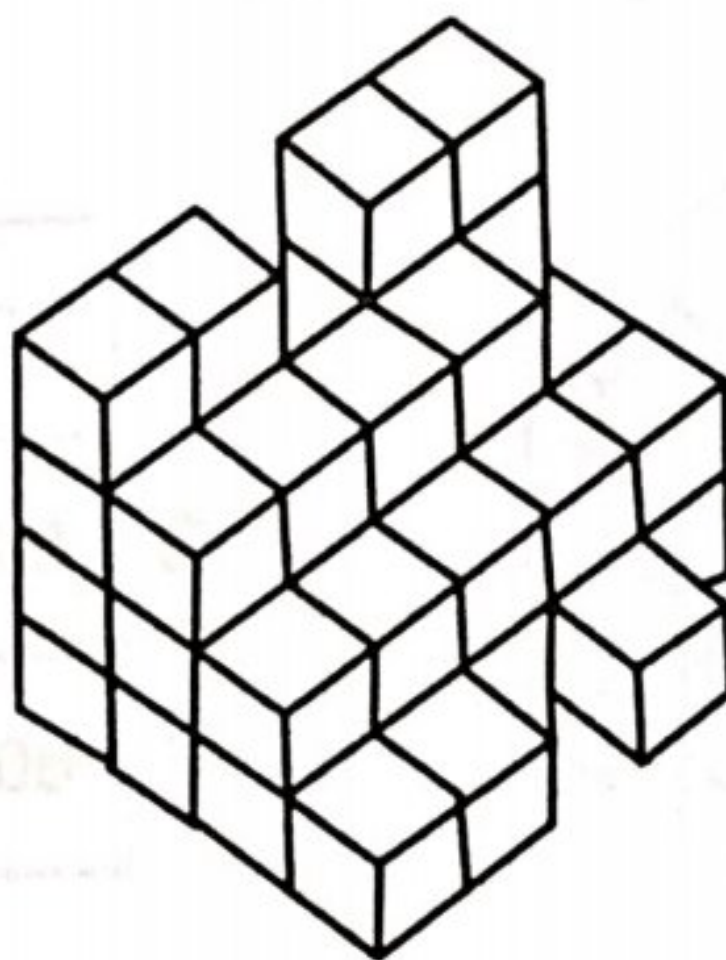


41. The cubes in the figure given below.



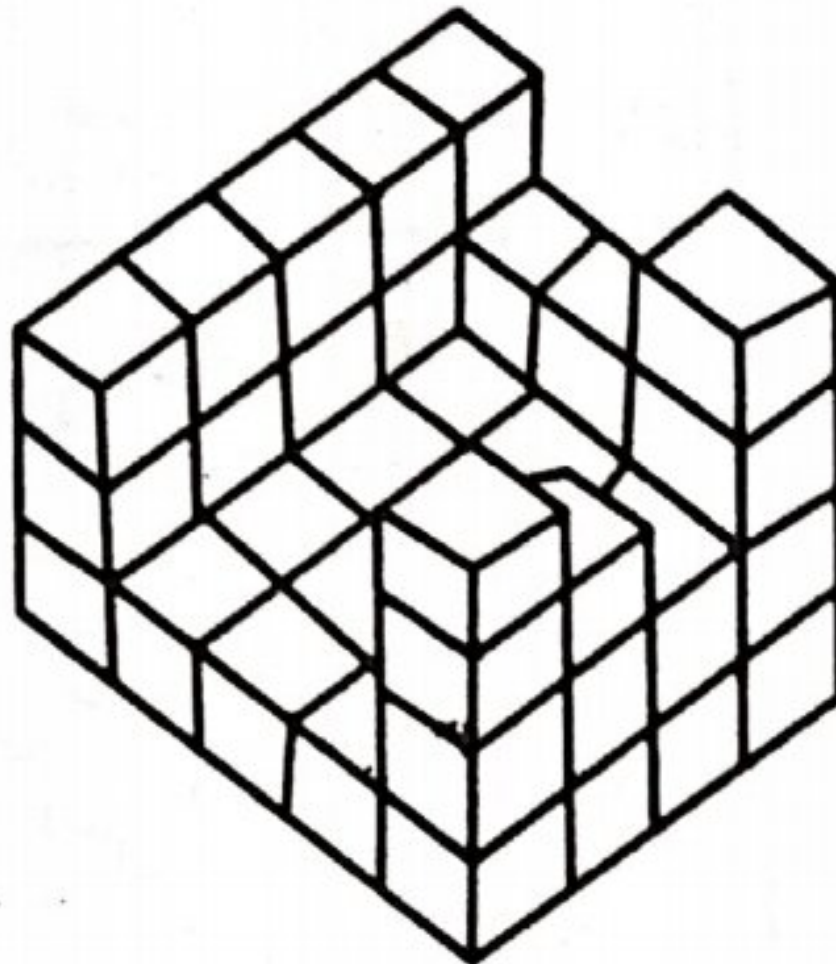
A	36
B	45
C	33

42. Count the cubes in the figure given below.



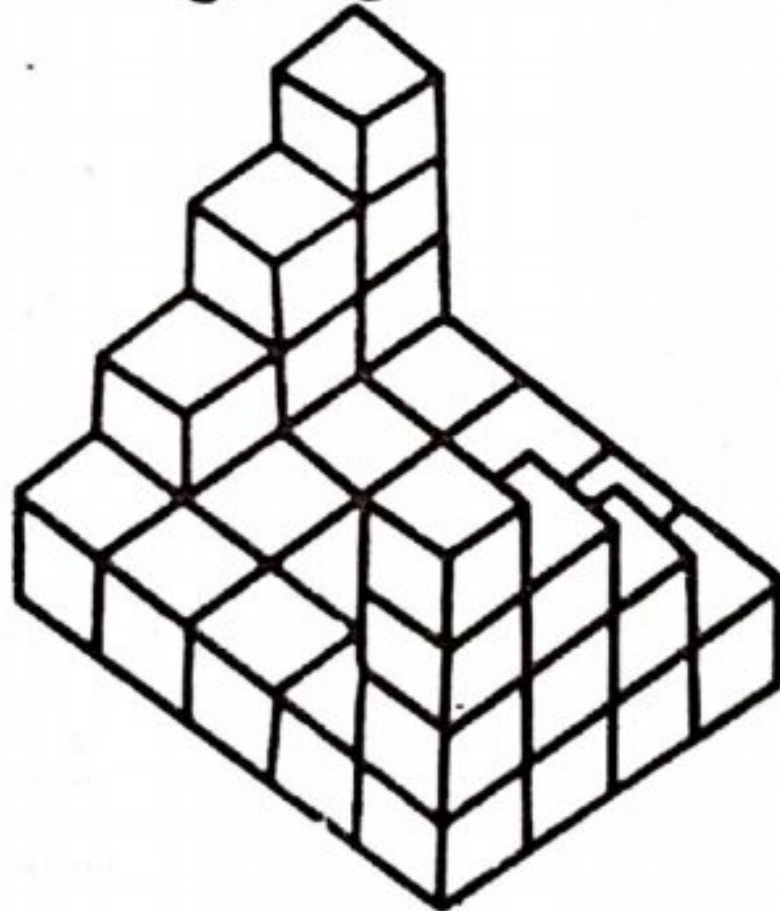
A	44
B	52
C	46

43. Count the cubes in the figure given below.



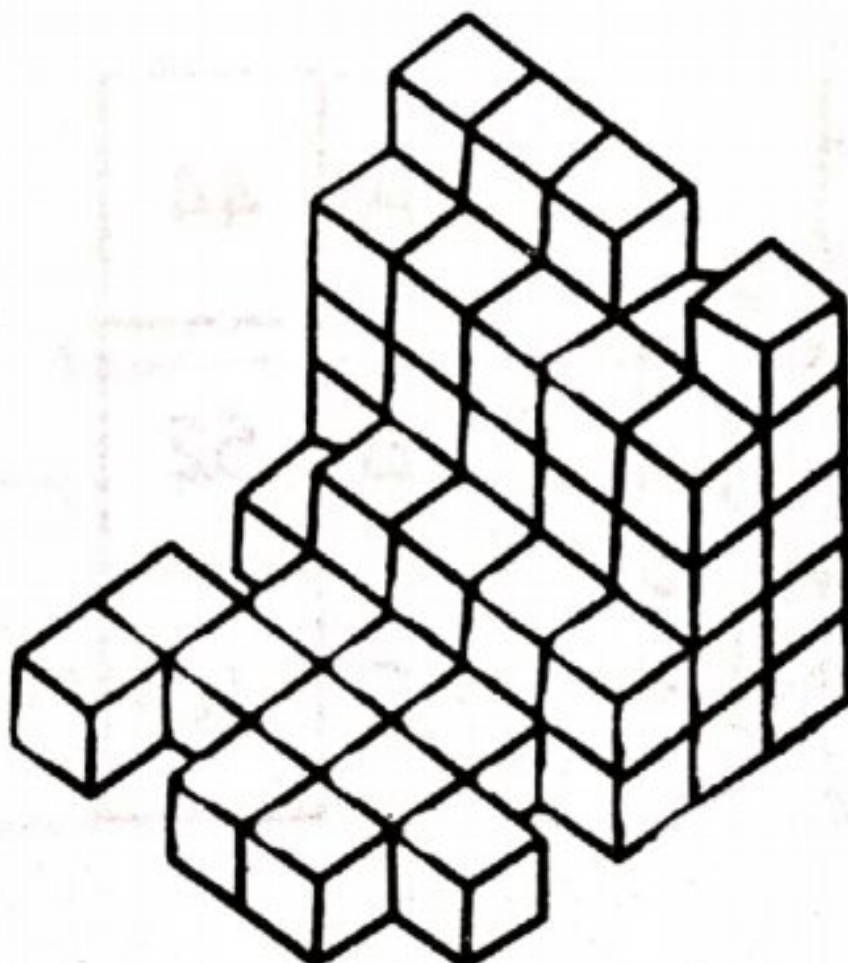
A	39
B	41
C	45

44. Count the cubes in the figure given below.



A	32
B	36
C	43

45. How many cubes are found in figure given below?



A	70
B	64
C	60

Mechanical Aptitude Test Answers

1.	B	2.	B	3.	B	4.	A	5.	B
6.	B	7.	B	8.	C	9.	A	10.	B
11.	A	12.	A	13.	A	14.	A	15.	B
16.	B	17.	A	18.	A	19.	B	20.	C
21.	B	22.	B	23.	A	24.	B	25.	B
27.	C	28.	A	29.	B	30.	C	31.	A
32.	B	33.	C	34.	A	35.	B	36.	A
37.	A	38.	A	39.	S	40.	B	41.	A
42.	C	43.	C	44.	A	45.	B		

SCORING

Above 80% than	Excellent
60 to 80% than	Good
40 to 60% than	Satisfactory
Below 40% than	Unsatisfactory

نوٹ:- جو امیدوار ذہنی امتحانات (Intelligence Test) میں ناکام ہو جاتے ہیں انہیں ISSB سے (Screen out) کر دیا جاتا ہے اور انہیں واپس گھروں کو روانہ کر دیا جاتا ہے اور باقی ماندہ امیدواروں کا Personality Test لیا جاتا ہے۔

Word Association Test

The Word Association means, free association in which a word serves as the stimulus object.

Word Association is a method for exploring the content of the mind wherein the subject is required to respond to a stimulus word with the first word he thinks of or with one of a specified class of words.

The Word Association Test (WAT) method was first experienced by a Swiss psychologist Carl G. Jung (1875-1961) in 1905, later it was enlarged by Kent and Rosanoff in 1910.

While testing a candidate the Word Association gives an idea to a Psychologist whether a candidate can perfectly understand and initiate or originates new ideas in his mind.

In ISSB, there are only 50 words which are to be tested. Each word is kept before a candidate in a printed form on a cardboard. In some cases hand-written words may also be displayed. The candidate is given only 15 seconds for each word for using it as a stimulus.

There is also another way, in which candidate is to indicate his reaction or imaginations in a phrase or group of words.

Candidates are therefore advised that while using a word as stimulus, not to write lengthy sentences. Meaningful and brief sentences are very helpful, because one can save his ample time.

Do not make incomplete sentences.

As the candidate is to use 50 words in sentence in a limited time he must therefore be quick and prompt.

Here some examples are given.

1. Boy

- a. The boy is very intelligent (positive thinking).
- b. The boy is lazy (negative thinking).
- c. Good books are good friends (related positive).
- d. Hard working (positive response).

2. Girls

- a. Girls are honest (positive thinking).
- b. Girls are modern (negative thinking).

3. **Night**
 - a. At night we study (positive thinking)
 - b. At night time the thief came (negative thinking).
4. **Success**
 - a. Our success is due to hard work (positive thinking).
 - b. Our success is due to bribe (negative thinking).
5. **Blind**
 - a. The blind man is very pious (positive thinking).
 - b. The blind man is very weak (negative thinking).
6. **Wear** You should wear clean clothes.
7. **Time** You should reach college on time.
8. **Quarrel** You should not quarrel with your friends.
9. **Catch** We must run to catch the train.
10. **Exercise** We must do exercise to build our body.
11. **Pray** We ought to pray to God.
12. **Parents** We ought to obey our parents.
13. **Girl** I know the girl who is standing there.
14. **Boy** The boy whose book this is, is absent.
15. **Book** The girl to whom you gave this book is present.
16. **Lost** She gave me the book that was lost.
17. **Lying** The book that is lying there is mine.
18. **Appear** Sohail appears to be a good boy.
19. **Clever** Shamim seems to be a clever girl.
20. **Cheerful** You look cheerful today.
21. **Sweet** The rose smells sweet.
22. **Taste** The lemon does not taste sweet.
23. **Went** I went from Lahore to Karachi.
24. **Knife** She cut vegetables with a knife.

Solved Exercise

- | | | |
|-----|-----------|--|
| 1. | Love | I love my country. |
| 2. | Atom | Atom is power. |
| 3. | Knife | It is sharp knife. |
| 4. | Work | Hardwork brings success. |
| 5. | Attack | Attack at once. |
| 6. | Fortune | Make your own fortune. |
| 7. | Child | This child is healthy and smart. |
| 8. | Stop | stop for the "Tops" |
| 9. | Knowledge | Knowledge is power. |
| 10. | Girl | She is a beautiful girl. |
| 11. | Flower | The garden is full of flowers. |
| 12. | Time | The time and tide wait for none. |
| 13. | Father | My father is stout and hes. |
| 14. | Policy | Honesty is the best policy. |
| 15. | Accept | You should accept my challenge. |
| 16. | Defeat | Give a crushing defeat to your enemy. |
| 17. | Officer | Behave like an army officer. |
| 18. | Life | Enjoy your life. Life is not a bed of roses. |
| 19. | Garden | Our garden is full of flowers. |
| 20. | Powder | We have enough gun-powder. |
| 21. | Live | Live for others and for your country. |
| 22. | Blood | The blood is red. |
| 23. | Problem | O! that's not a problem. |
| 24. | Ahead | Your goal lies ahead. |
| 25. | Drink | Drink fresh water. |
| 26. | Company | My company is brave. |
| 27. | Climb | Climb up the hill. |
| 28. | Nature | Habits are secondary in nature. |
| 29. | Machine | This is machine -age. |
| 30. | Travel | Travel by aeroplane. |
| 31. | Rest | Rest after hard work. |
| 32. | Death | Death is but natural. |
| 33. | Sister | My sister stood 1st in the F.A. Exam. |

- | | | |
|-----|----------|--|
| 34. | Trust | Trust in God. |
| 35. | Suicide | Cowards commit suicide. |
| 36. | Home | Pakistan is my home. |
| 37. | Agree | I can't agree with you in this matter. |
| 38. | Defend | Defend your country at any cost. |
| 39. | Soldier | Lead a soldier's life. |
| 40. | Future | Make your future by hard work. |
| 41. | Luck | Make your luck by yourself. |
| 42. | Fast | Fun! Fast. |
| 43. | Team | I believe in team work. |
| 44. | Wife | No life without wife. |
| 45. | Religion | My religion is Islam. |
| 46. | Army | I will join army. |
| 47. | Success | Success needs hard work. |
| 48. | Train | Move fast like a train. |
| 49. | Wine | Wine is the mother of all vices. |
| 50. | Dislike | I dislike lethargy. |

Test No . 1

1.	Merry	2.	Single	3.	Struggle	4.	Relax	5.	Think
6.	Afraid	7.	Begin	8.	Sunset	9.	Sympathy	10.	Family
11.	Talk	12.	Attack	13.	Rumour	14.	Greed	15.	Break
16.	Custom	17.	Cinema	18.	Eat	19.	Discipline	20.	Continue
21.	Peace	22.	Obtain	23.	Fight	24.	Fear	25.	Injustice
26.	President	27.	War	28.	Quick	29.	Step	30.	Worry
31.	Group	32.	Jump	33.	Idea	34.	Honesty	35.	Risk
36.	Pity	37.	Despair	38.	Insist	39.	Duty	40.	Wealth
41.	Money	42.	Delay	43.	Playground	44.	Lie	45.	Failure
46.	Insult	47.	Possible	48.	Work	49.	Snake	50.	Beauty

Test No . 2

1.	Extent	2.	Wonderful	3.	Book	4.	Fast	5.	Sufficient
6.	Small	7.	Road	8.	Uncle	9.	God	10.	Accident
11.	Help	12.	Year	13.	Design	14.	Family	15.	Place
16.	Practice	17.	Experience	18.	Apprentice	19.	Father	20.	Sanitation
21.	Control	22.	Standard	23.	Remark	24.	Member	25.	Sanskrit
26.	Amateur	27.	Temper	28.	Junior	29.	Man	30.	Doctor
31.	Make	32.	Country	33.	Centre	34.	Polite	35.	Regular
36.	Museum	37.	Tower	38.		39.	Achieve	40.	Capital
41.	City	42.	State	43.	Climate	44.	Money	45.	Genune
46.	Honesty	47.	Famous	48.	Knowledge	49.	Built	50.	Count

Test No . 3

1.	Death	2.	Perfect	3.	Cattle	4.	Bad	5.	Amount
6.	Mouth	7.	Branch	8.	Flour	9.	Floor	10.	Station
11.	Islam	12.	Face	13.	Author	14.	Lion	15.	Student
16.	Red	17.	Stone	18.	Hand	19.	River	20.	Flower
21.	Noise	22.	Sick	23.	Vote	24.	Teacher	25.	Fact
26.	Hard	27.	False	28.	Great	29.	Sky	30.	Spring
31.	Drop	32.	Break	33.	Leave	34.	Meet	35.	Grow
36.	Start	37.	Keep	38.	Insurance	39.	Improve	40.	Do
41.	Make	42.	Rich	43.	War	44.	Custom	45.	Weather
46.	Narrow	47.	Pain	48.	Village	49.	People	50.	Come

Word Association Test (WAT)

Practice Test

1. There are 50 words in all.
2. You have 15 seconds to see each word and make sentence on it.
3. After due time the new word will be displayed.
4. The serial number is given with each word.
5. you have to follow the serial number.
6. Write your answer against the corresponding serial number.
7. If you pick wrong serial number your answer will be considered incorrect.
(Below are words which can be displayed on the card or screen).

Words Association Test (WAT)

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. Anger | 2. Tried | 3. Jealous | 4. Revenge |
| 5. Teacher | 6. Love | 7. Hungry | 8. Dark |
| 9. Beat | 10. Lead | 11. Coward | 12. Quarrel |
| 13. Fear | 14. Mother | 15. Run | 16. Slow |
| 17. Father | 18. Stick | 19. Lie | 20. Stick |
| 21. Cut | 22. Enemy | 23. Feel | 24. Mistake |
| 25. Pain | 26. Annoy | 27. Worry | 28. Fail |
| 29. Sick | 30. Hostile | 31. Box | 32. Weak |
| 33. Free | 34. Want | 35. Threat | 36. Strong |
| 37. Upset | 38. Trouble | 39. Blood | 40. Kind |
| 41. Control | 42. Religion | 43. Poor | 44. Home |
| 45. Sister | 46. India | 49. Hate | 50. Lazy |



Words Association Test (WAT)

Answers

1. Anger: Anger should be controlled in order to avoid the aggravated situations.
2. Tried: He tied his level best to convince his brother regarding setting up the new business.
3. Jealous: You should not be jealous at the success of your friends.
4. Revenge: One should forgive the guilt of others instead of going after the revenge.
5. Teacher: One should respect ones teachers from the core of one's heart.
6. Love: The first love of a person should be for his country.
7. Hungry: It is said that a hungry man is an angry man.
8. Dark: The enemies opened fire on us during the dark hours of the night.
9. Beat: Do not beat about the bush and straightway come to the point.
10. Lead: It is the captain who leads the team from the front.
11. Coward: The coward enemy ran away when the forces of Pakistan retaliated bravely.
12. Quarrel: The quarrel of husband and wife should be temporary.
13. Fear: The fear of death and destruction forced the enemy to change its decision of attacking Pakistan everytime.
14. Mother: Islam has elevated mother and father to the highest ranks of respect.
15. Run: The dog ran after the jackal in the wilderness.
16. Slow: As it goes, slow and steady wins the race.
17. Father: The name of the father of Quaid-e-Azam was Poonja Jinnah.
18. Stick: One should stick to ones aspirations in order to gain the success in life.
19. Lie: The people who are in habit of lying should be avoided.
21. Cut: Instead of cutting the trees, the government should focus on fresh plantation.
22. Enemy: The secret agencies of Pakistan have caught various agents of enemy countries over the years.
23. Feel: Please feel free to express yourself.
24. Mistake: No one is perfect in this world rather everyone makes mistakes.

25. Pain: The pain of losing dear ones remains till death.
26. Annoy: Do not try to annoy your elders at any cost.
27. Worry: All the worries of the world vanish with the death.
28. Fail: The students who fail too often should be backed by the teachers and the family.
29. Sick: The people with the sick mind always indulge in negativities.
30. Hostile: The hostile Pakistan and India relations have always affected people to people contact.
31. Box: Always think outside the box to achieve something desired.
32. Weak: The people with weak decision power stumble in the race of life.
33. Free: The government should not free the law-breaking elements and try them according to the law.
34. Want: The want of clean drinking water has caused various diseases among the populace.
35. Threat: The threats of nuclear war would not be over until and unless the Kashmir dispute is resolved.
36. Strong: The strong winds barred the sailors from further journey in the sea.
37. Upset: One should not be upset because of the negative attitude of the people.
38. Trouble: The dream of a trouble free world is less likely to be achieved in the wake of current world scenario.
39. Blood: It is truly said that blood is thicker than water.
40. Kind: The kind words of the teachers always lift my spirits.
41. Control: The crime control units should be established to reduce the street crimes.
42. Religion: Islam is the religion that believes in mutual coexistence.
43. Poor: The government should take steps to reduce the miseries of the poor section of the population.
44. Home: My country is my home.
45. Sister: My friend's sister is an eminent lawyer.
46. India: India is our eastern neighbor.
49. Hate: The hate crime should be controlled to attain the cohesion in the society.
50. Lazy: Laziness is the biggest enemy of progress.

Sentence Completion Test -1

No. of Sentences: 30

Time: 7 Minutes

1. Whenever _____
2. Among his friends _____
3. His dorm _____
4. During prep _____
5. All of sudden _____
6. Whenever I study _____
7. He likes _____
8. When he is angry _____
9. When I saw _____
10. I don't feel like _____
11. I want _____
12. Suddenly _____
13. It was better if _____
14. My fear is _____
15. Strict _____
16. Living together _____
17. His teacher _____
18. He is afraid of _____
19. At times I _____
20. I feel bad when _____
21. Defeat _____
22. I dislike _____
23. Restrictions _____
24. He is fond of _____
25. If some one beats him _____
26. When tried _____
27. Some of the girls _____
28. Playing games _____
29. I cannot tolerate _____
30. What annoys me _____

Answer of Sentence Completion Test No. 1

1. Whenever I get up early in the morning I usually go the park.
2. Among his friends he is taller.
3. His dorm looks very clean.
4. During preparation of the examination, one has to cross many hurdles.

5. All of a sudden the teacher came into the classroom and found the children ready for the test.
6. Whenever I study together with my friends it becomes very productive.
7. He likes oranges but I like mangoes.
8. When he is angry he doesn't talk much.
9. When I saw a dog coming towards me I gathered the stones to driver it away.
10. I don't feel like boy whenever I attend the company of elders.
11. I want to become an officer of the higher ranks.
12. Suddenly the car of the tourists got punctured and I helped them to replace its tyre.
13. It was better if i could manage to help the needy people of my area.
14. My fear is not bigger than my ambitions.
15. Strict discipline of the forces is good to tame the rebellious recruits.
16. Living together happily with the neighbours is nothing short of a heaven.
17. His teacher has a full grip on his subject.
18. He is afraid of nothing but losing his friends.
19. At times I take a short break from the work to boost my spirits.
20. I feel bad when a friend breaks his promise of joining me at my home.
21. Defeat doesn't remain a defeat when someone learns from it.
22. I dislike the people who back-bite their fellows.
23. Restrictions are sometimes good for maintaining an order in the society.
24. He is fond of collecting the old stamps.
25. If someone beats him he doesn't give up rather challenges the opponent for another go.
26. Whenever he tried his luck he achieved what he wanted.
27. Some of the girls of the class cross talk very loudly.
28. Playing games should be a priority not an option.
29. I cannot tolerate the unequal treatment of the government towards the citizens.
30. What annoys me the most is the noise of traffic.

Sentence Completion Test No.2

No. of Sentences: 30

Time: 7 Minutes

1. Our youths are _____
2. The Middle East is _____
3. She is angry because _____
4. The problem of Kashmir _____
5. Pakistani nation _____
6. The life of a soldier _____
7. The Muslims are _____
8. The present generation is _____
9. Democracy is _____
10. The past govt. was _____
11. Islam is a _____
12. Wealth is meant for _____
13. Life of a Muslim _____
14. The people of Pakistan _____
15. Our neighbours are _____
16. Our education system is _____
17. Marriage is not _____
18. He went to _____
19. Early in the morning _____
20. During journey he _____
21. I was her alone and _____
22. War and peace are _____
23. The U.N.O Assembly is _____
24. She used it _____
25. Your goal _____
26. Cowards Commit _____
27. Live for _____
28. The religion is _____
29. Wine is _____
30. I believe in _____

Solution of Sentence Completion Test No. 2

1. Our youths are indulged mostly in non-productive activities.
2. Middle East is consists of many prominent Muslim states.
3. She is angry because her meal has been delayed.
4. The problem of Kashmir is a standpoint between Pakistan and India.
5. Pakistani nation known to the world because of its hospitality and welcoming attitude.
6. The life of a soldier is not a bed of roses.
7. The Muslims are about 1.5 billion of the world population.

8. The present generation is living in the technological era.
9. Democracy is is the government of the people by the people and for the people.
10. The past govt. was of the Pakistan People's Party.
11. Islam is a religion of peace.
12. Wealth is meant for those who work tirelessly to gain it.
13. Life of a Muslim should be according to the tenants of Islam.
14. The people of Pakistan like sociability.
15. Our neighbours are very cooperative.
16. Our education system is not producing the results which it should, to compete the world.
17. Marriage is not a bargain rather it is a social contract.
18. He went to Murree with his family to make the most out of the vacations.
19. Early in the morning when the sun rises at the horizon it looks eye-catching.
20. During journey he stayed at a motel during the night.
21. I was her alone and solid competitor in the whole class.
22. War and peace are permanent feature of world history.
23. The U.N.O Assembly is a world platform to discuss the world issues.
24. She used her eloquence very well to impress the interview panel.
25. Your goal should be higher and your thoughts should be bigger.
26. Cowards Commit suicide.
27. Live for the pride of your country always.
28. The religion is the best guide to reach ones spiritual destiny.
29. Wine is not permitted in Islam.
30. I believe in the hard work instead of short cuts.

Thematic Apperception Test (Picture –Story Writing)

The "Thematic Apperception Test" means "a test which is constituted to assess the ability of a candidate in understanding the reality of things." Its Urdu meaning is

”کسی شخص کا چیزوں یا شکلوں وغیرہ کی اصلیت کو سمجھنے کے ادراک کا امتحان“

In "Thematic Apperception Test" The word thematic means "vowel: a vowel that comes between root and inflexion." The Urdu meaning of this word is

”ذہن کا کسی چیز کو دیکھ کر ادراک کر لینا“

The meaning of the word apperception is "the mind's perception of itself as a conscious agent: an action of voluntary consciousness accompanied with self consciousness". The Urdu meaning of the word apperception is

”(گرامر) الفاظ کی اصلی شکل کے متعلق۔ مادہ الفاظ کے متعلق۔ اصلی مادے کا“

"The Thematic Apperception Test" or "The Picture-Story Writing Test" is the projective method of measuring personality of a candidate. It discovers the true value of a candidate. It is an indirect approach to the study of personality of the candidate. In a way, it is an effort to ask the candidate to give an appreciation of his own abilities, in a sub-conscious manner. In a wider sense it is displaying of abilities of the personality of the candidate to the external world.

It may be noted that there is difference between the intelligence test and the projective test. In an intelligence test, every question has only one definite answer, whereas in a projective test every question has more than one possible answers. In a projective test, answers selected by a candidate display his own personality. The essence of the projective technique depends upon making the candidate to give response to some unstructured stimulus viz, a vague picture or an ink blot. From the responses of the individual, an estimate of his personal character is made, This test brings out candidate's fear, guilt, frustration, inferiority complex, complexes, ambitions, interests group tendencies, etc.

There are many projection techniques "Murray's Thematic Apperception Test and Rorschach Ink blot Test are very important.

The Thematic Apperception Test comprises series of standard pictures. Pictures are displayed to the candidate one by one. He is required to write a story on every picture. In his story writing, he has to state what people are doing, what was the reason of the situation and what will be its result.

The Rorschach Test, contains a set of 10 ink blots, which are shown to the candidate one after another. His answers are written on a form. Then, it is seen whether the response was made to the part or whole of the blot, whether it was made to black patches or coloured spots, whether anatomical shapes or animals forms, moving objects or something else, were seen.

The procedure of this test, is that approximately ten or twelve vague or unstructured slides are displayed to the candidates one after another. Each slide is shown to the candidates for 30 seconds only and then they are allowed three minutes to develop and write a story on it. After three minutes another slide is shown. In this way all the slides are shown to them one after another. In case, it is not possible to exhibit slides to the candidates, then arrangements are made to exhibit them on maps, which contain those pictures.

It will be seen that there is a great resemblance in picture story writing test and the word association test, in a word association test 50 words are shown to the candidates one after another, where each word is shown to him for 15 seconds, within which he has to use it in a suitable sentence. While in the thematic apperception test or picture story test in place of a word, a slide is shown. In word association test the number of words to be shown are 50, whereas in picture story writing, the number of pictures or slides is only 10 or 12.

Helpful hints for writing story. The candidate must observe the picture or the slide quite minutely. He must note if there are any written words in the picture. He must note a person or persons involved in the picture, as the story will revolve around them. Therefore, try to guess the future aspects of the story.

It will be seen that, usually, every story revolves around one main character, whereas other characters, will relate to it. The main character can be called hero or heroine. To make the story more real, it is advisable to give simple names to characters such as Abdullah, Bashir, Nazir, Mubarik, Saeed, etc.

As the story is to be written in a brief time of 3 minutes only, therefore, the candidate must avoid all unnecessary details. Normally, the story should contain only 12 lines or about 75 words. The past, present and the future aspects of the story must contain 4 lines each or 25 words each.

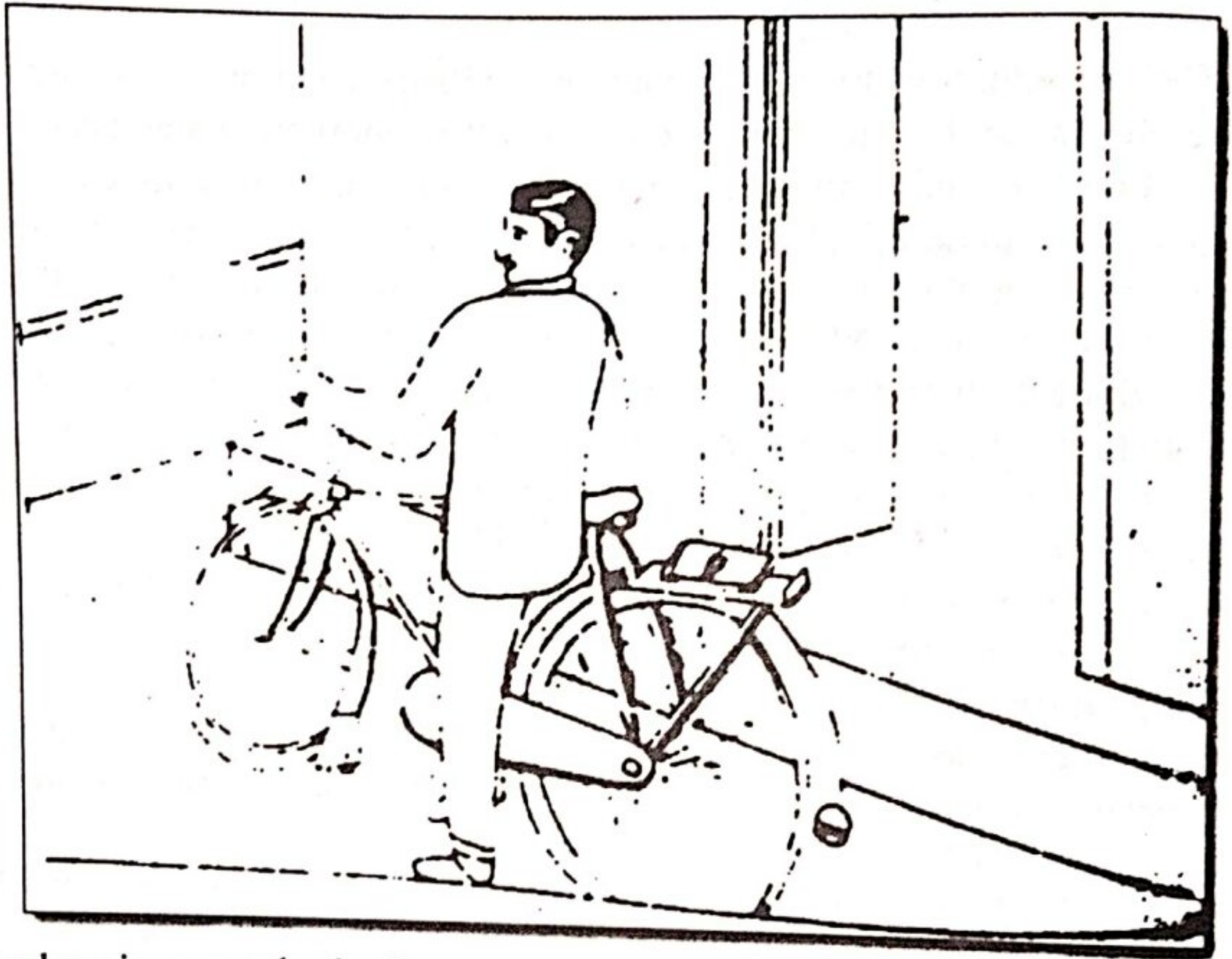
The theme of the story should avoid negative, defeatist and pessimistic approach. It should command, happy, confident and positive attitude.

The power of expression of the story must be very powerful.

In order to write suitable stories in a test. A candidate must make practice for it in his home beforehand. He should take common scenes which take place daily and develop his stories on them. The more practice he will make, the more confident he will be to develop good stories in the tests.

Question No.1

1. The Story of Bashir.
Scene.



A young boy is seen who is about to cycle.

Story.

Bashir is a student of 2nd year. His parents are very poor and cannot afford his studies, the boy is not disheartened. He manages two tuitions for meeting his educational expenses. For this purpose, he uses his father's cycle to go to teach the boys. Here, he is seen ready to ride the cycle for that purpose. After completing his Intermediate Examination, Bashir intends to join the Pakistan Army for the sake of defending his country. This energetic boy will prove very helpful for his country.

Question No.2

2

Story of Sepoy Latif.

Scene.



Latif, sepoy is receiving a registered letter from a postman.

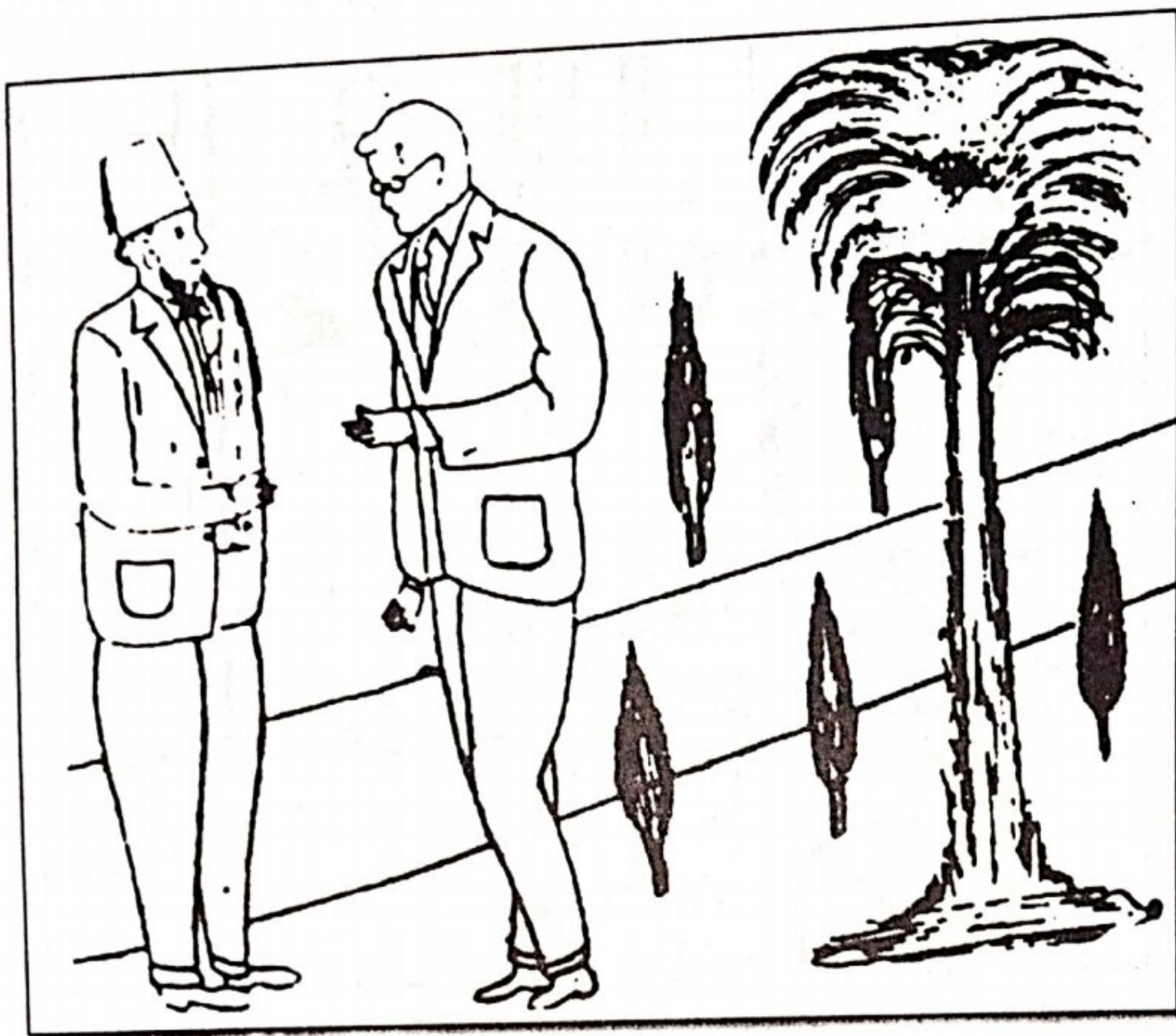
Story.

Latif, a sepoy in the Pakistan armed forces, is receiving a registered letter from the postman of his village. He has come on two months leave from his service. During the first month of his leave, he has been for married. He had availed leave of only a month when he received a registered letter from his military department, asking him to come back in his duty as there was an emergency on account of enemy's aggression in the country. Latif, most happily resounded for returning to his duty, his friends and relatives were also assessing the seriousness of the enemy's snaked aggression and were thus happy to see him off.

Question No.3

3. Story of a Foreign Correspondent.

Scene.



A foreign correspondent is talking with a Pakistani in an astonished mood.

Story.

A foreign correspondent had witnessed a glimpse of Indian aggressive war on Pakistan in December 1971. Here, the foreign correspondent is relating the valour of Pakistani soldiers in almost astonished mood to a Pakistani. He describes that the Pakistani soldiers are Jinn's while encountering the opponents of Islam. The Pakistani asked the correspondent to describes him an instance of that battle. He related that one day at sunset he went to the Pakistani war camp and found that there were only 32 sepoys. The Indians surprised them at mid-night with a strength of 1000 soldiers. In the morning he found that 4 Pakistani soldiers were dead and the remaining 28 were again standing ready for fight. Then, he went to the Indian side to see their casualties. He counted with his own fingers that 250 Indian were lying dead there. Hearing this the Pakistani remarked that it was all Allah's grace. Then the Pakistani also recited an Ayat of the Quran where Allah says: "We are (O Muslims) your helper both in this world and Hereafter."

SELF-ASSESSMENT

1. Write Your Merits (2 Minutes)
2. Write Your Demerits (2 Minutes)
3. What your enemy say about you.

تلمی تصویر تحریر کرنا یا خود بیانی

وقت 10 منٹ

مندرجہ ذیل سوالات حل کریں۔

1- اپنی خوبیاں اور حنامیاں لکھیں۔

2- آپ کے دوست اور مخالفین آپ کے بارے میں جو رائے رکھتے ہیں اسے قلمبند کریں۔

How to Write Self Description

Write your own life history up to the present day. Write the details as per the following headings. Point which cannot be covered under these headings are to be mentioned under the last heading. Write each heading in your account as interesting as possible.

PART - I : MY HOME

Divide this part into the following two headings.

(a) My Family

Describe your father and mother, brothers and sisters giving their education, occupation and the behaviour of your father. Explain the behaviour of your parents towards you. Who has influenced you most in your life and why? Whom (Brother/Sister) you like the most & why?

(b) My Environments

Describe your home, mohallah etc. Describe the type of people who live around you, and your associations with various people including friends/girl friends.

PART - II : MY SCHOOL LIFE

Divide this part into the following two headings::

(a) My Early Life

Describe your life from birth to the primary class (upto 7th class). Give details of how you spend your spare time. Types of schools attended and your teachers etc.

(b) College Life

Describe your life upto the Matric. Type of students, standard of education, type of teachers. Any friend and their peculiarities.

(C) Marks & Division in 8th, 9th & other Examinations.

PART - III : EXTRA ACTIVITIES

Divide this part into the following three headings:

(a) Games and Sports

Give details of all the games and sports you can take part in giving degree of proficiency. Include both outdoor and indoor sports.

(b) Hobbies

Give details of your hobbies giving reasons why you like them.

(c) Special Interests

Give details of any other activity in which you have interest and good at.

PART - IV : MISCELLANEOUS

Divide this part into the following headings.

(a) Why I want to join the Army?

(b) My best character trait (with reasons).

(c) Any other details including details about your life that have not been included in the headings above.

PART - V

Any unforgettable EVENT/INCIDENCE of your life. It may include unforgettable dream, thrashing by parents or teachers or the greatest ambition.

ماڈل حل ذاتی تجزیہ

دوستوں کی نظر میں (خوبیاں) وہ کہتے ہیں۔

- 1- کہ میں محنتی اور ذہین ہوں۔
- 2- کالج باقاعدگی سے جاتا ہوں۔
- 3- ہر اچھے کام میں پہل کرتا ہوں۔
- 4- ہوم ورک روزانہ کرتا ہوں۔
- 5- لیکچر غور سے سنتا ہوں۔

مخالفین کی نظر میں (خامیاں) وہ کہتے ہیں۔

- 1- کہ میں تیز تیز بولتا ہوں۔
- 2- ایک ہی کھیل کھیلتا ہوں۔
- 3- بہت تیز لکھتا ہوں۔
- 4- اخبار بنی زیادہ کرتا ہوں۔
- 5- اساتذہ صاحبان سے سوالات کرتا ہوں۔

نوٹ:- 1 مخالفین کی رائے یا خامی ایسی لکھنی ہے جو مخالفین کی نظر میں تو خامی ہو، ویسے وہ آپ کی خوبی ہو۔

نوٹ:- 2 اگلے صفحات میں خوبیاں اور خامیاں ایک مضمون کی صورت میں دی جا رہی ہیں تاکہ امیدوار زیادہ سے زیادہ مواد یاد رکھیں۔

میری خوبیاں اور کمزوریاں:

اپنی خوبیاں بیان کرنا تو اپنے منہ میاں مٹھو بننا ہے۔ آدمی کی خوبیوں کا صحیح اندازہ تو دوسرے لوگ لگا سکتے ہیں۔ کہتے ہیں انسان کو اپنی چھوٹی خوبیاں بڑی دکھائی دیتی ہیں اور اپنی بڑی بڑی کمزوریاں بھی چھوٹی نظر آتی ہیں تاہم میں اپنی چند اچھی باتیں گنوانے کی کوشش کرتا ہوں۔ تو سنئے،

میری پہلی خوبی یہ ہے کہ میں اپنے والدین اور اساتذہ کا فرمانبردار ہوں۔ میرے خیال میں یہ ایک بنیادی خوبی ہے بلکہ بہت سی خوبیوں کی جڑ ہے کیونکہ اسی خوبی کی بدولت مجھے دوسری اچھائیاں حاصل ہوئی ہیں۔ ظاہر ہے کہ والدین اور استاد اپنی عمر، تعلیم اور تجربے کی بنا پر ہم سے کہیں زیادہ دانا ہیں میرے دلی خیر خواہ بھی ہیں۔ ہر استاد کی یہ کوشش ہوتی ہے کہ اس کا شاگرد اس سے بھی زیادہ تعلیم حاصل کرے اسی طرح والدین بھی دل و جان سے یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ ان کی اولاد ان سے بھی زیادہ فائز المرام ہو جائے۔ اس لیے ان کا میرے لیے جو حکم ہوتا ہے وہ میری ہی بہتری کے لیے اور تعلیم و تربیت کے لیے ہوتا ہے۔ ان کے احکام کی تعمیل کر کے میں ہی فائدہ اٹھاتا ہوں اگر میں ان کے احکام اور مشوروں کو نظر انداز کر کے اپنی پسند اور اپنے فیصلوں کو ترجیح دوں تو ضرور ٹھوکریں کھاؤں۔ ٹھوکر کھا کر تجربہ تو بے شک مجھے حاصل ہو جائے گا مگر اسی طرح ہر کام میں اپنے تجربات کے ذریعے صحیح راستہ متعین کرنا پڑے تو عمر عزیز کا بہت سا حصہ تو گرنے اور اٹھنے میں ہی صرف ہو جائے اس لئے عافیت اسی میں ہے کہ اپنے مہربان رہنماؤں کے علم اور تجربہ سے فائدہ اٹھایا جائے یعنی بڑوں کی اور بالخصوص والدین اور اساتذہ کی فرمانبرداری کی جائے۔ میری دوسری خوبی یہ ہے کہ میں سکول کی حاضری میں باقاعدہ رہتا ہوں۔ کبھی ناغہ نہیں کرتا اور وقت کی پابندی کو لازمی جانتا ہوں۔ باقاعدگی اور پابندی وقت ہر کام میں کامیابی کا راز ہے وہی عمل بار آور ہوتا ہے جو مستقل ہو۔

میری تیسری اچھی عادت یہ ہے کہ آج کا کام کل پر کبھی نہیں چھوڑتا سکول سے جو بھی کام گھر پر کرنے کے لیے ملے میں جب تک پورا نہ کر لوں کسی دوسرے شغل میں نہیں لگتا میرے اساتذہ میری اس عادت سے بہت خوش رہتے ہیں اور دوسرے لڑکوں کو میری مثال دے کر شرمندہ کیا کرتے ہیں۔ میری چوتھی خوبی یہ سمجھنے کہ خدا کے فضل و کرم سے مجھے کم سنی میں نماز کی پکی عادت ہو گئی ہے۔ جہاں تک ممکن ہو مسجد میں باجماعت نماز ادا کرتا ہوں۔ میری پانچویں خوبی یہ ماننے کہ میں نے قرآن کریم ناظرہ پورا پڑھ لیا ہے اور اب قاری صاحب کے پاس ہر روز آدھا گھنٹہ قرأت کی مشق کرتا ہوں۔ میری چھٹی خوبی یہ ہے کہ میں بری صحبت سے پرہیز کرتا ہوں، اچھے ہی لڑکوں کے ساتھ دوستی رکھتا ہوں۔ شام کو ورزش اور تفریح کے لئے بھی ایسے ہی دوستوں کے ساتھ کھیلتا ہوں۔

خوبیاں تو بہت ہو چکیں اب میری کمزوریاں بھی سن لیجئے۔ میری سب سے بڑی کمزوری ٹی وی کے پروگرام ہیں جب بھی کوئی دلچسپ پروگرام ہو میں ضرور دیکھتا ہوں۔ میری دوسری کمزوری یہ ہے کہ میں دودھ پینا پسند نہیں کرتا۔ والدین چاہتے ہیں کہ میں دودھ زیادہ استعمال کروں مگر مجھے گلاس منہ سے لگاتے ہی ابائیاں آنے لگتی ہیں۔ میری تیسری کمزوری یہ ہے مجھے جو جیب خرچ ملتا ہے وہ اکثر جیب میں ہی گھر واپس آ جاتا ہے۔ سکول کی کنٹینر پر جانے کو جی نہیں چاہتا البتہ کوئی دوست کھینچ کر لے جائے تو چلا جاتا ہوں مگر کھاتے ہیں وہ اور دام میں ادا کرتا ہوں۔

Group Discussion

The procedure of group testing is adopted in the armed forces in order to test the group-value of the candidate. A member of the military forces has to live with his subordinates, equals or superiors. Individually; a man may be genius, may show more energy for work, but when involved in a society they may display shines, mood, etc.

The main factors which trace out the group-worth of the candidate are: his ability to co-operate with the group, his ability to perform the work in his hand, his power to face physical and mental tortures, his persuasive quality, his positive approach towards group interests, his quality of leadership, etc.

The Group Discussion Test or Group Discussion Task has gained great importance. In the Group Testing Officer Task or G.T.O Task, the candidate creates the first impression on the group Testing officer (G.T.O) and other members of this group. The good performances of the candidate in the task of group discussion create a good impression on the Group Testing Officer, and enrich his role in subsequent group tasks. As first impression is the last impression, hence the candidate must try his best to show his worth in group Discussion Test to the Group Testing Officer and his other colleagues.

As the Group Discussion Test is a leaderless group exercise, hence there is a chance for the candidate to perform the duty of co-ordinating the discussion. There must be some order of discussion and every candidate of the group must have some order of even opportunity to speak. There should not be any monopoly for speaking. The hesitant boys should be encouraged to speak and express their views quite freely. The candidate who avails the opportunity of co-ordinating the group members in the task of Group Discussion will naturally, be performing the duties of a leader. This is, as a matter of fact, a golden chance for the candidate to display his abilities of leadership. If the candidate succeeds in showing his worth as a leader in this first test of GTO Tasks, there the members of his group will automatically pin their faith in him for their leadership.

Method of Test

The usual procedure of group tests is such that a group of eight to ten candidates are made to sit in the numerical order of their chest number in circle, each facing the remaining members of the group. The group Testing Officer (G.T.O) arranges himself to sit outside the circle. At the very onset, there are mutual introductions among the candidates in which every candidate introduces himself in a brief manner, as to which place he belongs, his educational qualifications, his games, his hobbies, etc. Thereafter, the group Testing Officer introduces them a brief outline of the Group Testing Officer tests, and then, the proper Group Discussion exercises commence. In this task usually, two subjects are read out to the candidates and they are required to choose one of them for the sake of discussion. The subject which is agreed upon by the majority of the candidates is accepted by the Group Testing Officer for discussion. Approximately, a time of 20 minutes is allowed to discuss the subject. Thereafter, the Group Testing Officer fixes another subject, in quite a similar way, for discussion. The time for its discussion is also about 20 minutes. The candidates express their views on the subject and the Group Testing Officer remains as a silent observer. The Group Testing Officer can change the time limits or he can offer more subjects for discussion.

The factors which are important in a Group Discussion are: power of expression, knowledge of the subject, confidence, liveliness, flexibility, social adaptability, power of participation, quality to impress the group, etc.

Helpful Hints

The candidate can show his worth in this test by adopting many qualities. He must adhere to the following measures:

- The candidate must take interest in the discussion and must be very active. He must be attentive to all that is going on in the group. He must be looking at the face of the candidate who is talking to the group. He must be in cheerful spirits.

- He must carefully listen to the briefing of the Group Testing Officer.
- He must understand the subject offered for discussion.
- He must make his efforts to take lead in determining the choice of the subject. If any other candidate avails the chance of taking lead, then, he must express his views in a most clear manner for his preference of the subject.
- He must try to avail the earliest opportunity to express his ideas. In case, no opportunity is extended to him, then he can request the whole group in some impressive way to allow him to express his ideas. He can proceed in this way: "Gentlemen! I have given my mind to the argument which you have offered for, but there remains one most essential point to which I invite your kind attention, will you please extend me chance to furnish it? The candidate can also avail the opportunity of taking chance of expressing himself in another way. He can directly address the candidate who is talking e.g. "No. 7" you have really introduced very sound arguments on the subject, but I want to add one very important aspect, which will catch your attention. May I please?" The candidate can also proceed in any other proper way.
- The candidate must talk with confidence to the whole group looking each candidate in the eye in turn, and he must not keep looking at the Group Testing Officer or addressing him.
- He must be forceful in his expression with a voice which is heard by all the audience.
- The candidate must not be rigid in his ideas. He must accept criticism with open mind.
- The candidate must co-operate with others in a friendly way.
- He must speak to the point in the most expressive manner. He must avoid repetition and irrelevant material.

- While speaking, the candidate must not bother about grammatical mistakes. It is the matter that attracts attention of others.
- There must be a reasoning in the arguments which are produced by the candidate. He must avoid self-contradiction.
- The candidate must be correct in giving out his statements.
- Before appearing in a Group Discussion Test, a candidate must carry practice of group discussions at home. He must engage his friends for that purpose. He must collect such information which is very interesting for his friends. The candidate must learn to engage the interests of other people. Such a useful practice can help the candidate to be successful in a Group Discussion Task.

Group Discussion Exercise

1. Islam Promotes Science

Chest No. 1

Islam is the religion of reason and thus it promotes science, which seeks to find out the reality of things. Science tests some of the facts of Islam and makes it more valuable in the eye of the intelligent world. Man-coined religion of the world cannot withstand the test of science. Most of them have disappeared from the world, while all others are in the process of withering away, on account of the hard-testing of this scientific world. In order to establish relations between Islam and science we must know the meaning of science.

Chest No. 2

What we call science (Latin scientia, sciere meaning "know") has been roughly described as "the organized attempt of mankind to describe how things work as casual systems." Each one reads of nature's book a little and a little more and each one begins where the last leaves off. Science is also defined as a branch of study which is concerned either with a connected body of demonstrated truths or with observed facts systematically classified by being brought under general laws, and which includes trustworthy methods for the discovery of new truths within its own domain. There are two main division of science, natural and physical. The term may also be defined, as the ordered arrangement of ascertained knowledge, including the methods by which such knowledge is extended and the criterion by which its truth is tested. Perhaps, science is more clearly defined by saying, that it is firstly, a vast collection of facts expressed in exact and unambiguous language, in such a manner that anyone who cares to take the trouble can test their truth and secondly a collection of rules or laws which express the connection between the facts.

Chest No. 3

Islam is the only religion that recommends research. It claims that the more the scientific knowledge expands, the more are we constrained to admit the truth of the Quranic

revelations, and to confess that Islam is the only true religion of mankind. And, indeed, the more astounding its achievements, the more do we, and more than the layman, the scientists, stand in awe of Allah, Who created the vast universe. And the more do we acknowledge as Divine that Book (i.e. the Quran) which modern science is beginning to prove to us only today, Islam does not have its claim to human belief on miracles. It is the day-to-day religion, for the whole mankind, for all times. It appeals to man's common sense for its acceptance, and not to blind faith. The factual position is that the more false a religion, the greater human interpolation in its texts, the higher the premium it lays on blind faith. The Quran, on the other hand, advises man to use his intelligence, develop it and use it for understanding Allah and His ways, as well as for making use of the wealth, He has created for him.

Chest No.4

Mr. Chest No. 3, let me, please, add that Islam has, all along been, the foundation of science. It is the Muslims who throughout the times, have mostly contributed to the science. They have been able to do so under inspiration from creator and bow before His will. It enjoins upon the human beings to dedicate their lives to Allah, in order to satisfy the greatest need of their own nature. The attributes of Allah are manifold. Only in His creation, the very first science of knowing Allah, is the observation and study of natural phenomena all around him. He has made the sun, the moon and other heavenly bodies for the service of mankind. The properties and movements of the heavenly bodies can be ascertained and mathematically worked out in advance. When mankind acquires more knowledge from Allah, He will enable them to use solar energies for their various activities, and therefore, good tidings of safe shipping as seacraft enters or leaves a harbor. And as scientific knowledge advances, who knows what other uses the sun and the moon may be put to!

Chest No.5

Gentlemen! you will be pleased to know that the Quran is the treasure of all sciences. The Quran establishes this fact at various places and particularly in 6 : 154, 7: 145; 13: 2, 17 : 12, where it speaks thus: "We have explained all sciences in detail." Many passages of the Quran embody deep scientific truths, which modern science has discovered. The Quran in 36:36 and 51 : 49 says: "Holy is He Who created all things in pairs, of what

the earth grows and of themselves, and also of what they do not know; and "And of everything We have created pairs, that you may reflect (O mankind)". There are numerous more such references.

Chest No.6

But science, with all its marvels, has its limitations too. Modern science has undergone many changes, modifications, and even all previous theories have been shattered. What scientist says today, may be, at the most half truth to be changed in future. It is the conclusion of the scientists that science has got definite limitations. Its limitations appear in many spheres. Non-Islamic science is imperfect. It is also unable to solve many mathematical, algebraical and geometrical problems. It is unable to measure the "thoughts" of a man. It has got no approach, whatsoever, for the spiritual world, unseen worlds, life in the Hereafter, etc. It can be observed that science which finds itself helpless even in solving the problem of this very seen world, then how it can claim or imagine for solving riddles of the unseen worlds.

Chest No.7

Mr. 6 and gentlemen! apart from its limitations, the science has brought the world to the very door of destruction. Man feels at present that he has completed control over his scientific investigations. But he is quite unaware that his each discovery is a potential danger to the very existence of man. There are great possibilities of his being wiped off from the surface of this very planet by these very discoveries. Man's surface of this very planet by these very discoveries! Man's scientific discoveries and achievements are, therefore, the greatest danger which secures for him and his progeny an insecure position. His safety lies in surrendering himself to the will of the Almighty, then alone he can feel secure.

2. Science in Daily Life or Science in the Modern World or Science as the basis of Modern Civilization or Science and Technology

Chest No.1. Science, in opinion of Earl Russell:

"Had few social effects except upon the small number of learned men who took an interest in it, but in recent times it has been transforming ordinary life with ever-increasing velocity.

Since this comment was made in 1949, many rapid developments in all spheres of human life have been brought about by science. No single walk of our existence can now be found on which science has not lent its hand. Man is, in fact, followed by science as by his own shadow. Our daily life as much as the whole society is now so thoroughly interconnected with science that we cannot run away from the shadow of science without bringing life itself to a dead halt.

Chest No.2

Science has changed and recast the very nature and pattern of our daily life, our dependence on it never begins and never ends. It serves us as much as when we work, as when we sleep, as largely at home and abroad. Thus, modern life has become a life planned, shaped, adorned and finished in a science laboratory. When a man is at home, science heats the chilly winter and cools the sultry summer according to his wishes. When he goes out, science provides him the swiftest vehicle to travel with speed and comfort. When he is in his office, factory, farm or any other place, science follows him like a faithful dog and provides all the services that he may need. Again, when it is night, science lights up the streets and homes for his convenience. It also supplies him the purest water to drink and every kind of beverage, hot or cold, as he chooses. Science, also brings him the morning newspaper. If he wants none of these but a book, that also science has arranged for him. If at dead of nights he desires to contact somebody, far away from him right, from his bed-room, science is ready with the telephone to help him. If the man is ailing and will not strain to walk up the

stairs on his return home, there is the lift at his service. Thus, a modern man's daily life is made smooth and comfortable, swift and dynamic, by the service of science at every one of its turns.

Chest No.3

Science has also shown us how we can save time and labour. At home, science does our cooking, washing, preserving and even cleaning. It saves our time and money and particularly in these days of self-help many households would face difficulty in the absence of the service rendered them as much as in towns while cheap transport facilities secure them frequent access into the advantages of urban life.

Chest No.4

Thus, science envelops our existence from head to foot. We are so much dependent on it that to isolate science from life would be to ease to live. But we do not feel that we owe so much to science because we have grown accustomed to its gifts and look upon them as things of course. If someday science stops serving us then we shall realize in full what it is doing for us now. Then, in the office, science has given us the typewriter, the computing machine, the dictaphone, the duplicator; the telephone, and hundreds other labour-saving methods. Not only these mechanical devices save our time and give us more leisure to enjoy but also without their assistance the gigantic volume of work required to keep pace with the tempo of fast moving life of the day could never be performed in full.

Chest No.5

Before the advent of science, man ate food blindly and did not know what food should be taken to preserve health. Science came, analysed the nutritive value of every foodstuff and conveyed the first knowledge of balanced diet. We now know what should be eaten at breakfast and also what should not be taken at night. It went further and prepared synthetic food, containing vitamins and food values.

Chest No.6

Science has contributed no less to the making of modern life incalculably cheap. The application of power to production and the even distribution of world's products among all countries through the use of scientific communication have combined to make daily essentials - food, clothes and others - very cheap. Books and papers are now available at a price which could not be thought of before the advent of science. Thus science gives us all that we need for both physical and mental existence and all at the cheapest rate possible.

Chest No.7

Even in the village, where science has not yet made much headway, the daily life of the people is considerably under the influence of science. The villages get the benefit of industrialism no less than the urban people. They do not have electricity but have kerosene to light their houses and torches to help them in darkness. There are motorable roads that allows cheap means of transportation. The cycle and the rickshaw carry them as much in the towns, while cheap transport facilities secure them frequent access into advantages of urban life.

3. Science our Mother and Step-Mother

Chest No.1

Science is a systematized body of knowledge which has enabled human beings to unearth the mysteries of nature and harness its wonderful powers. Science is not some supernatural power which can be controlled like 'Jinn' and made to work wonders, but it is an offshoot of man's spirit of inquisitiveness, perfectibility and utility. History of human rise and fall, ebb and flow, is a record of science in its constructive and destructive fields. Science possesses gigantic powers and potentialities of good and evil. When the power of science rocks our cradle gently, science is our mother. When the power of science shakes our cradle violently, it depicts the step-motherly instinct.

Chest No.2

From womb to tomb, science plays a dominant role. Every minor detail of our life is shaded by the technicoloured and multicolored achievements of science. Comfortable and civilianized life is possible only in the lap of science. If a primitive man is brought from his grave into the wonderland of sciences, he will not believe whether he is dreaming or seeing the world of reality of the twentieth century man. In planning, decorating, protecting, maintaining and feeding the contemporary city life, science is indispensable.

The lakes have been spanned, the space has been scanned, the unfathomed oceans have been measured, the Himalayas have been scaled, the dark abyss of earth has been penetrated and good many a treasure has been wrested from the bosom of nature.

Chest No.3

Science has restored legs to the lame, eyes to the blind, the lungs to the T.B. patients and vitality to the emasculated.

Science has annihilated time and space, has controlled tides and facilitated rides. The aeroplanes carry passengers swiftly from place to place. Ships, trains, motors have all made human life comfortable. In case of famines, food is rushed and air-dropped. The telegraphic communications have mitigated the pangs of separation. Throbbing hearts meet frequently through letters, telephone and telegrams.

Chest No.4

In the agricultural field, it has served a great deal. Artificial rain, artificial manure, electric heating and ripening have made man the master of his destiny, the captain of his soul. The aeroplanes sprinkle insecticide medicines on the locusts before they could attack the crops.

Chest No.5

In the industrial field, machinery has made a great contribution. There can be traced a marked improvement in products, relief to the worker and general welfare. Human hands have got their limitations. The pins turned out in a machine may not be counted by an

average mathematician. The precision has led to a standardized production. The production is very cheap. The worker has been saved from the nerve-wrecking toil the result, with that he can get more time for educational and cultural activities.

Leaving aside the necessities, there has been an addition in the comforts and luxuries of life. Air-conditioning brings the paradise on earth. No longer does a man feel the necessity to migrate to a hill station to save himself from the scorching heat. Electricity has various uses of lighting, cooking, dying and cleaning.

Chest No.6

Atomic energy has tremendous potentialities for peaceful uses. The atomic energy is also replacing other types of energy.

The Soviet advancement to launch "Sputniks" is a great leap forward. The mysterious planetary world will be known to the man within a short time. Journeys to the moon and the Mars are undertaken. Science has driven out superstitions and lifted the people off the abyss of fateism. Science has broadened our outlook and widened the mental horizon.

Science is not, however, an unmixed blessing. The knife is useful to a doctor in surgery, to a house-wife for domestic use and to a school boy to sharpen his pencil. The grim horrors of partition would reflect how bad the knife becomes when thrust in the belly of our own brethren. The mass destruction wrought by the atom bombs at Nagasaki and Hiroshima, the bacteriological warfare in Korea, Indo-China, the magnetic mines and torpedo in the Second World War, napalm bombs in Malaya, Middle East etc., are the living witnesses as to how the ghost of science dances on the heap of skeletons and charred bodies. The radioactivity has got its lasting bad effects. Who is not aware of the destructive powers of A-H-C-- N bombs, guided missiles and other nuclear weapons?

Due to industrialization, dingy, and insanitary cities, over-crowded factories: slums and polluted atmosphere came into being. Labour-capital dispute took a new turn. The mounting capitalism is responsible for imperialistic wars fought with most ghastly weapons.

The achievements of science satiated our physical hunger, but they have created a spiritual vacuum. Spiritual hunger is stronger than physical appetite. Mental tension, frustration and degeneration were the outcome. We lost the vital spiritual values.

The fault, however, does not lie with science or the scientist. An ideal scientist discovers the hidden laws of nature and reveals truth dispassionately. The services of a scientist are utilized by the state, the business magnates and the financial-sharks. It is really, tragedy too deep for tears that science has become the maid-servant and the scientist a mercenary of the government or the monopolists. Modern scientist is helpless as he needs money, material and laboratory to do his research. His personal limited resources are quite insufficient. Time to time science has been prostituted at the lusty altar of political philanderers. Till the time scientists of the world assert and safeguard their right zealously to explore concealed avenues of knowledge, the world is bound to suffer.

Scientist and mystic both proceed on to solve the riddle of the world. The former observes and the latter works by dint of his intuition. Scientist seems to win the race. If science has yet to march ahead, dive deep and soar high the spirit of "live and let live" has to be incorporated.

Chest No. 7

Wonderful powers are at the disposal of man. If he uses them wisely, the human life here would have the possibility of living in an ever-blissful atmosphere of high heavens. If he misuses them, he would sink deep into the burning cauldron of Hell. If science remains our useful servant, we prosper, if science becomes our bad master, we perish. Science as a mother is affectionate and kind, science as a step-mother is violent and cruel.

4. Disarmament

Chest No. 1.

Once man's ambition for aggressiveness and possessiveness has either been satiated or dashed to the ground, he feels the necessity of lessening the means and methods which were instrumental in kindling the desire. On the heaps of skeletons and charred bodies, against the background of shattered buildings, on the dust debris and devastation, he wants to build an unshakable temple of peace. Disarmaments become the crying need of the time.

Chest No.2

The pathetic scenes of World War I, the grim horrors, the wholesale slaughter of World War II and the inevitability of the holocaust of the Third World War, made the necessity of disarmament an indispensable programme. The war, where victor and vanquished are, all to be annihilated, is not a political romance worth trying. The conscience of humanity called aloud that the Big Powers Must put a stop to the mad armament race, the destination of which is nowhere but the vast sepulcher. The cold war is spraining our nerves to the breaking point. The trouble spots on the globe, the flux of Middle East situation, and the Indian aggressive attitude towards Pakistan, especially the Kashmir issue, have all formed an unholy alliance to wreck the possibilities of an everlasting peace and have aggravated the problems.

Chest No.3

In the primitive times, the people fought with bow and arrow. The question of disarmament did not arise, as minimum weapons were essential for self-preservation from wild animals. In a dispute, where even lethal weapons were utilized, only the parties to the conflict suffered. In the modern warfare innocent and guilty, young and old, lovely and ugly are all exterminated within a glimpse. It was realised by the humanity to eradicate the potential dangers of war.

Chest No.4

The League of Nations was the first attempt made to effect reduction in the armed forces of the countries which had participated in the First Great War. The aim of the League could not be achieved due to several factors. President Wilson was the main architect but his country dissociated herself from the League. It was not a universally representative body. It lacked authority and effectiveness, with the result that Nazism built itself in Germany, Fascism sprang up in Italy and militarism piled up in Japan. Under the pretext of a fight for space on the globe, huge armies were mobilized. The volcano erupted and the lava spread

all over the world. Second World War strangled the neck of the League and the infant panted for breath but in vain.

During the war, a marriage of situation took place between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American bloc. The combined might of the Allies defeated the Axis Powers. Atom bomb dealt a real death blow to the Japanese. Victory trumpets were sounded. Victory was not sufficient as the ultimate aim was to establish permanent peace.

Chest No.5

In the Postdam Conference. Stalin, Truman and Churchill met and decided to disarm Germany completely. The United Nations Organization was formed with the sole object of establishing an everlasting peace. In order to lessen the distrust and remove misapprehensions the US Government offered to give up atomic monopoly but the promise was not fulfilled and doubts were further strengthened. The Soviet Union also advanced a proposal for Atomic Control by an international body. It was, however, opposed by the Americans. For some time, there was breakdown in disarmament talks. In the year 1949, the negotiations were resumed. In the Soviet Union an explosion took place and it was considered to be a Hydrogen Bomb test. Before the talks could make any satisfactory progress, there came a sporadic interruption in Korea.

Korean War was over and the talks were resumed. In 1952, a UN Disarmament Committee was established. The USA also tested its Hydrogen Bomb. President Eisenhower suggested that the savings from disarmament should be utilized to create a fund for peaceful use. Atom for peace programme was also in the air. In 1955, a Summit Conference was held at Geneva and proposal for open sky inspection and exchange of blue-prints were put forward. Due to unhealthy political climate, the proposal met its death. The UN Disarmament Sub-Committee met at London. When the reasons for the deadlocks are critically analysed' it is found that there exists a fundamental difference between Soviet and American approach. Russians want unconditional prohibition of the nuclear weapons. West insists on exception. The Anglo-American bloc believes in defense against aggression and military alliances. Russians see the halt in tests as the first measure. West has its doubts that the problem might not be solved according to the Soviet suggestions. The Soviet Union



wants destruction of nuclear stockpiles and halt in further production. The Anglo-American block insists on the creation of a climate of international confidence before embarking on the programme of disarmament.

Chest No.6

If the situation is viewed realistically and a dispassionate retrospective account is taken, it is easy to see that the following factors have been responsible for deadlocks:

- (i) Narrow Nationalism.
- (ii) Wrong Concept of Sovereignty.
- (iii) Show of Pomp and Power.
- (iv) Pretext of Self-Preservation.
- (v) Competitive Spirit.
- (vi) War-Mongering.
- (vii) Intransigence.
- (viii) Existence of the Different Systems in the World.

Problems are approached with a view to solving them but in the course of time they become more and more complex. Problems within a problem are created and there is no end to it. There are concrete cases which have been responsible for generating bad blood, creating international tension and a psychology of cold war. Treaty of Potsdam was violated as the Germans were allowed twelve divisions which meant nothing but rearmament. US troops were stationed in many countries, especially in:

- (i) Japan
- (ii) Germany, and
- (iii) Formosa.

Chest No.7

Latest World opinion is against these uninvited and unwelcome guests.

The nations seem to have forgotten the exhortation of Christ:

"Resist not evil but whosoever shall site you on the right cheek; turn to him the other also."

Prophet Muhammad (Allah's blessings and peace be upon him) was the messenger of peace for the whole world. Lord Budha also preached the gospel of truth and non-violence. Our country of Pakistan won her freedom through no-violence and passive resistance. These are all the ingredients of disarmament.

Pakistan has contributed her best to preserve peace and create a healthy atmosphere. Pakistan has followed a policy of non-alignment and dynamic neutrality. As she does not become a party to any military pact or power bloc, she is minimizing the danger of war. Cold war is the main cause of confusion and distrust. Small nations do not have anything to disarm. The Question of disarmament concerns the powerful nations. Pakistan army has only defensive character. The Soviet advancement in the scientific field especially the launching of the earth satellites has made the chances of war very remote. This has, however, given shock to the Anglo-American bloc. There is a probability of frenzied race for armament.

The chances of disarmament are very rare. There is tilt in the balance of war. Socialist camp seems to triumph over the capitalist bloc. But the problem of disarmament still stands unsolved.

Chest No.8

Rearmament means a mad race towards our gaping graves. It means signing our own death warrants. Disarmament means no war, an everlasting peace, prosperity and happy lift. It means laying the foundation on which the temple of peace will be constructed and decorated with human achievements in:

- (i) Art
- (ii) Literature
- (iii) Culture, and
- (iv) Science.

In the orchard of the world, there will be seen healthy men, happy women and smiling children. There will not be pitiable atmosphere with weeping widows, orphaned children and amputated soldiers. The engines of war must be banned to avoid a mutual massacre. If third world war is fought with inter-continental ballistic missiles-atom and hydrogen bombs-the wreckage would be so widespread that any fourth world war may have to be fought only with sticks, stones and blows.

5. Technical Education

Chest No. 1

Technical Education may be defined as the practical application of the general principles and methods of scientific studies to the teaching of some trade, profession or handicraft.

"In Pakistan where more than eighty per cent of the population is agricultural and another ten per cent industrial, it is very harmful to make education merely literary and to unfit boys and girls manual work in after-life."

In view of the modern age of industrial and scientific advancement, it is admitted on all hands that Pakistan cannot keep pace with other countries in the march of progress unless our eminent educationists direct attention to the introduction of technical education in our schools, colleges and universities and correct the present age faulty system of education which is wholly liberal and hence one-sided. We are taught how to live before we know how to make a living.

Chest No. 2

Rightly it has been said by someone that there are only three ways of earning one's livelihood:

- (i) Working
- (ii) Begging, and
- (iii) Stealing.

If one fails to earn by the first method that is by working it is natural that one should earn either by begging or by stealing. Therefore, a youth who has failed to seek a job and earn by working must inevitably turn out to be either a beggar or a stealer. The question which crops up before us is, who is responsible for this production of beggars and stealers and the answer is that it is the want of technical education in our schools and colleges. And if we do not want our educational institutions to produce a generation of beggars and stealers but that of the honest, upright gentlemen who earn their livelihood by the sweat of their brow, then, it is essential to teach the students in some special branch of:

- (i) Industry.
- (ii) Mechanism.
- (iii) Handicraft.
- (iv) Trade, or
- (v) A profession.

So that at the end of their educational career they are in a position to find employment easily or failing that start their own private work or business.

Chest No.3

Numerous benefits, both practical and moral, accrue from technical education. In the first place, it solves the problem of unemployment by supplying the industries with a large body of trained workers in every line. Secondly, it will pay for the education of our children and make them studious and self-supporting. For this purpose, technical education and manual work must be introduced in schools and universities and students required to pay their fees in the form of labour rather than cash.

Another practical advantage of technical education is that when we shall have our own technicians, a lot of money would be saved which at present goes to the pocket of foreign technicians. Even while they are with us, their real role should be to train the necessary personnel to step into their shoes in due course.

Chest No.4

The habit of doing manual work will make out students healthy, strong and agile. They will have to handle tools in a workshop and this will put a strain on their muscles and make their bodies healthy, smart and active. Technical work of minute details will train them in the habits of method and discipline, observation and attention to detail and accuracy. It will also cultivate in them the virtues of patience, faith and industry. Above all, they will realize the dignity of labour and practically learn that work is worship.

In this country, the manual work is looked down upon with contempt by the so-called educated class of people and thrust down into the lowest caste. But with the encouragement of technical education this feeling of superiority-complex will gradually disappear as it has disappeared in many foreign countries.

Literary education is equally necessary and important to hold the scale in balance.

"If the present schools offer a pathetic spectacle of a training ground of clerks, the future schools would have the dreary aspect of children workers."

A true form of education is one which aims at the full and harmonious development of all the factors of human personality. Man has not his body only and he does not live by bread alone. He has not only a stomach to fill but also a mind to think and a heart to feel. Channing has very aptly remarked:

"A man has to be educated not because he has to make shoes and nails and pins but because he is a man."

Mere technical proficiency in some industry or handicraft will not promote his human qualities and develop in him those virtues which will make a man of him and render his life worth living. Literary education should also be imparted to him so that he may cultivate good tastes and finer sensibilities for the appreciation of:

- (i) Art..
- (ii) Literature.
- (iii) Philosophy.
- (iv) Religion, and
- (v) A desire to follow noble ideals and aspirations of life.

Chest No.5

If literary education is not given, though well-versed in his professional duties, he will be devoid of the considerations of morality and high virtues. He may indulge in bad habits of gambling, drinking and prostitution and waste his money which he earns by virtue of his technical qualifications.

6. Ambition

Chest No.1

Ambition is a strong desire for success or distinction. It may be good or bad. It urges one to great and noble things, it is a valuable asset. But if it is directed to selfish and mean ends, it is usually fraught with great mischief. Misdirected ambition is capable of doing infinite harm. There are of course, men who seek for themselves, wealth, fame or

honour in a selfish spirit, but we cannot condemn them, unless they go to extremes. To gain wealth or power is a natural desire, since everyone cannot be expected to adopt renunciation as his idea. But the unselfish ambition of few great men is the salt that leavens society. For example, one whose ambition is to secure the freedom of his country or to relieve the distress of the countrymen is honoured and loved for more than one whose only ambition is to enrich himself.

Chest No.2

Ambition lends impetus to work. The motive behind work becomes very powerful, when it proceeds from ambitious man possesses strength of will, intelligence and capacity for work, he is sure to succeed in life. But to a habitual drone who has neither the will nor energy to work, ambition has nothing to offer. Ambition works wonders for those who plunge into life's struggle with a will who feel a great enthusiasm for their desired object, and who have the energy to win through at all costs.

Chest No.3

Progress and prosperity are but the results of the life long endeavours of ambitious men. They do good; not only to themselves, but also to their fellow beings. Great scientific discoveries, no less than success in business life.

Chest No.4

Ambition may sink into the day-dreams of men who build castles in the air. Able men generally wish for things that cannot be realized; their so-called ambition is as empty craving. If the ambition is for a thing that is beyond human endeavor, it is nothing but idle speculation that degrades rather than elevates. We must be careful to weed out ill desires from the mind. At the same time we should also see that our ambition does not lead us to degeneration. To have an ambition for a base thing is worse than to have none at all. Our aim should always be high. We should never stoop to meanness of attaining our objects. It is only noble ambition that can elevate individuals or societies; and is alone capable of bringing peace and prosperity.

7. Contentment

Chest No.1

Contentment is self-satisfaction with one's own position. It enables one to bear calmly the hardships, mishaps and miseries he has to face in life.

Chest No.2

Contentment is not the same as satisfaction. Contentment is inborn, while satisfaction depends on outside objects. When a man gets what he wants, he is said to be satisfied. But a mind that hankers after more and more cannot get real satisfaction. The contented man does not hanker after what he has not.

Chest No.3

Contentment is superior to riches. Riches cannot give us true happiness. A persistent desire to acquire more and more wealth brings as much anxiety to one as a perpetual struggle against want. Luxury is a sort of artificial poverty, for it constantly creates new wants-happiness does not consist in any of them. Contentment is a never-failing source of happiness. Though it does not bring wealth in the sense in which men usually understand it, it extinguishes desire and enables one to put up with trials and afflictions in a spirit of calm resignation.

Chest No.4

Contentment sweetens and brightens life. It unlocks the gates of joy. It keeps the mind above distressing passions-such as envy, jealousy, ambition and greed. It leads to truth piety and humility.

Chest No.5

True contentment should be distinguished from false contentment. Man may sit idle and remain contented though he has the power to better his condition. Evils, that can be

cured should never be endured. Contentment is health of the mind, while discontentment is its diseased condition.

Chest No.6

The virtue of contentment may be cultivated and developed. Just ask yourself in your cooler moments the simple question whether you have already as much you really require' and you generally find that you have as much. In fact, many of us have already much more than we actually require' yet we hanker after more. Thus, we are disturbed by a sense of perpetual want that robs us of true happiness. In His impartial distribution of blessings, Allah has showered many blessings on us; and surely we shall find that we possess them even if we do not strive for them. Why shall we not remain contented then? Why shall we destroy our present contentment by seeking for things that we cannot have? This consideration may also be useful to those who have suffered bereavement or loss. Misfortunes are inevitable, but instead of being broken down by them, we must thank Allah that they have not been worse. There is the story of a Dutchman who broke his leg by a fall from the main mast, but congratulated himself that his neck was saved.

8. Discipline

Chest No.1

Discipline implies submission to orders or to rules. Our mind, like our body, needs a long course of discipline in order that it might not be swayed by passions, prejudices, temptations, and other vices.

Chest No.2

Discipline must be enforced early in life. Discipline at home makes for the future greatness of a boy. It forms his character, and makes him a fit citizen. The child who is allowed to have his own way in all things becomes way-ward. He will commit all sorts of excesses. But the child whose habits have been disciplined and who has been taught to rise

early, to attend to his lessons properly, to take physical exercise at the proper time, and to avoid things that are injurious, will grow up to be a useful member of society.

Chest No.3

The value of discipline is obvious in every walk of life. In certain spheres of activity discipline is the first essential. For instance, in the army, everyone, from the corporal to the general, has to pass through a very strict discipline. If the soldier does not obey orders, if the officer does not obey instructions, there is end of discipline' and the army become at once a mere rabble, unfit to do its work. The reasons why a small police or a military force is able to control a mob of thousands, is that the former having been disciplined can act in concert, while the latter cannot do so. We have a glowing example of discipline in the army in Tennyson's poem. "The Charge of the Light Brigade." At the battle of Balaclava a in obedience to an order from the commander 600 English soldiers charged a whole detachment of the Russian army. The soldiers did not question the propriety of the order, which was obviously a blunder.

Chest No.4

In civil affairs as well, the value of discipline cannot be exaggerated. The government which administers the affairs of a country with the help of a comparatively small number of men, can do so, only because there is discipline among the chowkidar---all obey orders and follow instructions. If government servants don't or obey orders the result is chaos. Similarly, in a family, the members should obey its head. If they do not obey there will be no peace and order. So discipline is of the utmost importance for the stability.

9. The Evils of Superstition

Chest No.1

Superstition is born of ignorance. It is an unreasonable belief in supernatural agencies and omens, in things that cannot be explained. There are superstitious people all

over the world, and superstitions are common among savages. Owing to ignorance, the cause of many events remains unknown. So they believe in some unseen cause. In primitive society, men used to worship trees and stones. Natural phenomena like thunderstorm, lightning and eclipses of the sun, were to them manifestations of the activities of some good or evil spirit. Science has unravelled many of the mysteries of nature. Lightning or an eclipse of the sun does no longer mystify us, as it did our ancestors. We now know that both are quite intelligible results of known factors.

Chest No.2

An eclipse of the sun is according to some superstitious people inauspicious for a journey. A particular day in the week is also inauspicious for the same purpose. The evils that result from such beliefs cannot be over-estimated. Let us, suppose, that I am directed by a gentleman to see him on a Thursday in the afternoon in connection with an appointment for which I have applied. My mind is full of misgivings, as the day and the time mentioned are inauspicious. I do not go, and the appointment is given to another man. Again, I am going to catch a train, a lizard chirps, and I at once stop, as the chirping of the lizard is regarded by many as inauspicious for a journey. Incalculable loss may be the result.

Chest No.3

The fear of ghosts and other supernatural beings creates untold mischief. These visionary things are the creations of fancy; and as superstitious people are naturally moved to fear, it is they who see apparitions. In an unfamiliar and lonely place, when the shades of evening descend slowly, and all nature is quiet, we feel nervous. The person who is free from superstition feels a peculiarly pleasurable sensation in such surroundings. But the case is quite different with a superstitious man. He will perhaps, tremble with fear, and his imagination and not unoften, his temporarily disordered brain, will bring fearful vision before his mind. He sees or hears something that he takes to be supernatural, and is at once paralysed with fear. Instances are not rare of people having died of fear caused by some superstitious belief.

10. Look Before you Leap

Chest No.1

The proverb means that a man should not undertake to do a responsible or difficult work without careful consideration. He ought to measure his capacity for it and consider whether it is at all proper for him to do it, and what consequences are likely to follow if he attempts to do it. In a world, that is full of secret dangers, you should think twice before you set about doing a new thing.

Chest No.2

Many young men, and not a few grown-up people have ruined their lives by rash and ill-considered acts. When we find a young man or boy straying into bad company, we may at once conclude that he must have been led to it thoughtlessly; that is, he did not pause to consider the character of the persons with whom he was invited to mix. What consequences would follow if they were men of bad character, and how it would affect the whole course of his life. In short, the young man had not looked before he leaped. We know only too well that many a promising boy has come to grief owing to an injudicious choice of companions.

Chest No.3

The same care is also required in selecting a profession. It is, generally, the guardian or the well-wishers of the body who do it, but they often do it in a way that ruins his future. A boy with a taste for science is made to practice law. The result is disastrous. His life is a failure. Again, a boy with a literary taste is sought to be made an engineer with no better result. Or a boy who has no liking for literary education is forced to appear in and pass examinations. If he is unsuccessful in the examinations somehow, his misery does not end there. He perhaps chooses a calling suitable to the education he has received but unsuitable to his temperament. Failure under the circumstances is inevitable. Boys are sometimes seen

taking a profession, simply because it is popular. This is what is called a leap in the dark. It may land one in a safe place accidentally, but generally it leads to failure.

Chest No.4

A boy may not be expected to have the mature judgment of old men. But so far the selection of friends or the undertaking of a new work is concerned, he should know that the promptings of his heart are not always a safe guide, because appearances are more often than not deceptive. He should, therefore, consult men of wider experiences in such matters.

11. No Risk, No Gain

Chest No.1

The man who is afraid of taking risks can never hope for success. By doing his routine work in his particular sphere, all that he can hope to attain is a tolerable means of living. Wealth is not for a man like him, it is reserved for those few who are always actuated by a spirit of adventure and by an iron determination to fight down all obstacles that stand in the way of success. The world is not a bed of roses.

Chest No.2

In all departments of life, we must take risk, if we want to rise above the common level. Now what does 'risk' mean? It means that we must be prepared to sacrifice the prospect of peace, happiness and comfort which we might otherwise enjoy, in order to make an attempt to secure something otherwise enjoy, in order to make an attempt to secure something better and higher. An easy-going man loves to spend his day in comfort and happiness. Further, he has not those worries and anxieties which are attendant upon rises and the uncertainties they involve. But the man who moves forward, regardless of present peace and comfort, a sure prospect of moderate happiness, may have to suffer heart-breaking disappointment and face terrible dangers and difficulties and perhaps put up with insult and ridicule. But it must be borne in mind that risk, though it often ends in failure,

also brings success. And they only deserve admiration and respect who through repeated failures attain success at last.

Chest No.3

The spirit of taking risks, sometimes, works miracles in the career of a merchant. With the keen observation of an expert, he finds out when a great opportunity has presented itself to him. The opportunity may not last long. He makes his determination then and there, and stakes his all to profit by it. At one venture, he becomes a wealthy man. This is taking a risk. And it requires strength of will and ability to bear patiently any loss that might occur. For it is not impossible that the spirit of adventure may result in failure and utter poverty.

Chest No.4

When taking risks, we must consider that there is a dark side too.. We might be enterprising, but certainly not reckless. When we are going to take any risk, we must carefully weigh the circumstances and if we find that success is more likely than failure, then we ought to proceed; otherwise not. Taking of risks should not degenerate into gambling. Where risks are taken without judging the circumstances, it is not better than gambling. We must, no doubt, make experiments, but we must also be cautious and discreet. We must not act recklessly and launch on new methods, without stopping to think of likely results. Sober judgment and moderation must be our guide.

12. Poverty

First Member. A man is said to be poor when he cannot procure the necessities of life. Poverty is sometimes so intolerable that he would rather shoot himself than try to face the world with it. The miseries of poverty are too many to be enumerated. When a poor man falls ill and has to support himself and his dependents, how cheerless and hopeless does life appear to him!

Second Member. Poverty has its origin partly in idleness and incapacity and partly in adverse circumstances in which one may have been thrown either from birth or by the irony of fate. True it is that a man is the architect of his own fortune. But, is it not equally

true that circumstances also make him what he is? There are some who have never known what a happy day is. Is it due to their own fault? Certainly not. Born poor they did not receive a proper education and thus had not the power or opportunity of making a headway in life. Man, with all his wonderful powers, requires favorable circumstances to back him up. Once, he gets a start in life, he can fairly journey through the difficulties of the world, and can even help his weaker brethren.

Third Member. Poverty is, in some cases, due to one's own faults, but very often it is entirely due to the circumstances a man is placed in. Whether it is the one or the other, a man should never slacken his industry, nor give way to despair, while fighting against poverty. When the weather is clear, it is easy enough to steer a ship; but when the very elements are at war and the billows rise mountain high, it is not easy to take charge of the helm. The path of life is not equally easy for all men. For some, it is broad and smooth, for others it is narrow and rugged. Glory to the man who can surmount the obstacles of poverty by cool courage and firm determination.

Fourth Member. Poverty is, no doubt, depressing. The poor man's merits are not recognized in these days, when merit has come to be measured by the amount of money a man earns or inherits. The successful shopkeeper is given a better welcome than the poor scholar engaged in enriching man's stock of knowledge in the seclusion of his study. But this ought not to depress a poor man. Let the poor man bring forth all the best and most brilliant qualities of his head and heart, and fearlessly walk on the path of life in spite of obstacles, sorrows and calamities.

13. Self-Help

First Speaker

Self-help is the habit of confidently standing on one's own legs. Allah helps those who help themselves. He has no sympathy for the shirker or idler who cries aloud to Him for help and never puts his own shoulders to the wheel.

Second Speaker

Every man should bear his own burden. To be dependent on others is a curse. Living upon charity robs us of independence and undermines manly virtues. A nation that is composed mostly of idlers can never prosper. When a nation is fallen, the army of drones consumes the hard-earned wealth of the few workers.

Third Speaker

Like every other habit, the habit of self-help should be acquired in infancy. Children should not be helped too much when they dress or work. He who begins with crutches retains them to the end. In school, too the habit of own tendencies should be given a free-play, so long as they do not lead to manifest mischief. The teacher's duty is to help and guide. In games, likewise, the player who relies on his own efforts is according to the nature of game itself, to depend on their colleagues, the skill and exertions of individual players are an important factor.

Fourth Speaker

The importance of self-help as a means to individual or national progress and prosperity, has been out to help our talent virtues and strengthen our character, while hope from outside tends to weaken us. Most men do not know their own worth, because they always depend upon others and never exert themselves. But if they can once dispel this timidity and boldly stand by themselves, they will find that there is nothing to be afraid of. What once appeared to be beyond their capacity will soon be quite within their power ; and what was once considered impossible will soon be an easy task.

Fifth Speaker

Nothing is sweeter than what we earn by the sweat of our brow. Gifts , however, welcome, are not half so pleasing as earned by honest toil. The wretch living on the fortune of his rich relative or neighbour is a stranger to that joy which the day-labourer feels when he partakes of his hard-earned bread.

Sixth Speaker

No work is well done unless we do it by ourselves. Great men have never depended wholly on subordinates. Khalid himself carefully inspected his army, and nothing escaped his vigilant eye. Napoleon and Wellington, similarly, looked to the minutest needs of their armies. So, to be great, happy and successful in life, we should never depend on others for what we might do ourselves.

Group Discussion Tests (outlines)

1. Blessings and Evils of Money

Outline:

- The money which has been earned through legal sources as commanded by Islam, and out of which Zakat is paid, has got numerous blessings.
- That money is helpful in bringing up children. It is helpful in imparting them real education, real training, real job, real business, etc.
- That money is helpful in propagating Islam in the world, which is the real aim of man's worldly life.
- That money is helpful for the cause of Jihad.
- That money is distributed among the poor as Zakat, which dispels poverty among the masses of the world.
- That money is able to expand Islam in the mankind and to establish powerful caliphates throughout the world.
- That money makes a nation strong.
- It develops trade, etc.
- On the other hand, illegal money invites many misfortunes.
- The illegal money, in the form of interest humiliates nations as well as individuals. Many nations have been destroyed from this world due to usury or interest.
- The money makes an individual or a nation material minded.
- It is base of countless quarrels in the world. It becomes basis of both individual and nation disputes.

2. Bring out the Values of Tactfulness, Boldness and Cleverness, in Winning Friends.

Outline:

- The art of tactfulness commands utmost importance in the field of winning friends.
- The art of tactfulness helps in winning other people because it avoids invoking their tempers.
- Tactfulness is the way of making friends.
- The part of tactfulness is victorious, where cleverness and boldness fail.
- The habit of boldness helps in establishing relations of good friendship with others.
- A bold man is loved by other people.
- The spirit of cleverness helps in winning friends.
- A clever man reads the psychology of other people and is, thus, able to make faithful friends.
- A man who enters in clever talks with other people wins them.
- Cleverness wins where boldness fails.

3. The Magnitude of Influence of Friends, Teachers and Parents upon their Boys.

Outline:

- A boy spends most of his time with his friends.
- It is the company that makes or spoils a boy.
- A boy learns from his companions as he has easy access to them.
- A good company of friends goads a boy for healthy competitive writ, which makes him successful in life.
- A boy learns much from his teachers.
- A good teacher, enables a boy to lead a successful life, both in this temporary life, and the Hereafter.
- A boy gains his health and spiritual power under the affectionate- love of his parents.

- He learns much by imitating his parents. Therefore, parents must develop Islamic values in them.
- The parents are the real sources of love and fear for their boys.

4. Role of the United Nations Organization

Outline:

- After the failure of the League of Nations, the United Nations Organization (UNO) was established in 1945 and there were great expectations from it to the world nations.
- It has failed to achieve its aims. It does not relieve the weak nations but adds to their difficulties.
- It was established for the benefits of the Big Powers. They enjoy veto powers and always injure the interests of the weak nations.
- The cases of the Middle East, Cyprus, Kashmir, Junagarh, Hyderabad, Vietnam, Philippines, etc. are still pending with it.
- While the UNO has failed in its basic- objects, it has performed some minor works.
- Its educational, food and other organizations have done very little work.
- It also aims at disarmament of the Big Powers.
- The inclusion of China in the UNO and its becoming the Fifth Big Power of the world, can bring some credit to it.

5. Evaluate the Services of Soldiers (Mujaheds) and Teachers for a Country.

Outline:

- Meaning of a soldier or a Mujahed (مجاہد) in Islamic sense.
- The great sacrifice in the cause of Allah or cause of Islam made by a Mujahed or a soldier in the form of Jihad (جہاد).
- A Mujahed who lays down his life in Jihad has got the greatest regard in Islam.

- The Quran in 2:154, 2:244 and 61:4 say thus: "And do not say those who have laid down their lives in the cause of Allah that they are dead; but in fact they are living (in Alam-a-Barzakh), although you do not understand it." "And fight in the cause of Allah and know that Allah is Hearer and Knower of all things." "Surely, Allah likes those who fight arrayed in ranks in His cause, as if they were a solid structure with molten lead."
- A soldier propagates Islam in the world.
- He enables the Muslim countries of the world to keep their frontiers intact. He also helps in uniting the brotherly Muslim countries together on the principles of Islam. He endeavors in bringing the Muslim world under one Caliphate (Khilafat- خلافت) as commanded by the Quran and the Hadith (حدیث).
- A soldier or a Mujahed is the greatest benefactor of Islam.
- A teacher has also got a great regard in Muslim society. But his service is far less important as compared with a Muslim soldier or a Mujahed.
- A teacher moulds the lives of the Muslim Millah according to the tenets of Islam.
- He tries to make the younger generation to succeed, both in this world and the Hereafter.

Test Discussions

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Anger. | 15. The UNO Fails in its Mission. |
| 2. The Causes of National Decay. | 16. Science is not Without |
| 3. Charity. | Limitations. |
| 4. Courtesy. | 17. Life in the Hereafter. |
| 5. Flattery. | 18. Pakistan's Progress in |
| 6. Friendship. | Industrialization. |
| 7. Liberty. | 19. Disarmament. |
| 8. Manual Training. | 20. Muslim Summits. |
| 9. Patriotism. | 21. Palestine Problem. |
| 10. Unity. | 22. Kashmir Problem. |
| 11. Transplantation of Man's Heart. | 23. Middle East Problem. |
| 12. The Whole Universe is Muslim. | 24. Need of Islamic Education. |
| 13. Islam Promotes Peace. | 25. Obligation of Jihad in Islam. |
| 14. Man's Foot on the Moon. | |

Group Planning

Group Planning Exercise begins soon after the Group Discussion. It is an outdoor task similar to the Group Discussion, where the candidates have to arrive at a definite conclusion. The usual procedure in this task is that the Group Testing Officer reads out the narrative and with the help of the sand-model or sketch map explains the situation to the candidates. The map or model contains the scale, legend, etc. If the candidates require any clarification to some points, then it is cleared by the Group Testing Officer. Thereafter, the candidates are required to write down their individual solutions in the paper provided for the purpose. The candidates are not allowed to consult each other while writing down their solutions. The candidates have to write down their chest numbers on the two of their writing papers. The time for this written work is about 10 minutes. Thereafter, the candidates are required to discuss among themselves the situations and problems so as to arrive at a group solution or plan. Every candidate is desired to express his views on the situation. All the candidates must arrive at a group plan. In case the whole group is not unanimous in deciding the solution, then the plan accepted by the majority of the candidates is presented as the plan of the group. Then, one of the candidates who is selected by the group itself stands up as a spokesman and presents the plan to the Group Testing Officer. The time limit for discussion and presentation of the group plan is, usually, 20 minutes. After the presentation of the group plan, the Group Testing Officer may ask the other candidates to give their comments or criticisms or suggestions, if any, to improve or modify the plan.

The candidate must strive for winning the distinction of being the spokesman of the group, which will help him in his being selected for recruitment in the military service. He can have the chances of being selected as spokesman of the group only when he takes a leading part in discussing the group plan, offers some useful ideas, expresses his ideas in an impressive way.

In an effort to solve the situations and problems which, usually, involve destroying the enemy cadre and his equipment, his bridges, etc., and other military tactics, the candidate must, at the very outset, examine the narrative and try to understand the situation. He must understand and catch the importance of the matters in his mind. He must find out the nature of the problems and must fix their priority. Once he understands the problem, it will be easy for him in seeking its solution. In some situations the problem is very clear,

while, in others, it may be slightly involved and mingled with certain side issues. Some situations may contain more than one problem, and here the candidate should be careful enough to avoid the side stories such as dacoits, robbers, etc., purposely introduced in the setting to block the attention of the candidate from the main issue. After understanding the problem, the candidate must think of the resources at his disposal and the means to utilize them. The resources comprise: men, arms, transport, materials, etc. Each problem can have many solutions, and thus the candidate must proceed, step by step, in a logical and systematic way. The candidate can have certain presumptions, e.g., the existence of telephones at certain towns, knowledge of the area, of the people, etc. While speaking, the candidate must be bold, slow and deliberate. He must be impressive, so as to invite the attention of the group. If the candidate is wrong, then he must admit it cheerfully and quickly. He must not be rigid minded, but should be open minded. He must have considerable regard for the feelings of others. The candidate must display the spirit of co-operation in Group Planning and in Group Planning Exercise. He must try to give chance to others to speak. He must endeavour to extend encouragement to those who are shy and hesitant. His co-operation also helps in solving the situation in a better atmosphere and better way.

The candidate must be very particular in understanding every illustration which is provided in a Group Planning Exercise. Each illustration contains a brief description which is supported by a sketch map or a sand-model. After that a suggested solution is offered to guide the candidate. The candidate after reading the description, must refer to the sketch map or sand-model and must bring out the important situation or situations that are involved in the problem, before he refers to the suggested solution. As soon as the description becomes easy for him to understand, then the whole problem or problems are almost solved.

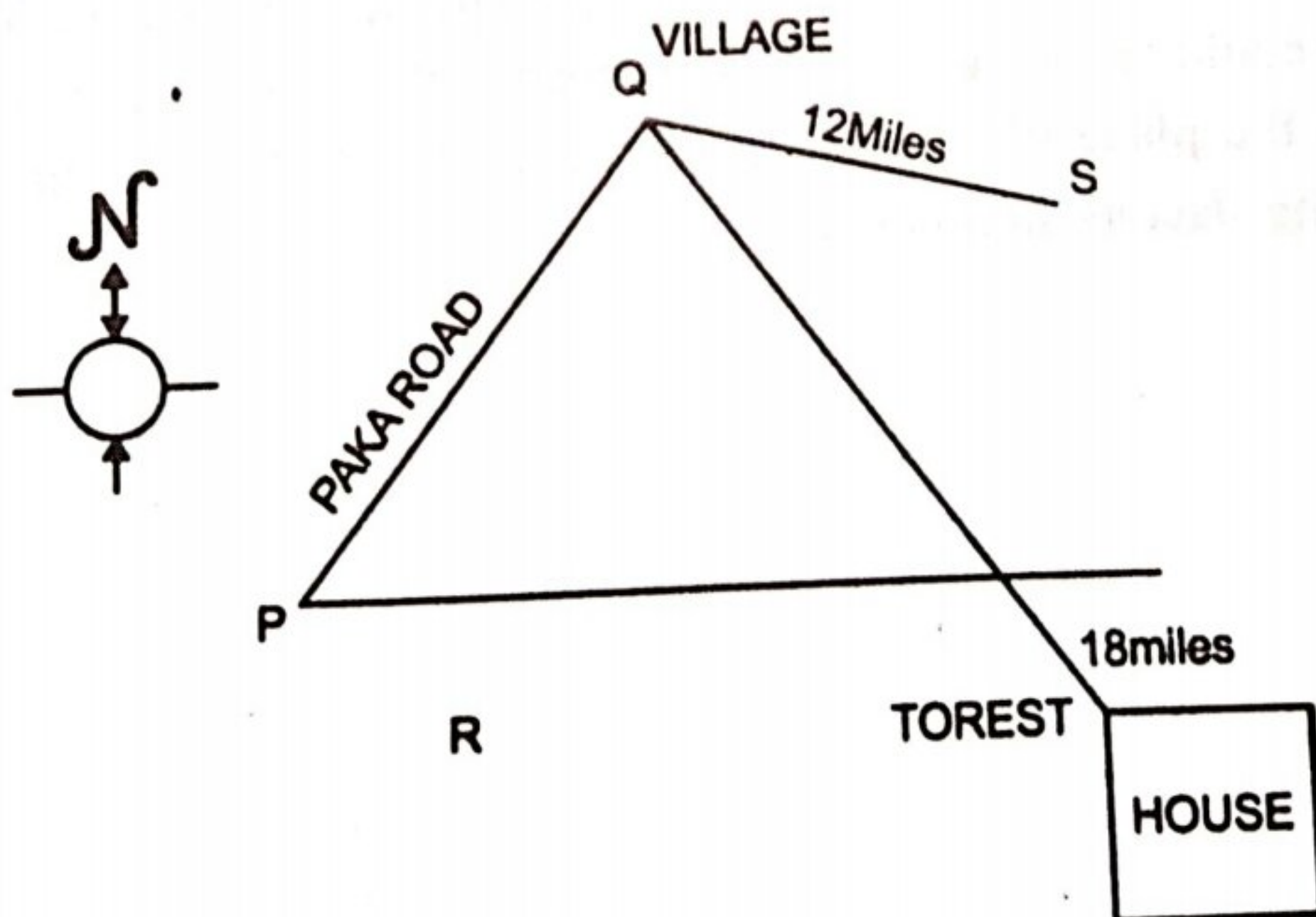
Example

There is a town P where police and military forces are available. There is also a village Q which is linked with P by a paca road, and has got a lake nearby where people come for game. There is also a village S, which is situated at a distance of 12 miles from Q and has got a telegraph office. The villages of Q and S are in the direction of north from P. There is also a village R, which is in the south from P. There is also a forest in the south

direction of P, which is at a distance of about 18 miles from Q. In that forest, there is a house of dacoits, who make raid on the adjacent villages now and then.

One day, a group of 10 college students, started from P and went to Q to play shikar (شکار) there. They were all armed with rifles. After their shikar, they came at the bus stand of village Q to return to their town P. The last bus to leave for town P was scheduled at 4 p.m. Reaching the bus stop of village Q, they came to know that 6 dacoits had raided the village Q, only a couple of hours before, and had looted jewellery worth thousands, and had also taken a girl of the village forcibly. The villagers had encountered with the dacoits and had succeeded in wounding and catching one of the dacoits. The college students came to know from the caught dacoit, that his companions had escaped to a house in the middle of the forest, which was at a distance of 18 miles from village Q. The dacoit told them that the escaped dacoits would guard their houses turn by turn for 4 hours each. One of them will perform the duty of a guard at the gate while another will patrol within their houses. He told them further that at about midnight, a group of another 20 dacoits will join them, and they will all join together to raid the village S, at 4'O clock in the next morning. Just after the students had heard all these details, a man arrives and informs them that the bus for which they have been awaiting had dashed slightly with a tree on the roadside at a distance of 4 miles from the village Q, and had fallen in a ditch. Fortunately, there were no injuries.

Outline the plan of action of the college students in this problem.



Solution of Problem

The college students are involved in 3 situations, which in order of their priority, are: (i) Recovery of the village girl and jewellery from the dacoits, (ii) Prevention of dacoit at village S and catching the gang if possible and (iii) Putting the bus back on the road.

The college students have to give the first priority to the recovery of the village girl and the jewellery from the dacoits. This must be done by them in person. The 10 college students should go to the house of the dacoits which is situated in the middle of the forest. They should carry 5 rifles and should take 10 villagers with them. There will be only 5 dacoits in the house, out of them 2 will be on patrol duty and 3 will be sleeping. The college students can easily subdue them. The students should start towards the dacoits at 4 p.m. and should reach the dacoits' place at 10 p.m. The students should proceed to the dacoits' place through the forest with the help of the villagers who know the irregular way. The students should not proceed through the regular ways to dacoits' place, as they are likely to be guarded by them. The students should climb the walls of the dacoits' house with the help of a rope ladder. On approaching the house the students should surprise the sentry at the main gate of the house. Then, they should surprise another dacoit who is patrolling within the house. Thereafter, they should surprise the other 3 sleeping dacoits and capture them. In this way the girl and the jewellery will be recovered.

After this, the college students should help the police or the military as desired in capturing the dacoits' gang, which was attempting to plunder the village S.

The bus could be brought back on the road with the help of about 40 villagers, who could be sent to the place of accident from the village Q by the college students while starting towards the 'dacoits' hiding place.

Gto's Outdoor Tasks

- ➡ **Progressive Group Task**
- ➡ **Semi Group Task**
- ➡ **Final Group Task**
- ➡ **Individual Obstacles**
- ➡ **Command Tasks**

Progressive Group Task

In "Progressive Group Task", the word "progressive" means "progressing or moving forward: advancing gradually: improving." The Urdu meaning of this word is (پیش رفت)

This task is called "Progressive" because the obstacles, which the candidates have to tackle, are progressively more hard. These hindrances are usually four in number which are to be tackled in 40 minutes. These hindrances are spread on the ground lengthwise.

The Progressive Group Task falls in outdoor series of tasks. It is one of the very essential tasks in the Group Testing Officers' tasks. It enables the Group Testing Officer to arrive at a definite conclusion about the suitability of the candidate.

In this task, a group of 8 to 10 candidates are required to cross 4 obstacles of hindrances or restrictions in 40 minutes as a whole group. In tackling these hindrances, the candidates have to attach much importance to: bridge, lever and swing.

The candidates must always be careful that while facing every obstacle, they must carry the main material as well as the helping material with them on crossing the obstacle to the other side of the obstacle.

Method of Test.

"The Progressive Group Task" begins soon after the conclusion of "The Group Planning Exercise". The Group Testing Officers leads the candidates to the site of the first obstacle and explains to them the nature and rules of the task. The Start-Line and Finish-Line are brought to their notice. The doubts of the candidates, if any, are removed by the Group Testing Officer. They are told not to touch certain structures. They are supplied one or two ballies (wooden poles of 8 to 10 feet in length) some ropes (about 30 feet long, each) as helping material. Apart from employing these helping materials as assistance to negotiate the obstacles, the candidates should also take the same with them to the finish-line. They are also desired to carry a load, usually, a 5-gallon paint or oil drum with them from the start-line to the finish-line. In the same way, the Group Testing Officer will take the candidates to the remaining three obstacles of the task, and also show them the start-lines, finish-lines, structural settings, etc. The doubts of the candidates, if any, are removed by the Group Testing Officer before the commencement of the tasks. As soon as the four preliminaries of the Progressive Group Task are concluded, the Group Testing Officer, takes

the candidates back to the site of the first obstacle, and upon the orders of the Group Testing Officer, the task begins.

Helpful Hints

In tackling the obstacles of "Progressive Group Task", there are, as a matter of fact, three main principles which are involved. They are: lever, bridge, and swing. The plank or planks that are employed as helping material can be used either in the form of a lever or bridge according to the circumstances. A rope should invariably be tied, as the case may be, to the remotest end of the lever or bridge. This is very essential test it should become impossible for the candidates to get or pull back the plank once they have crossed over.

Some of the fundamental rules which the Group Testing Officer clears to the candidates, before the commencement of the task are: Out of Bounds Rule, the Four Feet Rule, the Group Rule, the Time Rule, etc. A little elaboration of these rules will make the matter more clear to the candidates.

Out of Bounds Rule

The whole ground area and any other structure painted red between the start-line and the finish-line, and their helping materials and loads are out of bounds to the candidates. There is punishment for any candidate or any object that touches the out of bounds area. The defaulters have soon to go back to the start-line of that obstacle. If any object touches the out of bounds area, then the object should be carried back by the defaulter to the start-line and then it should be brought forward again.

The Four Feet Rule.

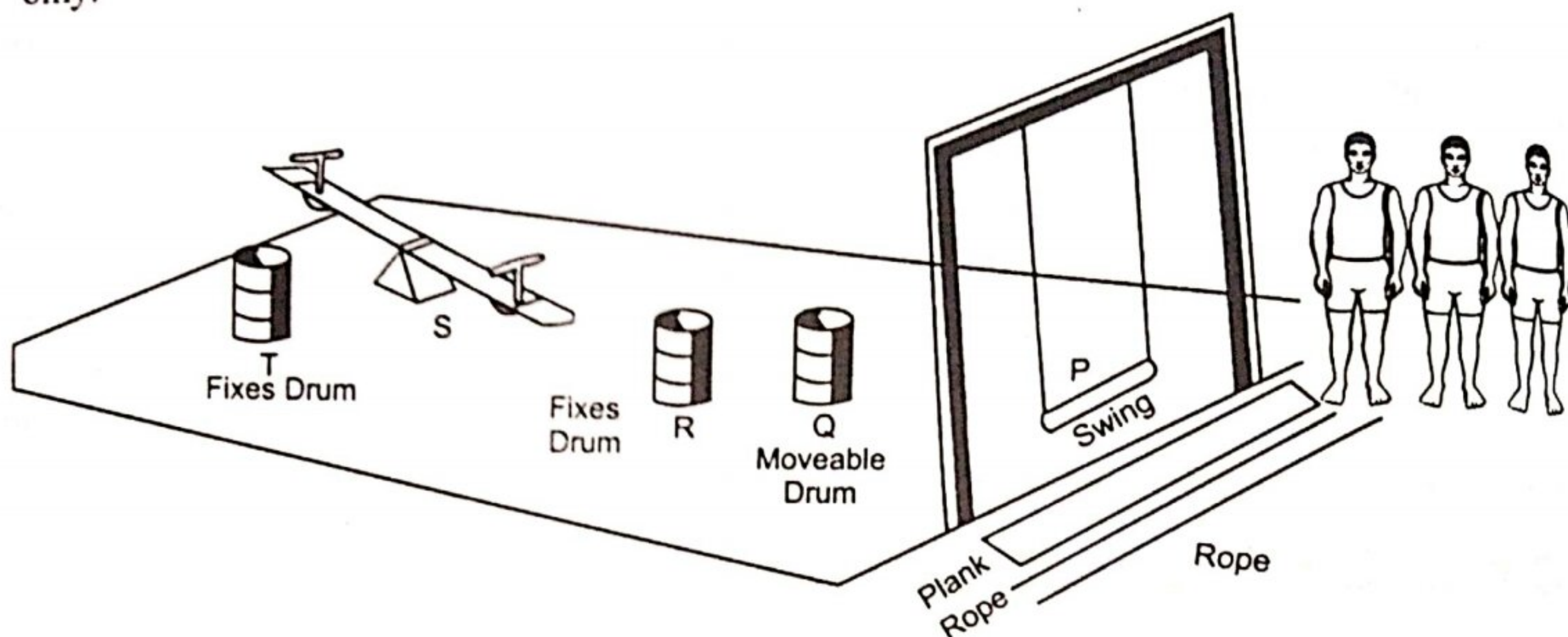
The candidates are not permitted to jump any distance exceeding 4 feet either in length or in height. Such distances, are to be crossed with the assistance of the helping materials (ropes or ballies).

The Group Rule

This task should be concluded in 40 minutes. There is no time limit for each of the four obstacles which are included in this task.

Example

In the following hindrance, with the assistance of a plank and two ropes, the candidates are required to cross it over, where candidates are forbidden to jump up or down or cover a distance of four feet. The time required to tackle this hindrance is 40 minutes only.



Solution

Two candidate, should sit on the swing at point P and the other candidates should move them forward. As soon as the swing moves in a favourable position, one candidate with the aid of the plank or his own foot, should move the drum Q nearer to the swing. Now with the assistance of the drum Q and the swing they are enabled to prepare a bridge. Thus, one or more candidates can cross over to Q, and can also jump over to R, if the distance between Q and R is less than four feet, otherwise by sliding the plank on to R. On reaching, R some candidates should catch the plank and ropes, and should move the plank forward and nearer to the see-saw S.

One of the candidates, can, then, slide over the plank to its other end, which is supported by S, and the other end being balanced by the weight of the other candidate. When the candidate moves nearer to S, then he should extend his hand forward to hold the plank, on which he is sitting. This enables them to prepare a bridge between R and S. Thus, many candidates can cross over and maintain their positions on S. Thereafter, the plank

should be fixed with one end of the see-saw S, thus arranging a bridge, now, between S and T.

Thereafter, some candidates can manage to cross over to T and finally jump over to the closing point, in case, the distance between the two points is less than four feet. If this is not so, then the candidates should utilize the plank to cross over.

Semi (Half) Group Task

In Semi Group Task or Half Group Task, a group is divided into two halves. The candidates of a group who are, usually, 8 to 10 are divided into two groups. Hence in a Semi Group Task, of dividing a group into two half groups. Hence in a Semi Group Task, there are 4 to 5 candidates who perform this task. The procedure of dividing a group into two half groups is that those candidates who are allotted odd Chest Numbers are placed in a group, while those with even Chest Numbers are placed in another group. Here, again, the spirit of working with co-operation among the members of the Half Group Task yields good results.

In this task or test, each Semi Group has to face only a single hindrance.

The candidates must always keep in mind that while tackling every hindrance, they must carry the main material and the helping material with them, on crossing the obstacle to the other side of the obstacle.

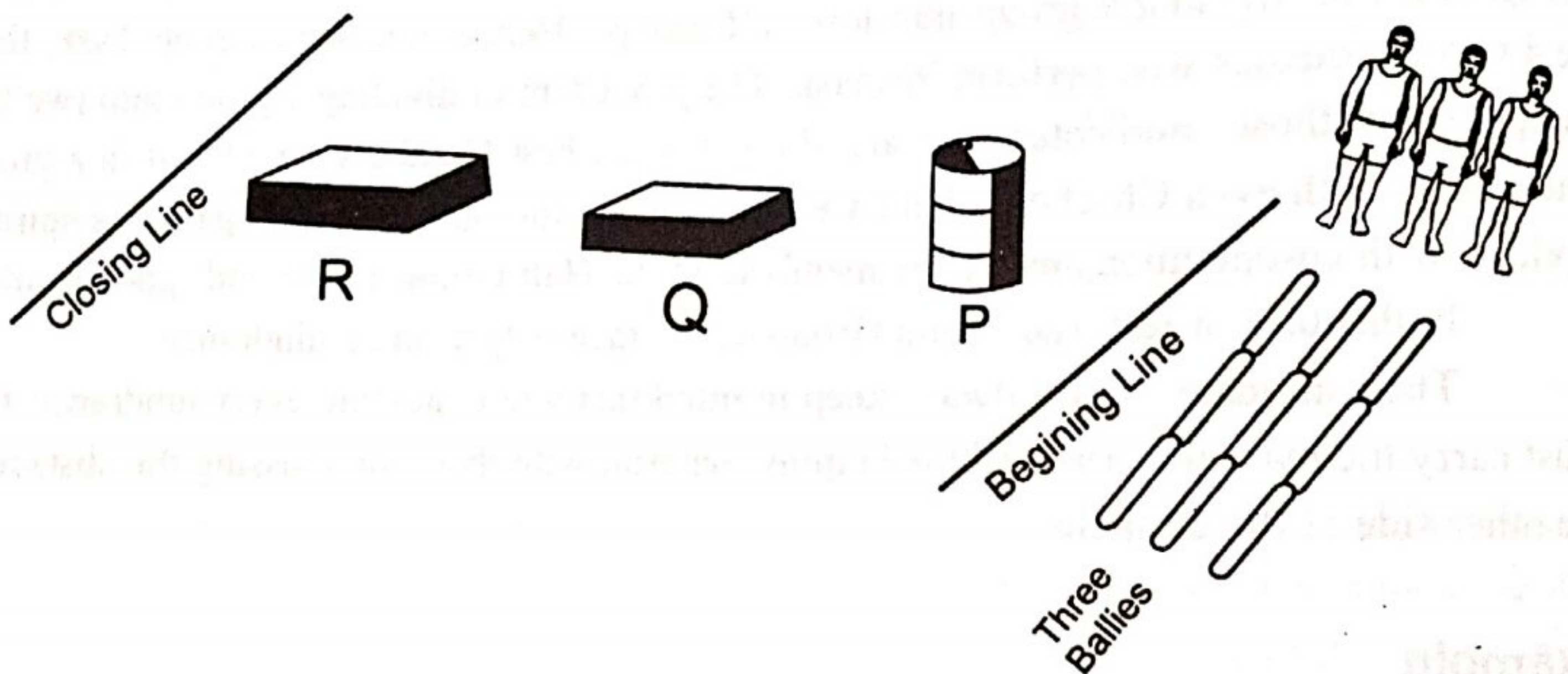
Example

Within the beginning line (starting line) and the closing line (finishing line), there are two wooden platforms Q and R and a movable drum P. The middle portion of the drum which is marked dark (it is red in actual tasks), is out of bounds. There are also three ballies lying outside the beginning line. The candidate should cross over from the beginning line to the closing line with the aid of these ballies.

Solution

At first, the candidates should move the drum P with the support of one balli, to a favourable place. Thereafter, they should put two ballies between the drum and the beginning line. By walking on the two ballies, by putting one foot upon one balli, and the

other foot upon the other balli and balancing themselves with their hands, two candidates can manage to move over to the drum. Then, they should put to ballies (one balli which is already used and the third one) between the drum and nearer to the end of wooden platform Q. Thus all the candidates numbering 4 or 5, as the case may be can arrive at the platform Q. If it is not possible for all of the candidates to remain on platform Q. Then some can jump over to platform R. This can be done only if the distance between the two platforms is less than four feet, otherwise, with the support of the ballies, they can make a bridge and cross over to the platform R. In the final attempt, the candidates should put two ballies parallel to each other between R and the closed line, which will form a bridge. With this device, the candidates can manage to pass on to the closing or finishing line.



Final Group Task

In the series of Group Testing Officers' Outdoor Tasks, the "Final Group Task" is the last task. The Group Testing Officer; usually, urges the candidates to do their best in this task as it is the last task. By now, the Group Testing Officer forms an accurate idea about the abilities and potentialities of every candidate. This task, thus, serves the purpose of a finishing touch to the GTO Tasks, as a whole, for a majority of the candidates.

The time allowed in this task is, usually, 10 minutes, but, generally, it is shortened by one or two minutes. As in other group tasks, in the Final Group Task also, the candidates must be careful enough to note that:

1. A jump over a distance of four feet or from a height of four feet is not allowed.
2. Portions of materials or helping materials, etc., which are marked or painted red are out of bounds.
3. The ground which lie between the beginning (starting) and the closing (finishing) line is also out of bounds. It is not allowed to be touched either by the material supplied to the candidates or by any parts of the bodies of the candidates.
4. In either direction, the beginning line and the closing line extend to infinity.

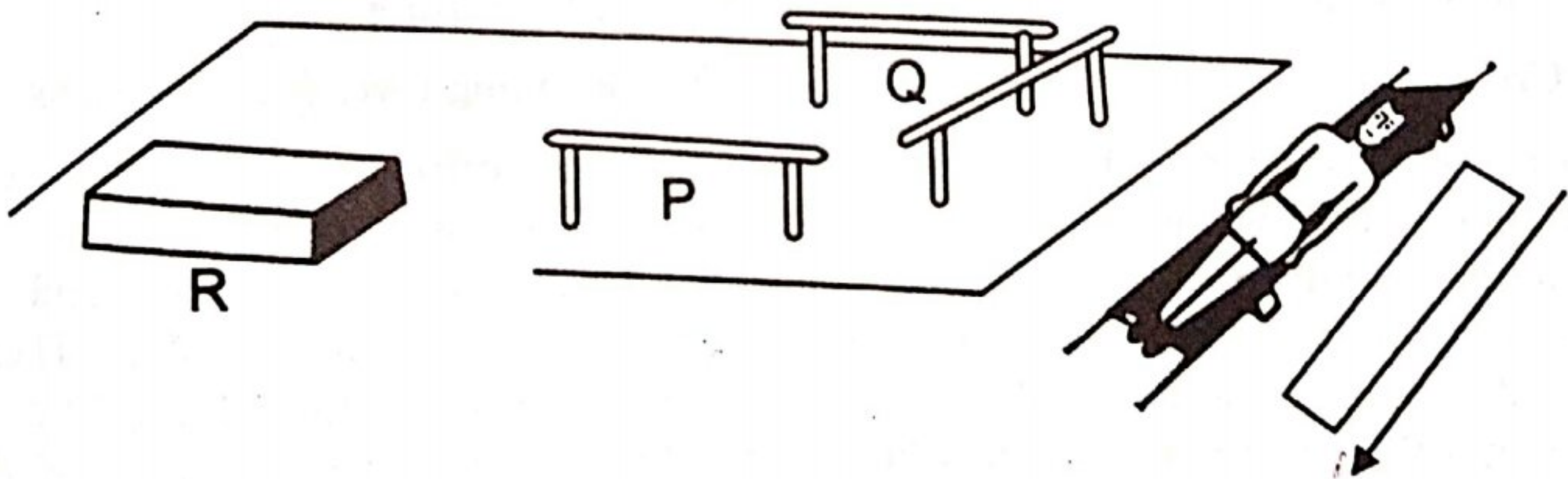
As this task, once again, is a task of group as a whole, hence, the qualities of team spirit, co-operation, initiative, proper planning, etc., will count much.

There can be many forms of hindrances or restrictions or obstacles which can be tackled by the candidates in the Final Group Task. They may include:

High jump of four feet, long jump, tarzan jump, tarzan swing, climbing a wall which is seven feet in height, climbing up a rope which is 16 feet in length, moving over a beam which is seven feet in length, moving over ropes which are parallel to each other, moving through a tyre, crawling like a monkey, etc.

Example

In the following obstacle, the candidates are given, a rope, a plank and a stretcher (). It is also their duty to take wounded man on the stretcher.



Solution

Some candidates should jump on to a platform P which is made of wood. They can do so only if the height is below four feet, otherwise they can employ the plank. The

remaining candidates can move to P along with the stretcher which is occupied by a wounded man, by putting it in turn on the balli structure Q. In a while, a few more candidates can move up to P. Now the candidates will endeavour to cross on to the platform R. They will tie the rope at one end of P and push that end on to R. Then, about half of the candidates can pass on to R from P. Then, they can push P towards the finishing line. Then, let that end of the plank lie there. This process will enable two candidates to move over to the finish line by repeating this device.

Individual Obstacles

In "Individual Obstacles" the word individual, which is noun, means "a single person". The Urdu meaning of the word individual is"?

The individual Obstacles are called such because every candidate has to face every obstacle or hindrance or restriction in his individual or personal manner. These obstacles are usually, 10 in number, which are to be tackled by a candidate in a brief time of 3 minutes only.

The Individual Obstacles include:

1. Long Jump.
2. Walking Over Inclined Ballies.
3. Crawling Like a Monkey.
4. Walking Across Parallel Ropes.
5. Rope Climbing.
6. Passing Through Tyre.
7. Tarzan Swing.
8. Tarzan Jump.
9. Crossing Over Horizontal Plank.
10. Running Over Inclined Plank.

These obstacles begin with easy one and become more difficult in an ascending order. The first easiest obstacle carries on mark, the second 2 marks, the third 3 marks, the fourth 4 marks, and so on until the tenth obstacle carries 10 marks; thus raising the grand total of marks to 55. The candidate can tackle these obstacles in any way he likes. There are, usually, instructions to the candidate that in case he manages to attempt all the 10 obstacles quickly within the specified time, then he is permitted to repeat the obstacles and thus he can secure more than 55 marks. Before the commencement of this task, the Group Testing Officer explains to all the candidates about each one of these obstacles, and asks them to go round and have a glance at them. Sometimes, while explaining each obstacle to the candidates, the Group Testing Office can hint slightly at the them of its tackling, so the candidates must follow the officers instructions minutely. At this stage, the candidates

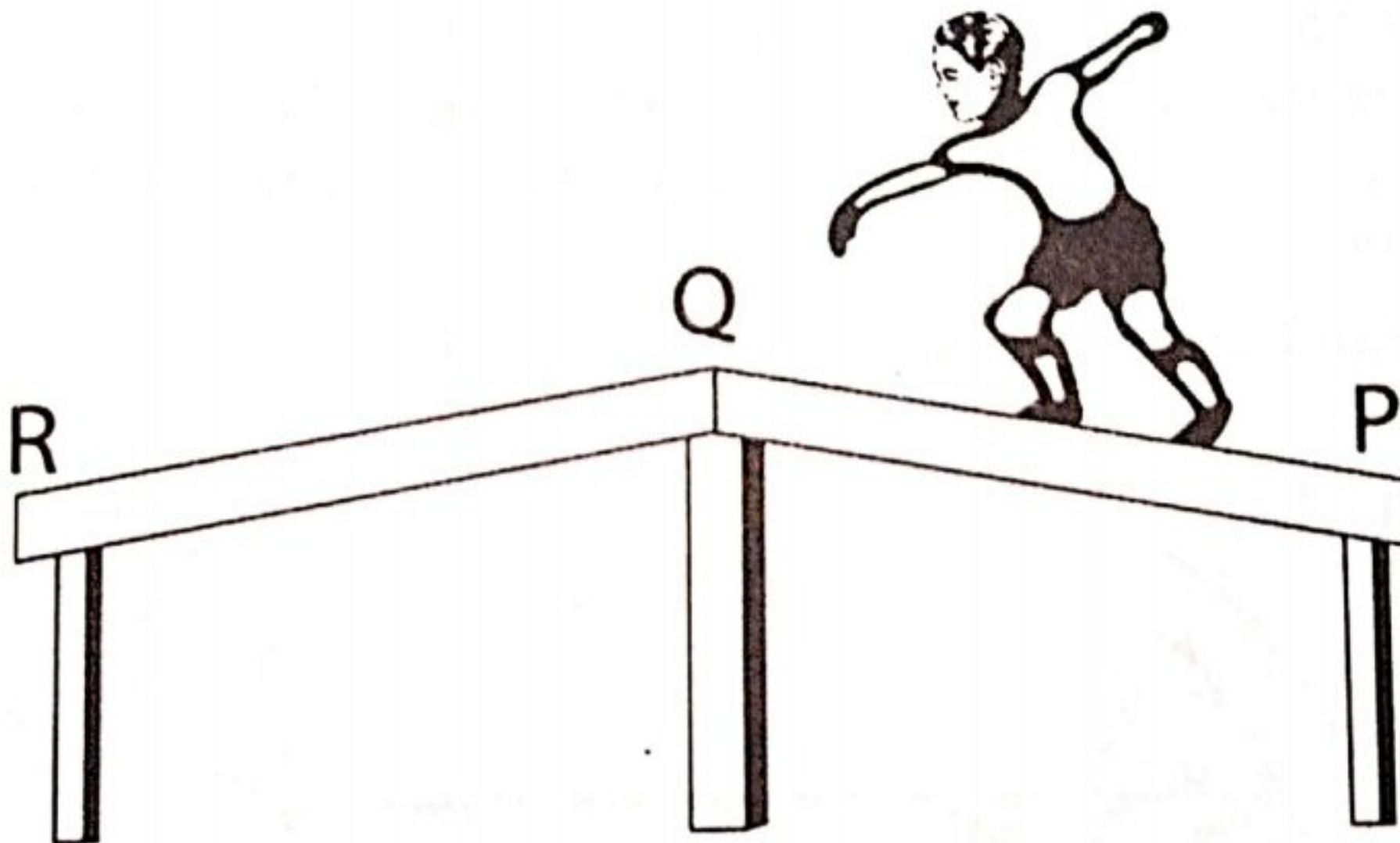
should be quick to see each obstacle minutely. This is also an opportune time for the candidates to keep mental notes of the order in which they wish to attempt the task, when their turn comes. The time of observation of these obstacles is hardly one minute.

The candidate can take up any obstacle which he consider easy. It is beneficial for him if he attempts first those obstacles which are nearer to him and are easier too. In case, the candidate attempts an obstacle and does not succeed in it, then he must attempt it again and being successful in it should proceed to another obstacle, and in case he is convinced that he cannot succeed in it then he should not waste his time and should pass on to another obstacle of his choice. By his excellent performance, the candidate can save some time and utilize it to repeat obstacles, if he has been told by the Group Testing Officer in the beginning about the Repeat Performance. If the candidate employees himself to such exercises earlier at his home, then he will find this task to be easier.

Long Jump of 5 feet

In the obstacle of long jump, the candidate should start running from some distance, and should make sufficient force to take leap of 5 feet.

Walking Over Two Inclined Ballies

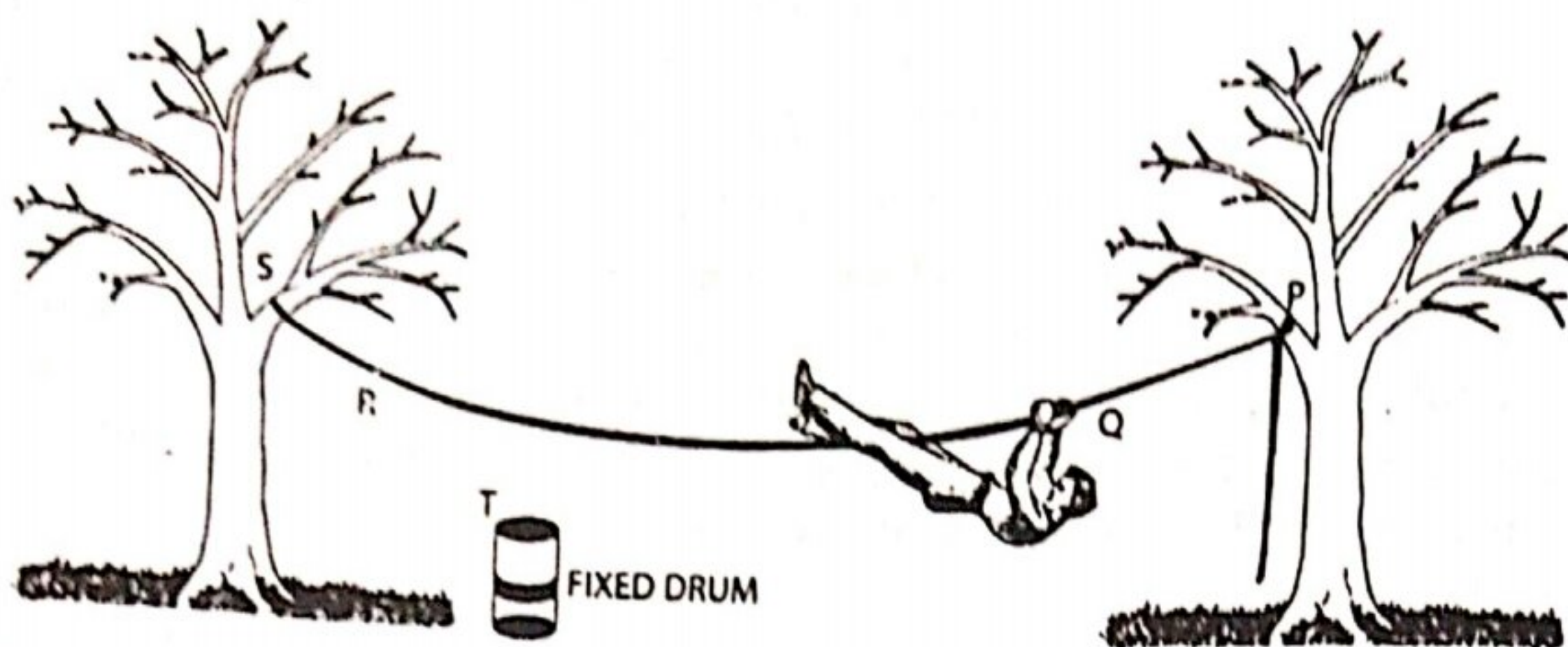


Here, are two wooden rods or tow ballies PQ and QR which meet at Q. The candidate has to walk over the two rods either from P to R or from R to P.

The candidate can attempt this hindrance in a few ways. Out of which one is crawling across it like a monkey, while another way is by prostrating on the rod and sliding along it to the other end. These are time consuming and difficult ways.

The best and the time saving method of tackling this hindrance is that the candidate should maintain his balance and swiftly run over the two rods either from P to R or from R to P.

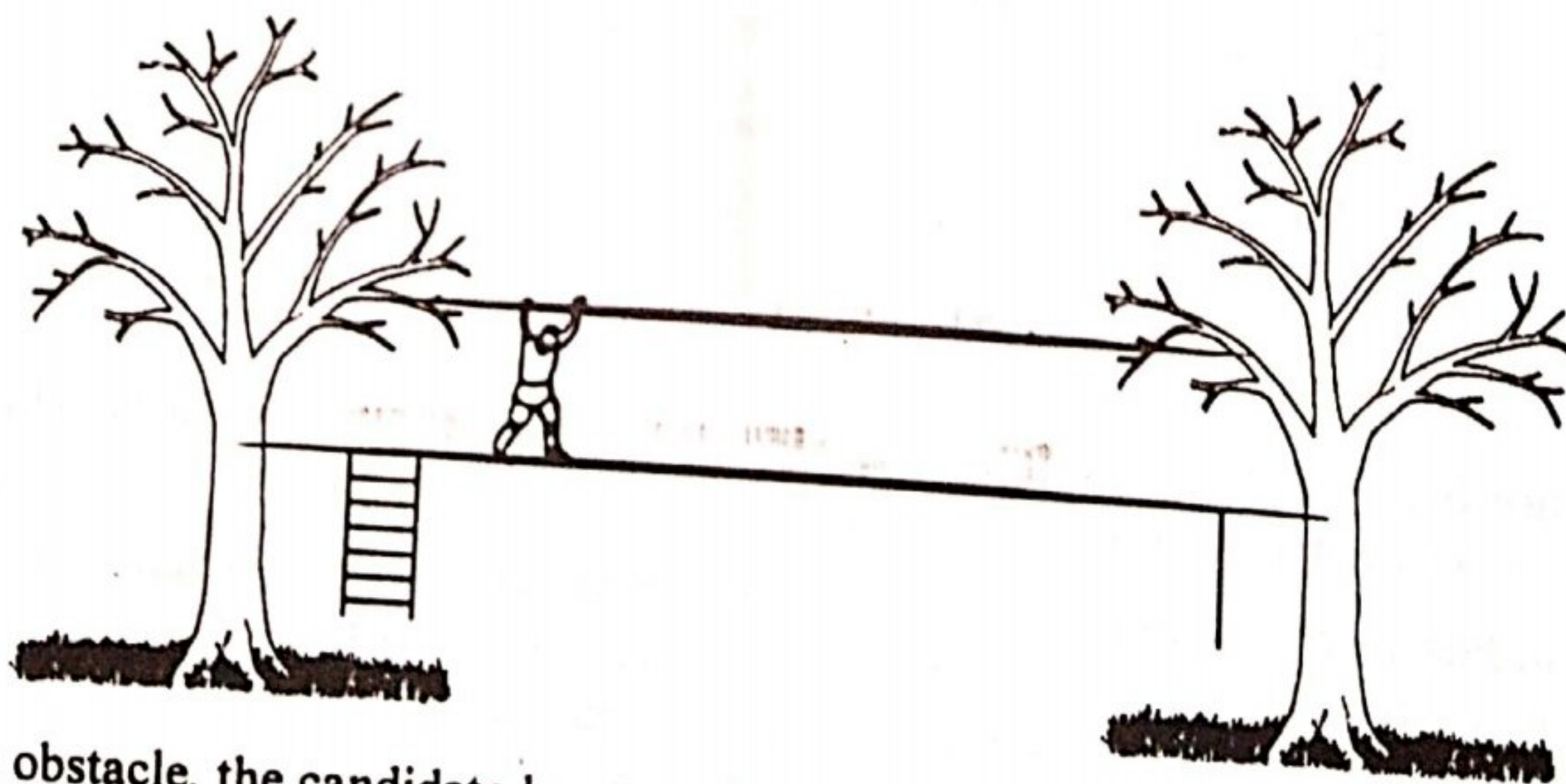
Crawling like a monkey



In this obstacle, a wooden plank, rod or a balli is tied horizontally between the two trees. This balli or plank is tied at its two ends with two ropes which are fastened with the branches of the two trees in such a way that it is at equal distances from both the trees. There is also, a vertical rope fastened with one branch of a tree which is of the other side of the fixed drum.

The candidate must catch hold of one rope by climbing upon the drum, which is lying beneath it. Soon after, he should also manage to place his both feet on the rope. Then he must crawl like a monkey along with it to the other side of the obstacle. Therefore, he must come down on the ground with the help of the vertical rope which is fastened with the branch of the tree on the other side.

Walking Across two Parallel Ropes

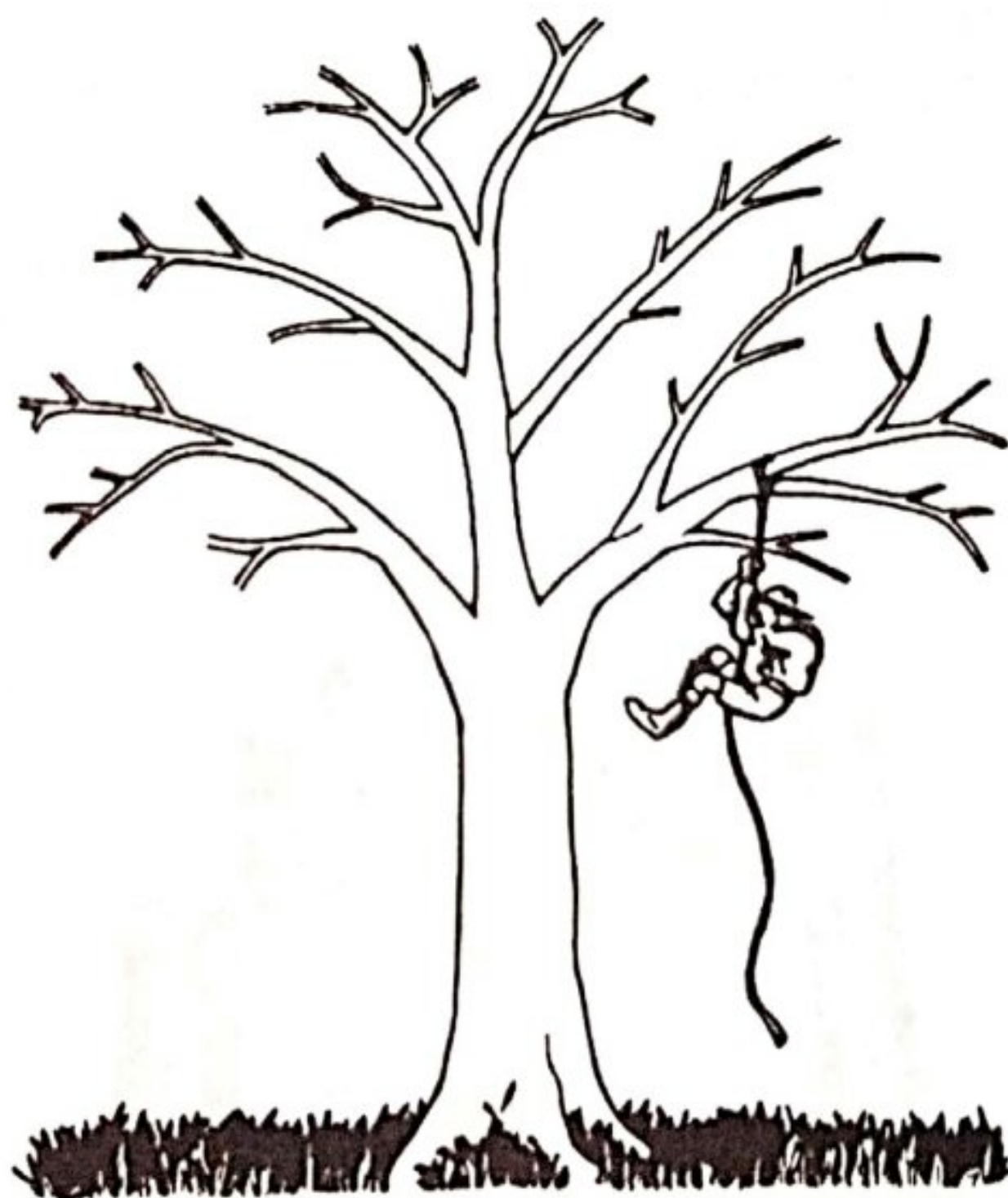


In this obstacle, the candidate has to walk across parallel rope from one side to another. It is easier for the candidate to walk along the rope in the eastern direction. The candidate will find himself in a fix if he wrongfully happens to start tackling the obstacle from the

right hand side. In that case he should have to fix big iron pieces in the trunk of the tree for ascending the vertical rope on that side. The candidate should also be careful in that while ascending the rope ladder on the left, the ladder should be caught firmly from the sides, than straight, because it is, usually, the case with a wooden or bamboo ladder.

While sliding along the parallel ropes, the candidate should place his main weight on the lower rope and should take advantage of the upper rope only as a mere help. The candidate should attempt to cover the maximum distance in a single slide. The candidate should also move his hands along the upper rope quite lightly, otherwise his hands will be injured. The candidate hands and the feet. Then, he should employ his left foot and left hand. The candidate should climb up the parallel ropes with the support of the rope ladder and descend from the other side with the aid of the vertical rope.

Rope Climbing



In this obstacle, a rope is hung vertically from the branch of a tree. The candidate is asked to climb the rope with the support of his hands and feet only. After touching the branch of the tree with which the rope is fastened, he has to descend through the same rope.

The candidate can save his time by covering the maximum distance in each step. While climbing up the rope, the candidate should attempt to keep his feet in the crossed position.

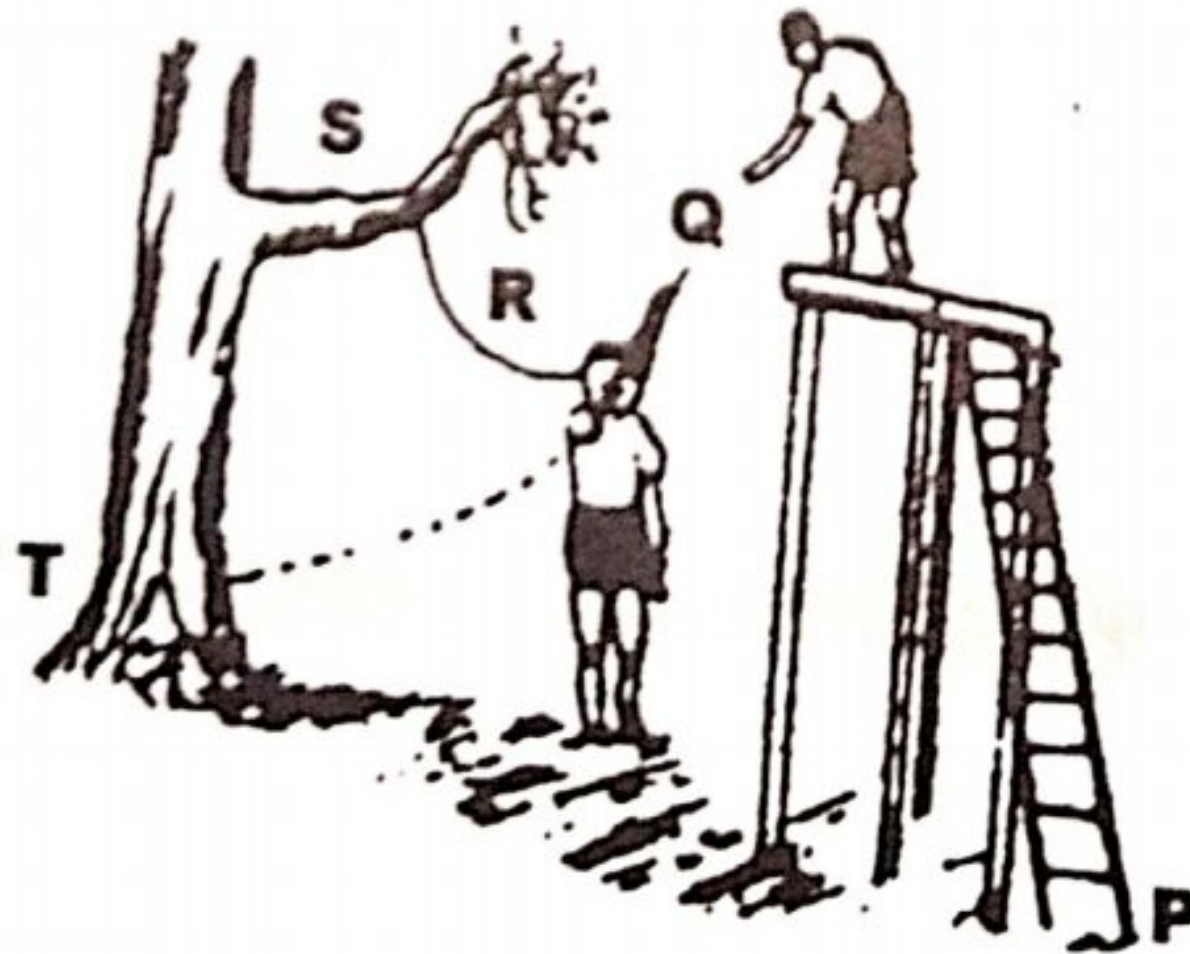
Passing Through Tyre



In this obstacle, the tyre of a motor car is hung from a branch of a tree with a rope, where there is no length of rope between the tyre and the branch of the tree, but only a knot is available and visible.

The candidate should jump up and catch the knot and then reaching a little higher than the tyre level, he should throw his legs through the tyre and should, thus, manage systematically to go through it, with his head coming out at the end.

Tarzan Swing



In this obstacle the candidate is required to climb up the wooden platform Q. As soon as the approaches Q, another man who is standing on the ground, is ordered to hand over the rope to him. The rope RS is fastened to the branch of a tree at point S. Now, the candidate

has to swing to the ground at point T, with caution to avoid any injury on swinging to the soft ground.

The special point, which invites the attention of the candidate in tackling this problem is that he should attempt to catch the rope as nearer to the point S as possible. In this way, he will be able to swing to the soft ground at T quite softly, avoiding any injury to his body.

In matrix or Matrices Test lines, shaded designs, etc. are used. This test is mostly, similar to others letter-figure type tests. In this test, a series of designs is displayed. The candidate is required to either complete the series or delete any particular design which does not relate to the series. This test measures the qualities of the candidate in the field of quick grasping of problems, sharpness of the eye, keenness in observation, etc.

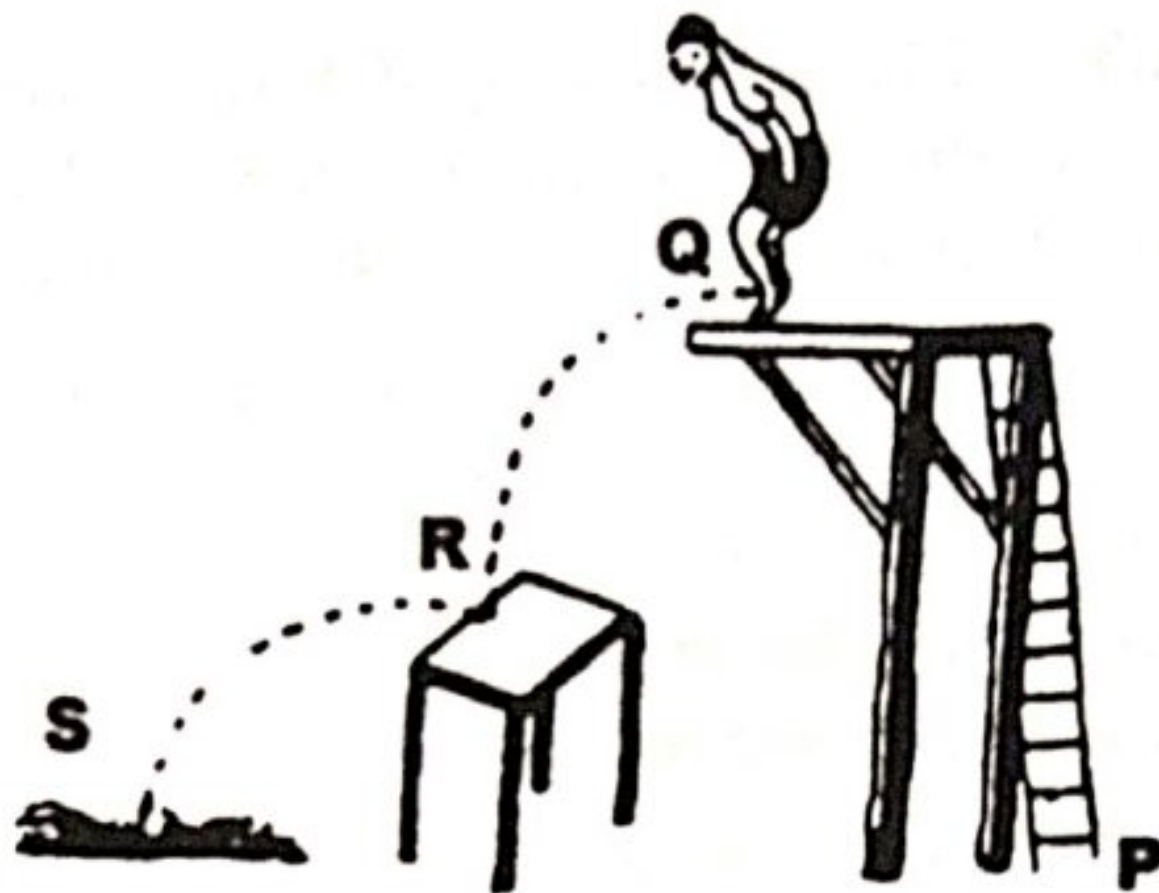
As in other tests, in this too, a separate answer sheet is given to the candidate. He is required to give the number or the figure or the pattern in the question.

The time for this test is also limited which is correct. The candidate must try to make best use of the time. He must start with attempting easier questions. If he finds some questions tough, then he must switch over to the others. He must go on solving the questions in a quick but correct way. He must try to save sometime at the end. In the manner he will be able to find some time in solving the difficult questions which he has left out in the first attempt. This step helps the candidate to strengthen his position in the test. Thus, he can be able to secure a high credit for him.

Helpful hints for solving Matrix Test questions: In the Non-verbal Test or Matrix Test, we shall find that there is a great similarity in this chapter and chapter 1 viz. "Kinds of Verbal Intelligence Tests. In the chapter 1, we were dealing with: Analogies, Synthesis, Completion, etc. of letters and numbers whereas in this chapter, we are dealing with Analogies, Synthesis, Movement Sequences, Pattern Completion, etc. of figures.

In solving questions of Matrix Test, we have to establish some sequence in the figures. Sometimes, we have to establish the relations of analogy, synthesis, movement sequence, pattern completion, etc. In these tests, we have to observe the figures minutely and have to establish some link or relationship between the figures, after tracing the principle, we pick out the figures which solve our problems.

Tarzan Jump



The candidate, in this obstacle, has to climb up the ladder and reach the wooden platform, which is at a height of 8 feet from the ground. From there, he has to jump down to another wooden platform which is, usually, at a height of 6 feet from the ground. Thus, the gap, which the candidate has to jump down, from one platform to another platform is only 2 feet.

On climbing up the higher platform, the candidate can easily manage to jump down on the lower platform. In jumping down, he has only to cover a gap of 2 feet only.

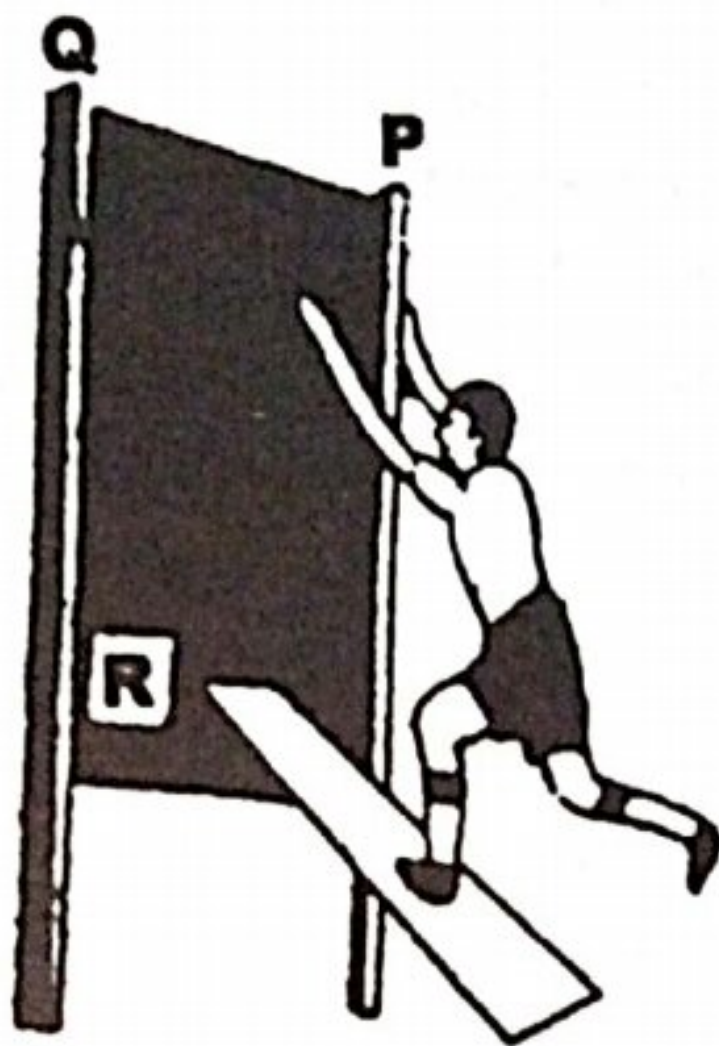
Crossing over Horizontal Plank



There is a horizontal plank or balli. The candidate is asked to cross it over.

The candidate can adopt any way that he considers to be easier one. However, one of the simple way in tackling this hindrance seems to be that the candidate should place his both hands firmly on the balli. Then, he should attempt to raise himself as high as possible. Then he should try to put his right leg on the balli, and then should cautiously ump over to the other side.

Running Over Inclined Plank



The candidate, in this hindrance, has to run over the inclined plank or balli. Approaching the point R, the candidate has to jump over the top of the board, which is represented by PQ.

The candidate can solve this problem in an easy manner.

Command Task

In "Command Task", each candidate in the group, is selected in turn as commander by the Group Testing Officer. The commander chooses three or four candidates as his assistants for tackling an obstacle. The commander will be successful in his task if he possesses qualities of a leader. He should be very intelligent in the selection of his assistants, in imparting them proper brief instructions, in getting labour out of them, and assisting them properly, whenever required. As a commander, he should avoid seeking any suggestions from his subordinates. The assistants of the commander should also strive for the success of their leader. All the way, they should carry out his orders with sincere spirit and loyalty. The main purpose of the Group Testing Officer in the performance of command Task, is to assess the value of the candidate as a commander. He, also gets a glimpse of the qualities of the assistants of the commander. The candidates should also prove themselves to be useful, sincere, and loyal subordinates. As a commander, the candidate is amidst heavy and all-round responsibilities. To be a successful commander, the candidate should have his glaring eye on such points: leadership, control, coordination, information, task, material, time, planning, supervision, guidance, alertness, co-operation, movement, confidence, etc. The commander should apply his mind to the solution of the problem. He must know that "well begun is half done." In order to perform the duty of a commandership the candidate should avoid to do the work himself. He should supervise the whole work. At times, if necessary, he can extend his helping hand to others in the performance of smooth work. The candidate, as a commander, must see that nobody stands idle. He must give utmost importance to the items of planning, supervising and execution of the work. He should select a place which can enable him to supervise the work in a most efficient manner. The commander must avoid to take suggestions from his subordinates. But, if he fails to tackle the problem, then he can accept suggestions from some intelligent men out of his subordinates.

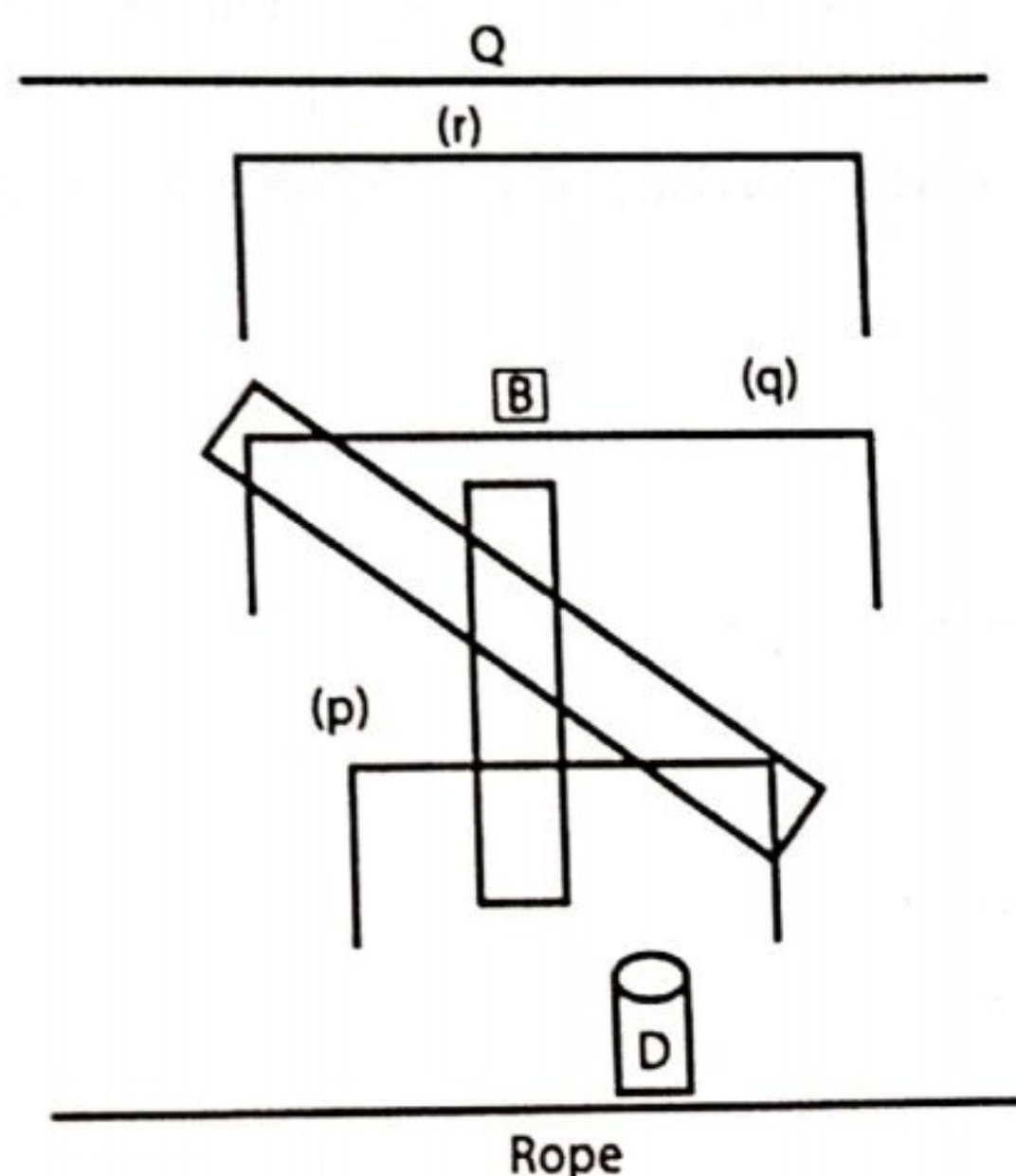
For the execution of efficient work, the commander should explain the objective to his men and must promptly employ them on various tasks. He must select suitable men for various tasks.

The candidate, as a commander, should keep a close watch on his men when they are performing a task. Whenever any man's body or that of any material, touches out of the bounds area, he should, at once, point it out to the man concerned and must make him to rectify that mistake.

The time allowed for the execution of the Command Task is, usually, 10 minutes.

Example 1

In this obstacle, the commander has been supplied with a rope, a drum (D), and a plank of size 8' x 3'. After crossing the three wooden structures viz. (p), (q) and (r), the commander has to bring all his men and material to the place denoted by Q. Moreover, he is asked to take up a box (B), which lies between (q) and (r).



Solution 1

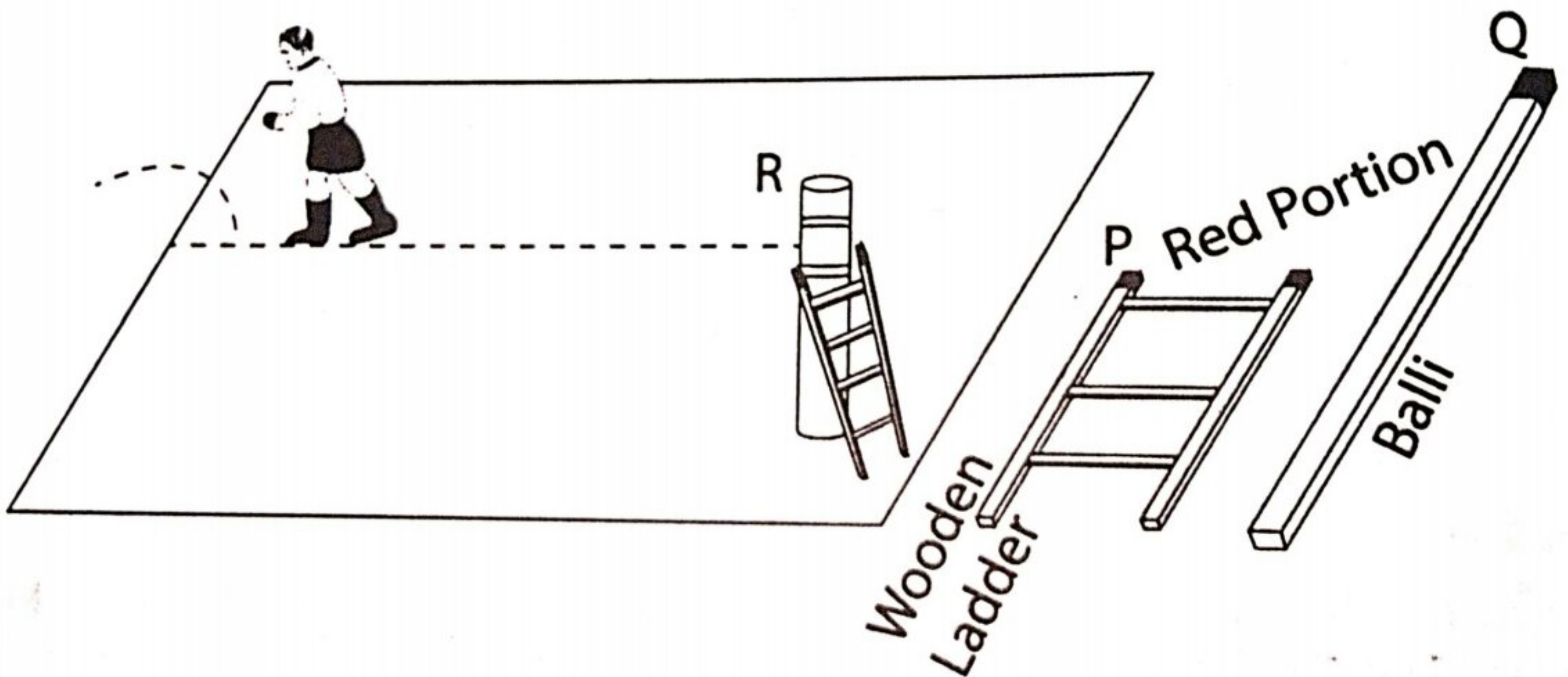
In order to solve this problem, the commander must select 5 suitable men from his group. bearing Chest Numbers, say 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. He must ask Chest No. 3, alongwith rope, to get up to the structure (p), wherefrom he should throw a loop (towards the corner of (q), and fasten it in the corner of the structure (p). Thereafter, the commander should order Chest No. 2 and Chest No. 3 to pass on the plank to Chest No. 1, and also shift to (p). As soon as Chest No. 2 and Chest No. 3 approach (p), then the commander should order Chest No. 2 to place the wooden plank on the rope.

Then, he must order Chest No. 1 and Chest No. 3 to catch it. Then he should order Chest No. 4 to move to (q). Then, he should also order Chest No. 1 to move, with the support of the plank, to the structure (q). Then, he must command Chest No. 2 to take his position in the middle and make a bridge to give the drum to Chest. No.1. Then, the plank should also be given to Chest No. 2. as soon as, he approaches there. The remaining men can arrange to arrive at that place by applying monkey crawling -device, When the plank is put on (q) and

(r), all men can move across and approach the site of Q. Thereafter, one man, by placing his one hand and his two legs on the plank, can hang down in the middle. Now, with his other hand, he can manage to catch the box. Thereafter, he can arrange to hand it over to the person who has managed to sit on the structure.

Example 2

In this problem, the commander is supplied with a little wooden ladder P and a balli. Q. The portions of the material which are indicated in black shades are allowed to touch the ground between the finishing line and the starting line. Otherwise it is, for material and men, out of bounds.



Solution 2

In tackling this problem the commander should arrange that the ladder P is put against the top of the balli R, which is fixed in vertical position. Then, black shaded portion of the balli Q should be put on second rung of the ladder, and with the assistance of a candidate who is on the ladder, it should be slowly moved in the direction of the finishing line. Thereafter, the men can manage to jump, one by one, across the finishing line. In this manner, one man will continue to stand on the ladder, until all the men arrange to cross over.

Qualities For A Good Interview

More can be learnt about a person in a brief interview than through his answer books on different subjects. An article of interest can better be judged at a glance than through statement of its qualifications in its absence. A judgment can easily be formed at an interview because it calls forth all the faculties of human personality and as such is more significant and revealing than the written test. One may be extraordinarily successful in answering written questions but may not be desirable otherwise.

The interview has become an essential part of every important competitive examination. After written papers have been valued, interviews of a certain number of topmost successful candidates are held to decide finally about their fate. Viva Voce or oral tests also form a part of regular examinations conducted by the Academic Body of the University of Oxford. Viva Voce discloses candidate's mental alertness, initiative, self-confidence, etc.

Importance of interview is very great. A successful interview of a few minutes may enable a candidate to win a decent career. It may carry him from the list of qualified candidates to that of selected candidates or even from the bottom of such a list to higher positions and ultimately to comparatively better services. On the other hand, a little bit of deficiency may turn the scales against him.

The military forces of Pakistan want to recruit Mujahed-like young men. The military authorities seek to select such young men who develop the qualities of leadership, initiative, co-operative attitude, social adjustment, etc.

In an interview, generally, such questions are put to the candidate which bring out his common sense the current national and international happenings and the current social and political trends of the world.

While answering questions in an interview the candidate or the interviewee must feel natural and easy. The candidate must answer questions in an easy way. The candidate must not attempt to answer those questions which are not put to him. To boast of his academic qualifications and family links, which have already been furnished in the application form, often entangle the candidate into trouble.

An intelligent interviewee, keeping in view the kind of service he is pursuing, he can almost predict the nature of the questions that can be put to him. Therefore, the candidate should keep himself busy in collecting the required information, well in time.

The interviewee must be very smart in listening and answering the questions put to him. He should be sensible as well as sensitive. His approach to questions should be positive conversation lively and not dull. The candidate must use simple and right words while answering questions in an interview.

The interviewee who is able to talk fluently and express himself effectively will secure high marks. For that purpose, the candidate or interviewee must possess a sound knowledge on various subjects of discussion. The candidate must be in a position to support his views with valid reasoning. He should explain in a convincingly manner as to why he agrees or disagrees with a particular proposition. Simply saying 'yes' or 'no' to a question is not sufficient.

The Board which conducts the interview of the candidate, is not merely interested in his mere knowledge. It gives close attention to the candidate's reactions to various situations. It may, intentionally, endeavor to upset the mental stability of the candidate in order to discover his true personality. The board may attempt to annoy or provoke him by pronouncing his name incorrectly, by not offering a chair to sit immediately, by asking to perform certain odd errands, viz. Fetching water, serving tea, removing some furniture, etc. It is against a respect to the mind by deliberately attributing certain wrong statements to him, pointing out to certain spots on his, clothes, mixing up of personal facts. There are instances, where the interviewee has been asked to sing a song, recite a poem, crack a joke etc. Such curious situations are coined by the board for bringing out the true value of the interviewee. In all such odd circumstances, the interviewee should attempt to retain his calmness and presence of mind.

For displaying good qualities in interview, the candidate should also observe the following helpful hints.

Speak in a natural way. The interviewee should not speak fastly, incoherently or inaudibly in the counts of an interview. He should try to speak every word in a well pronounced and a distinct manner. He should speak in quite a natural way. Every word should be quite clear and well pronounced.

Slang words should be avoided altogether. Sentences should be simple and brief. The candidate should watch the manner of stating the first sentence. If he starts well, he will more naturally continue well. He must avoid using imperfect quotations as they lead to confusion in speech. Every person develops his own method of speaking. It is not wise to imitate the style of any other person.

Don't bluff. It is always a wrong practice to bluff. The interviewee should never forget that the members of the board of interview are scholars, well read, accomplished and experienced people and they seldom mistake in judging the real worth of the candidate. It is

beneficial for the interviewee, therefore, that he should be frank, truthful and sincere as possible.

A candidate should not try to bluff. It is advisable to admit politely his ignorance on a particular topic, instead of creating poor impression by mere guesses.

A candidate should not be anxious about making a great impression on the interview Board. If he tries to do, it would create nervous tension and would find expression in awkward speech, manners and behavior on his part.

Don't be rude. A person should develop the habit of politeness. It has a great importance in the case of a candidate. Some candidates, finding themselves unable to answer a few questions, lose their temper and even become rude. This is a dangerous habit and should be abandoned.

An illustration will make this point more clear.

Chairman. "Do you remember the date on which the Atlantic Charter was signed?"

Candidate. "I don't and I am sure no intelligent reader of newspapers is ever able to memorise the dates of this or that charter. After all this is not a test of a man's ability."

There is no justification for any candidate to be so pungent, ironical and rude. For his own sake he should always be polite.

Sticking to one's point of view. In an interview, the interviewee should stick to his own point of view. The candidate is expected to have distinguished personality of his own and his preferences and prejudices and his definite ideas on important matters. Once a candidate has expressed his approach to a certain problem, he should stick to it, even though the members of the board may express their disagreement with his views. An instance will make this point more clear. If the candidate is of the view that there is food shortage in the country, then he should not agree with the Chairman or any other member of the board that the country has not real food deficit, simply because they have so insisted.

Keeping a copy of application. A candidate should keep a copy of the application form in which he had mentioned his qualifications and other particulars. There is every likelihood of one's forgetting the exact particulars supplied in his application form, as there may be a long time between the date of application and the date of interview. This process enables the candidate to refresh his particulars.

Every interview, in an ordinary course, begins in a casual way when the candidate is asked some questions concerning his educational qualifications, his previous experience, his birth place, etc. If the candidate, replies in an unintelligent way, the interviewer will soon get fed up and the interview may abruptly come to an end, which proves most disfavoured for the candidate. The candidate should, therefore, try to warm up the interview. He should

always be on the look—out to put in a point of some interesting information which will cause interest to the interviewers and draw them out for further discussion.

In the case of the Superior Services, a candidate is interviewed by a board who keeps a record of the carrier of a candidate in the form of his application. The candidate has to face question of general interest as well as candidate's own activities and career. The candidate is expected to take an intelligent interest in his own special subjects of academic study Or of his profession, as well as in the events which are occurring around him both within and without his own country. Besides, he is expected to have knowledge about modern currents of thought, and in new discoveries which should rouse the curiosity of scholars.

Argument and challenge. To try to be 'clever' is something bad and harmful. One should not throw a challenge or put questions to the examiner. Avoid argument with him. Never tell him that he is wrong. When he expounds a point of view, listen to him patiently and attentively, even if he is wrong. The examiner should not be interrupted when he is talking. Avoid giving offence to the examiner in any form.

Manners. In an interview, little things sometimes, matter much.

"The loud laugh bespeaks the vacant mind" Goldsmith.

You may laugh with the examiner, but not at the examiner.

Ostentation or showing off, in any form, is very bad taste.

An interviewee should avoid at all costs, dress, behavior, or speech which draws attention to himself.

Do not smoke unless you are asked to. Don't offer a cigarette to the examiner.

Look at the examiner in the face without staring. A candidate with wandering eyes is liable to give an impression of being unreliable.

Do not continually move small articles like as trays about the table constantly, smooth your hair, or do movements of that sort. These habits suggest lack of confidence.

Do not try to show off your knowledge on any subject unnecessarily. Try to be sticking strictly to the point.

The habit of chewing sweets, gum or pan in public is very objectionable.

Don't try to flatter the president or any other member of the Board. A candidate should not feel nervous or take an interview too seriously. He should try and hope the best.

Dress. The intimation concerning the dress both during tests and non-tests is generally noted in the call-up instructions of the ISSB. The candidate must appear in appropriate dress as demanded by the Board. Good, fit and suitable dress impresses the

examiners. It also helps in producing a favorable impression on the minds of his fellow competitors.

Generally, the Psychological tests commence as soon as the candidates arrive at the Board and there is little time or opportunity for the candidates to change their dresses. The written tests take a fairly long time and it is, therefore, beneficial that the candidates are suitably dressed.

White shirt, white shorts, white canvas shoes and white socks, etc. , are suitable for the G.T.O. Tasks. The candidates are allowed to wear pull-over or coats in winter. The dress may not be expressive or showy but it should be fitting, neat and clean. The candidates must take note of the thing that they would be wearing the chest Numbers on top of the dress during all the tests.

Be Fit. If you are preparing for a physical efficiency test, you will probably practice for weeks before you will be physically fit to complete the test. But you will not like to do anything of this sort for the intelligence and Psychological Tests. You should realize that the state of your body can markedly influence your score in the mental tests. If you are tired, worried or sleepy, you will not be able to give a good account of yourself. In order that both you and your country derive the greatest benefit from these it is important the a true picture of our abilities be obtained.

You will be given tests at similar nature at the various Public Service Commissions and Services Selection Boards. There will be a lot of other details which you will have to attend before you get these sorts. You may find yourself rather tired on the first day. So go to sleep early and get up with a fresh mind next day. You will do well in the tests.

It is possible that with all the talk about such tests, you may start worrying about the results. This is not good. You should try your level best and not be worried in advance. If you start fresh, with vigour and zeal, you will find yourself on top speed on the day of examination.

Follow Directions. Listen to all the directions you are given. Follow them closely. The few minutes before the tests are extremely valuable. You should not spend them in conversation.

When you are told to read directions printed on the examination sheet, do so and follow them carefully.

Keep Faith in Allah. All is the Rabb (Sustainer) of all the worlds, including man, all interviewers and interviewees. A candidate after having made the best of his efforts should leave the rest to Allah, Who conducts all the affairs on this earth. If a job is denied to a person in spite of his best efforts, better chances may be in store for him. As a matter of a fact with independence nations job- seeking has the third place, the first being politics and

the second trade and commerce (which commands nine-tenths of livelihood according to a hadith). In a newly-born country like Pakistan, there are innumerable places and national responsibilities for a young man.

Helpful Hints for Interview

The candidate or interviewee is a bit in a nervous mood when he enters the interview Room. His emotional balance has been upset a bit, by the consciousness that he is appearing before absolute strangers, who will, perhaps, be not kind enough in their assessment of his personality. Therefore, the Interview Board tries to make the candidate feel quite at home before putting questions on him to discover the real worth of the candidate for the particular job for which he is being interviewed. For removing the emotional tension of the candidate, the members of the Board read out the "descriptive sheet" of the candidate which is a kind of brief account of particulars supplied by the candidate himself. Then, the Board puts easy questions on the candidate which restore more confidence to him in answering more hard and complex questions in the later part of the interview.

If the candidate feels that members of the Board are attempting to bother him unnecessarily by putting most irrelevant questions on him, then he can complain to the Chairman of the Board. It is the duty of the Chairman to put the candidate again at ease. The candidate should, not in that case, attempt to enter into a direct conversation with the individual members of the Board.

The candidate should take advantage of the following helpful hints:

1. The candidate should enter the Interview Room with faith in Allah and Self-confidence.
2. While answering questions, he should speak in a natural way.
3. The answer of the candidate should be relevant.
4. The candidate should avoid using the words "beg your pardon". He should try to answer the question as soon as it is put to him.
5. The candidate should not get confused if a complicated question is put to him. He should not pause for a long time.
6. The candidate should not be unnerved under any circumstances. He should maintain the balance of his mind to the very end.
7. When talking to the Chairman and members of the Board, the candidate should look into their eyes. He should also be keen, lively and cheerful while talking to them.

8. The candidate should not forget confused if a complicated question is put to him. He should not pause for a long time.
9. The candidate should not be unnerved under any circumstances. He should maintain the balance of his mind to the very end.
10. When talking to the Chairman and members of the Board, the candidate should look into their eyes. He should also be keen, lively and cheerful while talking to them.
11. The candidate must be courageous enough to admit his mistakes if the Board points out to that end. The spirit of honest owning his mistakes will enhance the prestige of the candidate in the eye of the Board.
12. The candidate should state only what he knows correctly. He should not attempt hazard guesses. If he does not know about a thing correctly. He must own it gladly and should not bluff.
13. Whenever the candidate avails the chance of describing his own accomplishments of good family links, then he should convey it in a most tactful and subtle manner.
14. While undergoing an interview, the candidate should not inculcate the spirit of criticizing and finding faults with others. The candidate should know that he has not come to the interview to win a verbal battle but to avail a happy conversation. He should exhibit the spirit of agreeing rather than disagreeing.
15. The candidate must listen and observe. If the other main wants to talk, he must extend him chance. He must be an attentive and enthusiastic listener. He must know the occasions of listening and answering.
16. Before appearing in an interview, the candidate should make a perpetual practice in the art of interview. For this purpose he should win the co-operation of his friends, colleagues and family members.

Candidate. Sir, the total war denotes the carrying on of conflict with all the resources and all the weapons of mass destruction without any limitation to its nature and geography. No distinction is made between the military and civil population. There is seldom any respect for the rights of neutrals, morals or human rights, etc. such a war, usually, engulfs the entire world and develops into a global war.

Second Member. Will you please give some detail "on limited war"?

Candidate. Sir, the limited war is restricted in many ways. It may be limited in its means of objects and location. It represents a war in which weapons of war or destruction

are not used against the home front. In this category there may be restriction on the means of fighting, but locality is not limited.

Candidate. Sir, cold war is mainly a political rather than a military affair. It precedes a formal declaration of war. It refers to a condition of international dispute somewhere between negotiation and war itself. It is, in fact, a dangerous situation where relations among nations have become strained and the next step in the worsening plight can lead to armed war. The participant nations in the cold war are, indeed, in political and economic conflict except by the exercise of mutual restraint, total war by war has not ensued. It is with all possible means, short of war conflict except by the exercise of mutual restraint, total war by which a country aims at uprooting the existing balance of power. It makes utmost attempts to weaken the enemy by winning over his possible allies, overthrowing constitutional authority through subversion and infiltration, confusing his beliefs and undermining his economy. The cold war, on account of division of the world in two blocs, following divergent policies, has acquired a world-wide range. Each bloc is seeking to reach, before war becomes inevitable, such a position that it can be won with the minimum period of fighting.

Third Member. Please tell us, also, about "hot war"?

Candidate. Sir, at a time when a country finds it difficult to settle an international dispute, then it starts a conflict to solve that issue which is called "hot war" or a "shooting war".

Specimen Preliminary Interview No. 1

- Chairman.** That will do, please.
Candidate. Thank you, sir, Assalam-o-Alsikum.
Chairman. Wa Alaikum-us-Salam.

Specimen Preliminary Interview No. 2

- Interviewee.** Assalam-o-Alaikum.
Chairman. (And Members of the Board) Wa Alaikum-us-Salam.
Chairman. Please take your seat.
Interviewee. Thank you, Sir.
Chairman. Will you please tell us something about the Warsaw Pact?

Interviewee. Sir, this treaty was signed at Warsaw, Poland in May, 1955 by Russia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, East Germany, Albania, Poland and Rumania. Each country promised to assist the other by all means in case of an attack. This alliance of Communist countries is as a counter measure against NATO and Western European Union. Albania and Rumania have left this alliance.

First Member. What do you know about the Durand line?

Interviewee. Sir, the Durand line was drawn by Sir Montimer Durand in 1893, as an international boundary line between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Second Member. Will you, please, throw some light on Vietcong?

Interviewee. Sir, Vietcong or Viet Cong or National Liberation Front (NLF) is Vietnamese Communists. It was established in South Vietnam in 1960. It claims that it controls most of the country. The aims of this organization are:

- (i) Withdrawal of American forces from South Vietnam.
- (ii) Free Elections in the whole of Vietnam.
- (iii) Negotiations between South Vietnamese of all political activities without foreign hand.

Third Member. Which game do you play?

Interviewee. Sir, this game allows chance for all members of a team to play at a time. It also promotes health.

Third Member. Please tell us what positions are taken by the eleven players in hockey?

Interviewee. Sir in the game, there are five forward players, 3 half-back players, full-back players and a goal-keeper.

Chairman. That will do.

Interviewee. Thank you, sir, Assalam-o-Alaikum.

Chairman. Wa Alaikum-us- Salam.

Specimen Preliminary Interview No. 3

Interviewee. Assalam-o-Alaikum.

Chairman. And Members of the Board. Wa Alaikum-us-Salam.

Chairman. please sit down.

Interviewee. Thank you, sir.

Chairman. Muhammad Jamil, (name of the interviewee), please tell us about the origin and significance of the name of "Pakistan"?

Muhammad Jamil (name of the interviewee). Sir, Pakistan, by Allah's grace, achieved existence on August 14, 1947 by way of transfer of power by the British Government to the people of the Sub-continent. The division of the Sub-Continent became inevitable in the face of the pressure of the Muslim population to have a country of their own where, it was felt, their religion, culture, mode of life as well as participation in politics, industry and trade, would be secure.

The differences between the two main principal religious communities of the Sub-Continent, the Muslim and the Hindu, had taken clear shape, in the inevitable movement towards the transfer of power, by the time their leaders met the British Government in London at the Round Table Conference, during the early thirteen century.

The name "Pakistan" was first used by Chaudhry Rahmat Ali, a student, in a pamphlet published in London in the early thirteen century. The concept of a homeland for Indian Muslims was put forward by Allama Iqbal in his presidential address at the Allahabad session of the All India Muslim League in 1930. A session of the Muslim League was held in March 1940 at Lahore. Where the potentious Resolution demanding a separate "homeland" was passed. The Resolution was moved on March 23, by Maulvi Fazlul Haq seconded by Ch. Khaliquzzaman. Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung and one representative from each province. The Resolution was finally adopted at the night session on march 24, 1940.

The ambition of the Muslim nation was realized, seven years later, on August 14, 1947, when the Quaid-e-Azam, Muhammad Ali Jinnah (Allah may show His mercy upon him) became the first Governor-General of the new State of Pakistan.

In the name "Pakistan", the word 'P' stands for the Punjab, 'A' for Afghan (i.e. Pathan. For North-West Frontier Province), 'K' for Kashmir, 'S' for Sindh and 'Tan' for Baluchistan.

Chairman. please describe Pakistan's central important on the Muslim world.

Interviewee. Sir, Pakistan maintains an internally important position in the world and in the Muslim world in particular. It is connected with the Muslim countries of South-West Asia, Which are often linked together under the title of the Middle East countries. They are all rich in oil. The Arab countries of North Africa are situated to further westward. Thus, there is, by Allah's grace, one unbreakable chain of Muslim countries, which have got great agricultural and mineral resources, the Muslim States of Indonesia and Malaysia also lie in line with Pakistan. Thus, Pakistan is unique in many ways. It commands a central importance in the Muslim world.

First Member. Is Islam the cementing factor for Pakistanis?

Interviewee. Yes Sir, Islam is the cementing factor for Pakistanis. The ex-President of Pakistan, Field Marshal Muhammad Ayub Khan while addressing the diamond jubilee session for the Anjuman-e- Humayat-e-Islam at Lahore on March 26, 1967 had said that you should exist your life according to the Quran and making them the guiding principles of practical life, Islamic history should also be studied in its true perspective and leap should be taken from the events of the past.

Second Member. What is the main source of income of Pakistan?

Interviewee. Sir, the main source of income of Pakistan is agriculture. The occupation of agriculture in Pakistan stretches as far back as the pre-historic times. Even at

present if meets the main needs of the people's livelihood. It also accounts for the main source of the country's economy. Again, it is the source of raw materials for her principal industries. Approximately 95% of her exports are the products of arable and pastoral farming. More than 40% of Pakistan's income is due to agriculture.

Third Member. What do you know about the mineral resources of Pakistan?

Interviewee. Sir, Pakistan though deficient in minerals, but all the same, has been much alive to the importance of minerals in the development of the country. Valuable reports and maps were being published as a result of the Geological experts help was also sought for the geological exploration and seeking to tap the mineral wealth of the country. Iron, coal, mineral oil, natural gas, chromite, rick, salt, gypsum, limestone, etc. are the minerals which are most vital to the economy of Pakistan.

Chairman. that is all.

Interviewee. Thank you, Sir, Assalam-o-Alaikum.

Chairman and Members of the Board. Wa Alaikum-us-Salam.

Specimen Preliminary Interview No. 4

Chairman. Good Morning, Mr, Abdullah.

Abdullah. Good Morning, Sir.

Chairman. that is enough, please.

Interviewee. Thank you, Sir, Assalam-o-Alaikum.

Chairman. Wa Alaikum-us-salam.

First Member. What is the benefit of possessing two eyes?

Abdullah. The two eyes help us on picturing an object from two different angles. By combining the two, we form an idea of its solidarity and correctness.

First Member. What is the benefit of eyebrows?

Abdullah. They prevent impurities and sweat from the fore-head from pouring into eyes, thus blurring our vision and harming our eyesight.

Second Member. Is it possible to cure permanent blindness?

Abdullah. Sir, there is nothing as permanent blindness. It becomes only when it is incurable. However, there is an assertion by Prof. Vysinkey that if Atomic Energy was cultivated in proper way by the ophthalmic surgeons, it would cure every kind of blindness including blindness by birth. In the recent past Dr. Sainstz of East Germany has experimented in this field in a successful manner. It is said that he has succeeded in curing many a blind patients.

Second Member. Can eye be transplanted?

Abdullah. Sir, Russia has taken a lead in this direction. A successful experiment has been made. The damaged eye of a man has been transplanted with the perfect eye of a dead man. A Pakistani Doctor has also transplanted the eye of a fish in man.

Third Member. Mr. Abdullah, what is streptomycin?

Abdullah. Sir, it is a drug found by Dr. S.A. Waksman in 1944 from Actinomyces mould, at Rutgers University, New Jersey, America. It is a good medicine for tubercular infection, plague and the large and different group of infections which are caused by Gramnegative bacteria viz, dysentery, typhoid, paratyphoid. Chemical evidence indicates that Streptomycin belongs to the class of substances known as the alkaloids. It oxygen, with

the probable empirical formula: $C_{16}H_{19}O_7N_2$. Streptomycin indicates better results than sulphones. It is now also prepared in America by Merck & Co. and in Britain by Boots Pure Drug company, Glaxo Laboratories, Distillers Company and Heyden Chemical Company. It Streptomycin is not administered in a proper way, it may cause serious ill-effects, as mental derangement, blindness or deafness.

Fourth Member. Mr. Abdullah let us know if there is any cure for cancer.

Abdullah. An American Doctor, prof. E.C. Doctors has reported in 1944 that one kind of cancer was curable by administering synthetic sexthormone diethylstiboestrol. In the history of mankind, this was the first thing to indicate that one kind of cancer could be controlled.

Chairman. thank you, Mr. Abdullah.

Abdullah. Thank you, Good Morning.

FINAL MEDICAL TEST

Introduction:

After you have qualified in ISSB you will be asked to appear for Final Medical Test. These are a few things which are tested:-

1. Urine Test
2. Eye sight Test
3. Chest X Ray
4. Ear, Nose and Throat (ENT)
5. Height, Weight and Chest
6. Heart Examination
7. Dental Surgeon

You must not be afraid of Medical Examination. May be you have never appeared in one earlier, but nonetheless you should not pay heed to any stories or rumours about it. It is a simple examination if you are normal healthy person, there is no reason why you should not be able to qualify it. However you should not be disappointed, if for one reason or another you are not selected in it. You must understand that a strict check up is made because of the extra-ordinary hardships and physical tasks which an army officer is supposed to perform. In normal civilian life you seldom undergo those difficult tasks. It does not happen in the life of a civilian that he has to run a mile in less than 10 minutes or run nine miles in 90

minutes or so. For physical exertions, better physical standards are required. It is mainly for this reason that even normal healthy people are rejected. Someone having heart murmur or flat foot may not suffer because of it through out his life and lead a healthy life but in army he is likely to suffer because of it. This is precisely why army selection board considers even smaller things.

There are certain defects which may not cured easily but with a little effort, you can improve other things. If a person has 5 eyesight, he may not improve it but a person having 1.5 is likely to improve. As far as height is concerned, you can improve it with the help of certain exercises but not to a very great extent. However an improvement of 2 inches may be possible with the help of some exercises. In the same way you can easily gain weight or lessen it and improve the chest width.

There are a few points, which may help you in medical check up.

Eyesight

Do not tax your eyesight just before the checkup. Do not read for long time while waiting for the check up. Wash your eyes with cold water and if it is summer, do not stand in sun, it may have a temporary effect on your eyesight.

Ears

Please clean your ears before going for check up. There may be certain deposits in your ears, please get them cleaned from some ear specialist, if you need it.

Weight

If you have less weight, take milk before being weighted. If it is summer, take lot of water. If you are over-weight, you may avoid morning breakfast. Those who have less weight should sleep more and take good diet. Those who are overweight should sleep less and take good exercise which may reduce the weight. The exercises given in Chapter II would help in balancing your weight. However you should not be bothered, if you have less weight, you will gain it with the help of exercises and good food.

Chest

Apply olive oil on your chest in the morning and do push ups daily increasing it to fifty. Chest expander spring will also help to broaden the expansion of your chest. You can improve 2 in less than two months, if you perform those exercises regularly which are given in Chapter II.

Heart

You should get yourself medically examined by some doctor and they can advise you, if you have minor trouble. It is always better to undergo medical examination beforehand, if you feel that there is some defect. For minor defects, you may be deferred for sometime. However once you are O.K. you will be able to qualify for the medical test.

You can appeal against the decision of the medical examination. However if rejected by a medical board, you will be ineligible to apply for commission again, therefore you must take this point in mind before appealing to the medical board. It may be still better if you try your luck once more in another course and wait for sometimes rather than blocking your way for the rest of your life.

Minimum Physical Standard

The candidates must fulfill the minimum physical standard which is as follows:-

1. Height without shoes 5 ft 2 inches.
2. Chest (Normal) 30 ½ inches
3. Chest (Expanded) 32 ½ inches

Medical Chart

Age years	Height	Minimum chest Measurement (Relative to age and height)	Weight (minimum)
16 - 17	64" - 66"	30" - 32"	110 lbs
	67" - 69"	30 ½" - 32 ½"	
	70" and above	31" - 33"	
18-11	64" - 66"	31" - 33"	115 lbs
	67" - 69"	31 ½" - 33 ½"	
	70" and above	32" - 34"	
21 - 22	64" - 66"	31 ½" - 33 ½"	1210 lbs
	67" - 69"	32" - 34"	
	70" and above	32" - 34 ½"	

Height & Weight Relationship Chart with Respect to Age Factor

Weight in Pounds

Age Height (In Inches)	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
58	87	91	96	100	105	110	115	119
59	90	94	99	104	109	114	119	124
60	93	97	102	107	112	118	123	128
61	96	100	106	111	116	122	127	132
62	100	104	109	115	120	126	131	136
63	104	107	113	118	124	130	135	141
64	107	110	116	122	128	134	140	145
65	110	114	120	126	132	138	144	150
66	114	118	124	130	136	142	148	155
67	118	121	127	134	140	146	153	159
68	121	125	131	138	144	151	158	164
69	125	128	135	142	149	156	162	169
70	128	132	139	146	153	160	167	174
71	132	136	143	150	157	165	172	179
72	136	140	147	154	162	169	177	184
73	140	144	151	159	166	174	182	189
74	144	148	155	163	171	179	186	194
75	148	152	160	168	176	184	192	200
76	152	156	164	172	178	189	197	205

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